

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 12

FOURTH SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1899



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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented (in part) 7th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. Presented, complete, 26th April, 1899.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2a. Estimates of sums required for the service of Canada, for the year ending on the 30th June, 1900. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1899. Presented 12th June, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 18th July, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 2c. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1900. Presented 7th August, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. List of Shareholders of the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, as on 31st December, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid, and unclaimed balances in the Chartered Banks of Canada, for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1898. Presented 12th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Preliminary Statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 10th April, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4b. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 25th May, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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5. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Sir Richard Cartwright.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 5a. Special Report on Trade between Canada and the United States; for use of the International Commission, Quebec; August, 1898. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

6. Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 20th March, 1899, by Hon. W. Paterson. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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7. Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7a. Inspection of Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 7b. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
8. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, for the year ended 31st October, 1898. Presented 11th April, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a. Report on Canadian Archives, 1898. Presented 1st June, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 8b. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year 1898. Presented 15th May, 1899, by Hon. S. A. Fisher *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c. Criminal Statistics for the year 1898. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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9. Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 27th June, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
10. Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. A. G. Blair.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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11. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 7th April, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11*. Report of the Commissioners appointed under the Order in Council of the 11th January, 1898, to inquire into the alleged grievances of the Pilots of the district of Montreal, etc.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11†. First Annual Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11a. Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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- 11b. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries ; being a List of Vessels on the registry books of Canada, on the 31st December, 1898.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11c. Report of the Canadian Lobster Commission, 1898. Presented 29th June, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11d. Report of Harbour Commissioners, &c., 1898.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
12. Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 22nd March, 1899, by Hon. W. Mulock.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1898. Presented 15th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1898. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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14. Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
15. Report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police Force, 1898. Presented 14th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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16. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 27th March, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a. Civil Service List of Canada, 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 10th April, 1899, by Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16c. Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 2nd May, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
17. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament, for the year 1898. Presented 16th March, 1899, by the Hon. The Speaker.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
18. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1898. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
19. Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Hon. F. W. Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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20. Report on the Prohibition Plebiscite held on the 29th day of September, 1898, in Canada. Presented 24th April, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
21. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all letters, correspondence, petitions, etc., relating to the dismissal of David Ross as postmaster at Kinross, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Martin...Not printed.*
- 21a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all correspondence, papers, petitions, etc., in connection with the dismissal of the late postmaster at Little Sands, province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*

Not printed.

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- 21b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1897, for copies of all papers, correspondence, petitions, evidence, reports and documents of every nature connected with the dismissal of J. H. Crépeau as postmaster at St. Camille, county of Wolfe, province of Quebec. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Ives*..... *Not printed.*
- 21c. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return giving: (a) The names of employees relieved from duty by the government by dismissal or otherwise in the Montreal custom-house from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (b) The years of service of each employee so relieved of duty. (c) The amount of retiring allowance, if any. (d) The cause of dismissal in each case. (e) The amount of pay per annum of such employee at date of dismissal. (f) The names of new employees appointed, whether permanently or temporarily, from 13th July, 1896, to 1st March, 1898. (g) The amount to be paid to each such new temporary or permanent employee per month. Presented 2nd May, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
- 21d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1898, for a return showing the names of all employees on the Lachine canal and St. Ann lock dismissed from the public service since the 23rd day of June, 1896, the cause of dismissal, the name of complainant in each case, the amount of salary paid to the dismissed official, the name and salary paid to his successor in office. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*
- 21e. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, depositions, reports, evidence, correspondence and documents in relation or reference to any charges made against Peter S. Archibald, lately chief engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, or to the dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from his position or office as such chief engineer, or the grounds or reasons for such dismissal, or in relation or reference to any claim of the said Peter S. Archibald for superannuation allowance or otherwise in relation or reference to the retirement or dismissal of the said Peter S. Archibald from the service of the Intercolonial Railway. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
- 21f. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for a return of all correspondence, reports and papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Wm. Bateman of Port Perry from, and the appointment of Mr. Williams to, the position of agent to the Scugog Island Indians. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Hughes*..... *Not printed.*
- 21g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons or commissions of inquiry appointed to inquire into the conduct of employees of the government since August 1st, 1896, giving the names of commissioners, their rate of pay and allowances, the aggregate total amount paid to each as pay and allowance, and the total expenses of each commission outside of pay and allowance; also the names and post office addresses of all persons dismissed on the reports of the commissioners (Inland Revenue). Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
- 21h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all papers, documents and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of D. W. Ball from being postmaster at the village of Bath, Ontario. Presented 2nd June, 1899.—*Mr. Wilson*..... *Not printed.*
- 21i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of the report of Mr. Hawkins, post office inspector, in reference to the inquiry or investigation held on the conduct of J. R. Leake, postmaster of Morton, in the county of Leeds, together with copies of all correspondence, complaints, affidavits or declarations and evidence taken at the investigation relating to said postmaster; together with a copy of the notice of his dismissal. Presented 2nd June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
- 21j. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th June, 1899, for copy of correspondence, etc., relating to the dismissal of Mr. Alfred Lenoir, as fishery overseer at Isle Madame, in the county of Richmond, Nova Scotia. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Sir Louis Davies*..... *Not printed.*
- 21k. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council respecting the appointment and dismissal of Mr. Russell, inspector of steamboats; copies of all reports and evidence touching an inquiry into his conduct; also of all reports, papers and correspondence respecting his last appointment or reinstatement to the public service; also all communications from, to or concerning this officer since he has been discharging duties in the Yukon district. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*

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- 21l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, letters or documents in relation to the following dismissals: Job Bilodeau, postmaster of Chambord; Louis Desbiens, postmaster of St. Jérôme; William Larouche, postmaster of Lake Bouchette; Ferdinand Larouche, postmaster of Delisle; F. X. Letourneau, postmaster of St. Bruno, all in the county of Chicoutimi; together with all petitions, correspondence, letters or documents in relation to the appointment of their successors. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*
Not printed.
- 21m. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all papers and correspondence in reference to the dismissal of Christopher Walker, postmaster of Ailsa Craig, Ontario, with copies of charges, if any, made against such officer and report of any investigation held. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Haggart.* *Not printed.*
- 21n. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, inspector's reports, and all documents respecting the dismissal of the postmaster at Agnes and the removal of the office. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Pope.* *Not printed.*
- 21o. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th June, 1899, for copies of correspondence and other papers in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Joseph McNeil, light-keeper, Jerome Point, St. Peter's, Cape Breton. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Sir Louis Davies.* *Not printed.*
- 21p. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 12th April, 1899, for copies of the complaints and all correspondence relating thereto, which led to the dismissal of Mr. Freeman Ketcheson from the position of post office mail clerk, including the statement or statements of the said Freeman Ketcheson in reply to said complaints. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*
Not printed.
- 21q. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, papers, depositions, reports, documents, etc., in relation to the dismissal of Napoléon Alain as postmaster of L'Ancienne Lorette, and also copies of all instructions given by the department of the postmaster general or any officers thereof, to the post office inspector in Quebec, or to any other officer thereof in relation to the giving of evidence in an action by the said Napoléon Alain *versus* one Frederic Belleau for damages. Presented 19th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*
Not printed.
- 21r. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all papers connected with the dismissal of Boaz Gross, late harbour master of Hillsboro', N.B., and with the appointment of his successor, including copies of all charges and complaints, the evidence taken by Commissioner McAlpine, the commissioner's report, and all correspondence, recommendations and other papers in any way relating to the said dismissal and the subsequent appointment. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney.* *Not printed.*
- 21s. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all reports, correspondence and other papers connected with the dismissal of Mr. Fairlie, principal of the Rupert's Land industrial school, in the province of Manitoba. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Bourassa.*
Not printed.
- 21t. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all papers, documents and correspondence in connection with the dismissal of John Hearn, caretaker of the public building in the town of Napanee. Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Mr. Wilson.* *Not printed.*
- 21u. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a copy of the commission issued to investigate into the charges made against W. A. Hogg, landing-waiter at the port of Collingwood, the evidence taken by the said commission, the report made by the commission, the order in council made thereon, and all correspondence and papers in connection therewith. Presented 25th July, 1899.—*Mr. McCarthy.* *Not printed.*
- 21v. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th July, 1899, for copy of the report of Thomas Woodyatt, commissioner, relative to certain charges made against John Galna, of Her Majesty's customs at Parry Sound, Ontario. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson.*
Not printed.
- 21w. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th July, 1899, for copy of report, etc., in connection with the suspension of Wm. Caldwell, preventive officer of customs at Anderdon, Ontario. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson.* *Not printed.*
- 21x. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th July, 1899, for copy of the report of M. B. Colcock, assistant inspector of ports, relative to the preventive station at Anderdon, and to William Caldwell, late preventive officer thereat. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Hon. W. Paterson.*
Not printed.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

- 21*y.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence had with the department of railways and canals, or with any member of the government, in connection with the cases of Pierre Michaud and Fred. Belanger, porter and track foreman, respectively, on the Intercolonial Railway at Trois Pistoles, and dismissed therefrom in 1898, and for all petitions and papers in regard thereto. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
- 21*z.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, petitions, reports and all other papers in connection with the dismissal of Mr. William D. McMillan as light-keeper at Wood Islands, in the province of Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 10th August, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*
Not printed.
22. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for copies of all petitions, letters, notices, correspondence, bonds and papers in relation to the establishment of a post office in the county of Annapolis called "Virginia," and the appointment of Mr. Ezekiel Banks as postmaster for such office. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Mills.* *Not printed.*
- 22*a.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1897, for copies of all petitions, letters, notices, bonds, papers and documents in relation to the establishment of a post office in the county of Annapolis called "North Perott," and the appointment of Mr. Alfred Spurr to the postmastership of said office. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Mills.* *Not printed.*
- 22*b.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd May, 1897, for copies of all correspondence in connection with the appointment and installation of George G. King to the postmastership of Marsh Hill, Ontario, had with any member of the government, or any officer of the post office department. Presented 21st March, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
23. Return of Treasury Board Over-Rulings of Auditor General's decisions between the beginning of the session of 1898 and the session of 1899. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Not printed.
24. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since last session of parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1898-99. Presented 21st March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
25. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses from 1st July, 1898, to 16th March, 1899. Presented 23rd March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Not printed.*
26. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1898. Presented 27th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. *Not printed.*
27. Copy of an order in council relative to the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies. *Not printed.*
28. Return showing reductions and remissions made under section 141 as added to the Indian Act by section 8, chapter 35, 58-59 Victoria. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Not printed.
29. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1898. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for sessional papers.*
30. Statement of all superannuation and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1898, showing name, rank, salary, service and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for sessional papers.
- 30*a.* Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for a return giving: (a) The names of all civil servants who have been superannuated between the 13th of July, 1896, and the 1st of February, 1898. (b) The age of each servant so superannuated. (c) The years of service of each person so superannuated. (d) The amount per annum each person had been in receipt of. (e) The amount of superannuation each person is to receive per annum. (f) The name of the new appointees in the civil service since said 13th of July. (g) The age of each such new appointee. (h) The amount to be paid to each such new appointee. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor.* *Not printed.*
- 30*b.* Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, showing: (a) The superannuations made in the department of agriculture from 30th June, 1896, to 30th April, 1899, in both the inside and outside services. (b) The retiring allowances in each case. (c) The manner in which the vacancies thus created have been filled, with names of persons appointed to such vacancies and amounts of salary in each case. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Mr. Montague.*
Not printed.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

31. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state of Canada, since the last return, 16th February, 1898, submitted to parliament in accordance with section 23 of chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 30th March, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier..... *Not printed.*
32. Statement in reference to fishing bounty expenditure for 1897-98. Presented 4th April, 1899, by Sir Louis Davies..... *Not printed.*
33. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th April, 1899, for copies of papers in connection with the case of Nelson vs. Donnelly, being an appeal from the decision of the gold commissioner at Dawson city. Presented 5th April, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
34. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all reports and recommendations from the inspectors of cavalry, artillery and infantry on their inspections up to April 18th, for the financial year 1897-98. Presented 10th April, 1899.—*Mr. Hughes*..... *Not printed.*
35. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1898. Presented (Senate) 21st March, 1899, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*
36. Return of orders in council relating to Dominion lands in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, and in the North-west Territories. Presented (Senate) 11th April, 1899, by Hon. R. W. Scott..... *Not printed.*
37. Commission appointing William Ogilvie, Esq., a commissioner under chapter 114, Revised Statutes of Canada, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against many government officials in the Yukon territory. Presented 17th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
38. Return prepared by the clerk of the crown in chancery in obedience to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of the poll-books and voters' lists for the counties of Beauce, Lévis, Montmagny and Kamouraska, used at the plebiscite vote. Presented 13th July, 1899, by The Deputy Speaker..... *Not printed.*
39. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for a return showing in detail the extent of all gold dredging leases applied for and granted in the North-west Territories and the Yukon, where situated, the names and post office addresses of the applicants, and amount paid therefor; also all correspondence and orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 19th April, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
40. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, advertisements for tenders and answers thereto, reports and orders in council, and a list of all permits, licenses or leases granted, containing names of the grantees and extent of territory given and conditions attached to each, the amount paid and to be paid therefor in respect of gold placer mining or gold dredging areas in the North-west Territories and the Yukon district. Presented 19th April, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
41. Return of all lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1897, to the 1st October, 1898. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
42. Return of correspondence, etc., respecting the affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the department of the interior has had since the previous return was presented to parliament under the resolution of the 20th February, 1882. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
43. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the *British Columbia Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of sub section (d) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
44. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of section 46, the North-west Irrigation Act, being 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, etc. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
45. Return of orders in council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, in accordance with the provisions of clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and its amendments. Presented 19th April, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1899, for a copy of representations of the high commissioner for Canada and the agents general of the British colonies, respecting the application of estate duty to personal property situate in the colonies in 1894. Presented 21st April, 1899.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14--*Continued.*

47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 21st April, 1899, for a copy of the correspondence between the colonial office and the government of Canada on the subject of the island of Anticosti. Presented 21st April, 1899.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.*Printed for sessional papers.*
48. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all orders in council, memorials, correspondence and every other document in connection with the granting 150,000 acres of public lands in favour of the university of Manitoba, and the transfer and patenting of the same to the university. Presented 24th April, 1899.—*Mr. LaRivière*.
Printed (in part) for distribution and sessional papers.
- 48a. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate, dated 31st March, 1898, for a statement of the quantity of lands allotted for school purposes in Manitoba; the quantity of said lands sold, and the prices at which they have been sold; the amount received on that account; the amounts still due to the government; the manner in which this fund is invested and administered; the amount already paid to the province of Manitoba, how much on the capital, if any, and how much on the interest; the amount still at the credit of the province, whether on the capital or on the interest; the dates of payment in each case and the amount of each payment; and also all the correspondence, papers, memoranda and orders in council relating thereto, up to date. Presented 25th April, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier*.*Not printed.*
49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed in 1897 to inquire into the state of the public records and of the public buildings. Presented 1st May, 1899.—*Mr. Belcourt*.*Not printed.*
50. Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of the number of sheets of notes of \$1 and \$2 delivered to the government from the 1st of August, 1897, by the new contractors, together with the number of back, tint and face plates of the above denominations, delivered to the government to date, as per the contract. Presented 1st May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.
Not printed.
51. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence with the imperial and colonial governments, and other parties, relative to the proposed Pacific cable, since the return brought down last session; also of the report of the imperial commission on this subject, if leave has been obtained to publish it. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casey*.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 51a. Supplementary return to No. 51. Presented 12th May, 1899.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 51b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council and correspondence connected with and relating to the offer of the government of British Columbia, made in 1899, respecting the Pacific cable. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
52. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all papers and correspondence respecting the enforcement of coasting laws of Canada on the Pacific or Atlantic coasts, in so far as it relates to the department of customs. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 52a. Supplementary return to No. 52 (Department of the Interior). Presented 5th June, 1899.
Not printed.
53. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of lease of the property in Quebec known as the "Plains of Abraham," or of any other title under which the government of Canada holds said property; also of all memorials, correspondence, etc., addressed to the government on the subject of renewing said lease or otherwise acquiring the same. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*.*Not printed.*
54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the expenditure for each year from 1867 to 1889, inclusive, of the militia department; also the amount in each of the above years expended for the staff of the militia; also the amount in each of the above years expended for the royal military college, Kingston. Presented 8th May, 1899.—*Mr. Donville*.*Not printed.*
55. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, minutes of council, commission of appointment relating to the appointment of the hon. the chief justice of the province of British Columbia from the date of the decease of the Hon. Chief Justice Davie to the appointment of the present incumbent; also relating to the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Irving and the Hon. Mr. Justice Martin of the supreme court of British Columbia. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

56. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for copy of lease or agreement and of all correspondence relating to the occupation of the Champ de Mars in the city of Montreal by the Montreal authorities and the condition of said occupation. Presented 9th May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the gross working expenses and earnings, respectively, of the Intercolonial Railway for each month from 1st July, 1898, to date. Also the gross working expenses and earnings, respectively, of the same road for the similar months of the preceding year. Presented 9th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a return showing the total amount of revenue collected by the government (a) from passenger traffic; (b) from freight traffic at the stations, freight agencies and passenger agencies along the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Chaudière to Montreal, both included, (1) from the 30th day of June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of March, 1899, exclusive; (2) from the 1st day of March, 1899, inclusive, to the 1st day of April, 1899, exclusive. Presented 16th May, 1899.—*Mr. Powell.*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return containing a statement of expenditure out of income made for permanent improvements, extensions, additions and betterments, exclusive of works for ordinary maintenance and renewals, on account of the Intercolonial Railway from 30th June, 1891, to 1st July, 1897. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Powell.* *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 57c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all tenders for ties for the use of the Intercolonial Railway from 1st January, 1896, to date, giving names, quantities, prices, and which tenders were accepted. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
- 57d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all tenders received by the government, or by the department of railways and canals, or by any officials thereof, for railway ties and lumber of all kinds supplied to the Intercolonial Railway between July, 1896, and January, 1898, on the division of the railway in the province of Quebec. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.* *Not printed.*
- 57e. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th March, 1899, for a statement showing the quantity of rolling stock purchased in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway from Lévis to Montreal, from whom purchased, and the price paid therefor. Presented 19th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.* *Not printed.*
- 57f. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for a return showing quantity of freight carried over the Intercolonial Railway from Montreal to Halifax for shipment to Europe, during the winter 1898 and 1899. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Perley.*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 57g. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a return showing: 1. The total amount of expenditure on capital account in connection with the Intercolonial Railway and the extension thereof to Montreal from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. 2. The total revenue of the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal extension thereof from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. 3. The total expenditure charged to revenue account in connection with the Intercolonial Railway and the Montreal extension thereof from 30th June, 1898, exclusive, to the 1st day of May, 1899, exclusive. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Powell.* *Not printed.*
- 57h. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return showing the names of persons to whom payments were made of allowance or drawback on freight charges on the New Brunswick portion of the Intercolonial Railway during the months of January and February, 1899, the amount and date of payment in each case, and the date at which the overcharge was made. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*
- 57i. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a copy of lease or contract under which the Intercolonial Railway management permitted or authorized the building of a restaurant on the railway right of way at Grand Narrows. Also copies of all correspondence in reference to the granting of the privilege of erecting such building on the railway property, and also in reference to running the same. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. McDougall.* *Not printed.*

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- 57j. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of advertisements issued during 1898, inviting tenders for steel rails and fastenings for the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, copies of tenders received therefor, of all correspondence in connection therewith, and of any contract or contracts entered into. Presented 27th June, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
- 57k. Supplementary return to 57e. Presented 28th June, 1899..... *Not printed.*
- 57l. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, showing the names of persons to whom payments were made of allowances or drawbacks on freight charges on the Nova Scotia portion of the Intercolonial Railway from 1st July, 1898, to 31st March, 1899, giving amount and date of payment and date at which overcharge was made. Presented 13th July, 1899.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou)*..... *Not printed.*
- 57m. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, showing: 1. The combined engine and car mileage—total, and that of the Intercolonial Railway—for each month from March 1, 1898, for the terminals, bridge, and the other leased portions of the Grand Trunk Railway, as contemplated in the third and thirty-third sections of the schedule to Bill No. 138. 2. The amounts for (a) maintenance and repairs, and (b) for all other operating expenses separately, incurred by the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Intercolonial Railway each month since March 1, 1898. 3. Copy of returns and information made under section 33 of said schedule for each month from March 1, 1898. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*..... *Not printed.*
- 57n. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all petitions, memorials, letters and correspondence addressed to the government, or to any of the members thereof, since the last session, by the board of trade of the city of Quebec, the council thereof, the city council of the city of Quebec, or any other public bodies or citizens of the said city, in relation to a better service between the Intercolonial Railway and the city of Quebec. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
58. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council and all reports and correspondence made by or had between W. J. Christie, late of the inland revenue department, Winnipeg, and other officers of department in Manitoba, and the department at Ottawa or the minister of inland revenue relating to the removal, the suspension and final dismissal of W. J. Christie, lately one of the chief officers in department at Winnipeg. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche*..... *Not printed.*
- 58a. Supplementary return to No. 58. Presented 30th May, 1899..... *Not printed.*
59. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copy of all reports to the minister of the interior, or to the department of the interior, or to any officer of that department from William Ogilvie, or from the council of the Yukon district, or from any member of such council relating to the administration of the said Yukon district or relating to any matter connected with the administration of the said district. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*..... *Not printed.*
60. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence connected with the department of the interior at Ottawa authorizing the agent at Yorkton, Northwest-Territories, to grant entry for the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, township 24, range 3 west of the 2nd meridian, to Mr. W. C. Middleton. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
61. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all letters and telegrams that have passed between the government and the Ashcroft Water and Electric Company, or Mr. Peter Ryan, or Mr. John Shields, or any other person on their behalf in regard to the purchase of some 4,000 acres of land near Ashcroft, B.C., within the railway belt. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of any orders in council passed up to date respecting any officers of the department of the interior taking up mining claims; respecting any government officers taking up mining claims; respecting officers of the department of the interior making homestead entries or buying lands. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

- 63.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams and communications from Archer Martin, of Victoria, B.C., barrister-at-law, to the minister of interior or to the deputy minister, or to any officers of the department of the interior, relating to the granting or recognition of any permit or authority to take or import liquor into the Yukon district or relating to the importation of liquor into the Yukon district, and all replies to such letters, telegrams and communications. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax).*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 63a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams and communications from Frederick Peters, Q.C., of Victoria, B.C., to the minister of the interior, or to any minister of the crown, or to any deputy minister, applying for or relating to the granting of any permit to take or import liquor into the Yukon district, and all replies to such letters, telegrams and communications. Presented 15th May, 1899.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax).*
Printed for sessional papers.
- 63b.** Correspondence relating to the importation of liquor into the Yukon territory. Presented 16th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 63c.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all liquor permits issued by Major Walsh, and all reports and correspondence respecting his action in this respect. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 63d.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of correspondence, telegrams, etc., in connection with the management of the Yukon territory, alluded to in the speech of the honourable the minister of the interior, during the debate on the address in answer to His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
- 63e.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the hon. the minister of the interior, or any officer of his department, and the government of the North-west Territories respecting the issue, granting or withholding of permits for the conveyance of liquor into the Yukon territory. Presented 30th May, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke*.....*Not printed.*
- 63f.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return of all liquors taken into the Yukon since July 1, 1896, giving the names of the persons or companies taking them in, the quantity in each case, the date of issue of permit and the authority granting the permit; also all correspondence had with any parties in connection with the demand for, or granting of, permits for taking liquors into the Yukon. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 63g.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for an itemized statement of the number of gallons of intoxicating liquors taken into the Klondike district since July, 1896, the number of permits granted therefor, with the names and post office addresses of those to whom said permits were granted and the amount paid therefor. Presented 6th June 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 63g*.** Supplementary return to No. 63f. Presented 13th July, 1899.....*Not printed.*
- 64.** Copy of agreement dated 1st July, 1890, between the Department of Railways and Canals and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 16th May, 1899, by Hon. A. G. Blair.....*Not printed.*
- 65.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all letters, documents, memoranda, agreements and correspondence containing, embodying, relating to or referring to the terms and conditions upon which tenders were asked for the Magdalen Island mail contract, and upon which the contract was subsequently let to R. J. Leslie, of Leslie, Hart & Co., Halifax, N.S. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Mr. Pope*.....*Not printed.*
- 66.** Return to an address of the Senate, dated 24th March, 1899, for copies of all correspondence with and instructions given to Louis Coste, late engineer in the public works department, with reference to the Yukon-Teslin route, and the navigation of the rivers and lakes connected therewith, and all reports thereon, made by the said Louis Coste. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.....*Not printed.*
- 66a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of the report or reports of Mr. Coste, late engineer of the public works department, on the Yukon, more especially on the Teslin Lake route for a railway into the Yukon; also a copy of the report of Mr. Lafontaine, or a copy of their joint report, if they made such a report. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*.....*Printed for sessional papers.*

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66. (1898.) Report of commissioners appointed to investigate, inquire into and report upon the state and management of the business of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. Presented 26th April, 1898.—*Printed for distribution and sessional papers this year (1899). See Sessional Paper No. 18, page 221.*
67. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 11th April, 1899, for: 1. Copy of the last government return made by La Banque du Peuple before that bank suspended payment, as well as the name of the bank official and a copy of the declaration made by him. 2. Copy of the different statements of the affairs of said bank submitted by the directors at each of the public meetings of the stockholders and depositors which were held since the date of suspension. 3. List of the names of the directors of the bank at the date of its suspension, and the number of shares held by each of such directors on that date. 4. List of sales or transfers, if any, that may have been made of the stock of any one or more of the directors since the date of the suspension, and to whom made. 5. List of any vacancy or vacancies that may have occurred since the said date and the cause or causes thereof, as well as the names of those who have been appointed to fill any such vacancy. 6. The price as near as can be ascertained from the quotations of the stock of any sales or transfers that were made within the last month immediately before such suspension, and the prices paid for any such transfer of stock that may have been made since the date of suspension up to 1st April, 1899. 7. List of the names of the stockholders of the bank on the 1st day of April, 1899, and the number of shares held by each on that date. 8. Statement in detail of the assets and liabilities of the bank, excepting therefrom the liabilities to the depositors and stockholders which may be given in the aggregate. Presented 17th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. McMillan.....Not printed.*
68. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government and B. Haigh & Son, of British Columbia, or any person or persons acting on their behalf in the year 1880, or thereabouts, in regard to an application for the use of Deadman's Island. Also between the Dominion government and the attorney general of the province of British Columbia or other member of the provincial government in regard to the said application, or to the subject thereof. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior.....Not printed.*
- 68a. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council respecting Stanley Park and Deadman's Island, Vancouver, B.C., and all correspondence between the different departments of the Canadian government and the imperial military and naval authorities respecting the park or island or both. Also for copies of all correspondence respecting the same with the government of British Columbia, the city of Vancouver and the park authorities. Also for all correspondence between the member for Burrard, the hon. minister of militia and defence and the department of militia, the hon. minister of the interior and other members of the government respecting the same. Also for all correspondence between Mr. Ludgate and his representative and any department of government respecting Deadman's Island. Also a copy of all applications and correspondence respecting a lease or grant of Deadman's Island. Also a copy of all departmental reports, memoranda or letters on file in the departments of justice, interior, militia and defence respecting the park, Deadman's Island, or the title and disposal of the same. Also a copy of all grants or leases of the park or Deadman's Island. Also all reports or information obtained by the different departments before any lease or grant of Deadman's Island was enacted. Also all memorials or correspondence respecting the granting of any lease of Deadman's Island. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return of all papers, documents and correspondence between the Winnipeg grain exchange and the department of public works in reference to keeping the harbour at Fort William free of ice to the latest possible date. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche.....Not printed.*
70. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of letters, instructions, correspondence and report of the commissioner appointed to inquire into the grievances of the workmen on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and into the circumstances attending the death of two of said employees, named McDonald and Fraser, at or near Fincher Creek, with report of the commissioner in reinvestigation with respect to all the facts connected with the death of Charles P. McDonald and E. McC. Fraser, who were employed in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Bell (Pictou).*
Summary Report printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of instructions given to Mr. F. C. Wade, whether before he left for Dawson to act in several official capacities or subsequently, more particularly a copy of the permission given him, if the permission was in writing, to stake claims in the Klondike. Presented 18th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*... *Not printed.*
72. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government of British Columbia and the government of Canada since July, 1898, to the present date respecting the supreme courts, county courts or any of the judges for the province aforesaid, the appointments of said judges or of any of them, or other matters relating to the administration of justice in the said province. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*..... *Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of any correspondence in relation to the construction of sheds on the wharfs at St. Méthode and Mistassini, and to the awarding of the contract for the said buildings to L. P. Bilodeau, of Roberval. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
74. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of all papers, correspondence, etc., in connection with the award of the contract to Mr. Thomas Gauthier, of Montreal, by the department of public works for the dredging at Coteau Landing; the call for tenders, if any; the amount expended out of the \$21,000 voted, and to whom paid. Also correspondence between Mr. Gauthier and Mr. McDonald, who did the work; the amount of work done in cubic feet, and how paid. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*.
Printed for sessional papers.
75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for copies of correspondence between the government, or the department of public works, and Mr. W. Donaghue, or any other person, in relation to the building of scows at Roberval to accompany the dredge at that place, and to the awarding of the contract for the building of the said dredges to the said W. Donaghue. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all leases, papers and documents of and concerning the lease of certain property on Isle aux Noix, in the province of Quebec, held by the government and under the control of the department of militia and defence, showing the names of lessees since 1st January, 1895, to present time, and the amount of rental paid by such lessees. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn*..... *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return showing when and for what period the steamer "Alaska" was engaged on the survey of the channel in Lake St. Francis, and the service the steamer "Alert" was engaged on during the same period. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a return showing the amounts paid to Tom S. Rubidge, superintending engineer of the Cornwall canal, for salary and expenses from 1st January, 1897, to 1st January, 1899. A detailed statement of the amount paid for cab or hack hire in the same period. A statement of the total expense incurred in connection with the steamer "Alert"; also a statement showing how many days the steamer "Alert" was engaged in actual survey work, from 1st January, 1897, to 1st January, 1899, and how many days in any other service and the nature of the same. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*.
Not printed.
79. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all reports to his excellency the governor general, minutes of council, reports, papers and correspondence in any way relating to the navigation of the Yukon or Stikine rivers, or to customs regulations in connection therewith, including the transshipment of cargoes; also all reports to his excellency the governor general, minutes of council, correspondence and papers touching the customs regulations, and fees imposed in connection with Canadian goods passing through St. Michael's, Dyea, Skagway and Wrangell. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.
Printed for sessional papers.
80. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence and papers connected with the removal of Mr. Fawcett from the position of Yukon gold commissioner. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

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81. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, ordinances, commissions, appointments, bond certificates and oaths, relating to the appointment of the sheriff for Yukon territory; also copies of the same papers respecting the appointment of the clerk of the court for the Yukon territory. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.....*Not printed.*
82. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence between the government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the United States government, either directly or through the British government or its representative at Washington, in reference to bonding or transit arrangements on the Pacific coast, and to the relief of destitute persons in the Yukon or Alaska districts. Also any reports of ministers to the government on these matters. Presented 25th May, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a return showing the number and names of all United States fishing vessels not possessing *modus vivendi* licenses to which concessions were granted in the Atlantic ports of Canada during the months of November and December, 1898, and January and February, 1899; together with all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and officers of the government, showing under what circumstances privileges were granted to any of said American vessels. Presented 26th May, 1899.—*Mr. McAlister*.....*Not printed.*
84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for a return of copies of all correspondence, instructions, reports, bills of costs and accounts, together with a statement of all moneys paid by the Dominion government in connection with the prosecutions arising out of the Dominion general elections of 1896 in the province of Manitoba. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Roche*.....*Not printed.*
- 84a. Supplementary return to No. 84. Presented 2nd June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th June, 1897, for copies of all correspondence between the government and any parties in the county of Brant relating to the appointment of Dr. Levi Secord, of Brantford, Dr. McKee, of the same place, and Dr. Beer, formerly of Platts-ville, in the county of Oxford, to the positions of head physician and assistants to the Indians on the reservation in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Mr. Clancy*.....*Not printed.*
86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, from July 1, 1896, to the present date, between the Canadian government and the imperial authorities and between the Canadian government and the office of the high commissioner for Canada in London, relating to the cattle embargo. Presented 27th May, 1899.—*Mr. Montague*.
Printed for sessional papers.
87. Copy of the order in council of the 7th October, 1898, providing for appointment of Mr. William Ogilvie as a commissioner, under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., to investigate the charges and complaints referred to in such order in council; copy of the commission issued under the great seal of Canada, appointing Mr. Ogilvie such commissioner; copy of his report of the 27th April, 1899, and copies of the three public notices referred to in such report and attached thereto. Presented 30th May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 87a. Copy of commission which issued in favour of William Ogilvie, Esq., under the provisions of chapter 114 R.S.C., to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory; and copy of the evidence taken under such commission. Presented 9th June, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 87b. Copy of further report, dated the 27th May, 1899, of William Ogilvie, Esq., commissioner appointed under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., and by commission issued thereunder, under the great seal of Canada, to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory. Presented 7th July, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 87c. Copy of the evidence which accompanied the further report of the 27th May, 1899, of William Ogilvie, Esq., commissioner appointed under the provisions of chapter 114, R.S.C., and by commission issued thereunder, under the great seal of Canada, to hold an investigation and take evidence under oath with regard to certain charges made against officials of the Dominion government in the Yukon territory; of which further report a copy was laid before the House of Commons upon the 7th July, 1899. Presented 12th July, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

- 87d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th July, 1899, for copy of a report of William Ogilvie, commissioner, relative to the values placed upon the steamers "Pingree" and "Low" for customs entry. Presented 27th July, 1899.—*Mr. Paterson*..... *Not printed.*
88. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 22nd May, 1899, for: 1. The original contract entered into between the government and the proprietors of the Drummond County Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway Company. 2. The present contract or agreement entered into between the same persons or companies. 3. A statement of all moneys paid to the proprietors of said railways from the date of the non-ratification of the first contract to the 31st March, 1899. 4. An account of the earnings and working expenses of the Drummond County Railway from the time of its being first worked in connection with the Intercolonial Railway to the 31st March, 1899. 5. And also an account of the total amount of money paid the Grand Trunk Railway Company for station accommodation, running powers over its line, for bridge extension, or for any purpose whatever in connection with the extension of the Intercolonial Railway system to Montreal. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
- 88a. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 22nd June, 1899, calling for copies of any or all supplemental agreements and traffic arrangements entered into between the railway department of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in connection with the contract entered into between the aforesaid parties for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to the city of Montreal. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Printed for sessional papers.*
89. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all petitions addressed to his excellency the governor general by members of the Turner administration in the province of British Columbia respecting the conduct of his honour the lieutenant governor of that province, and praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the same, together with all papers and correspondence connected with said petition; and also copies of all papers and correspondence in any way relating to the action of his honour the lieutenant governor of British Columbia in dismissing the Turner administration in the said province. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
90. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for: 1. Copies of all correspondence had with the departments of inland revenue, during the last ten years, in relation to the compulsory inspection of potash at the port of Montreal. 2. Copies of all petitions presented on the same subject to the honourable the minister of inland revenue. Also copies of resolutions adopted by the Montreal board of trade and others, urging the government to adopt some measure to protect the Canadian trade in potash. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Préfontaine*..... *Not printed.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: 1. Statement showing the quantity of Canadian tobacco grown and manufactured during each year since 1890. 2. The number of factories established since 1890—with the date in each instance—for the manufacture of Canadian tobacco, or of Canadian and foreign tobacco mixed. 3. Copies of all petitions, applications and memorials presented to the government since 1896 in relation to the duties on tobacco. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Gauthier*..... *Not printed.*
92. Copy of the prospectus of the British Canadian Gold Fields of the Klondike Company, Limited, and copies of correspondence and other papers on file in the department of the interior, respecting the alleged connection of Mr. William Ogilvie with that company. Presented 31st May, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton..... *Not printed.*
93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for statement showing the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, by the Dominion government on the harbour of Montreal during the last twenty-eight years; also the amounts voted and the amounts expended, under their proper headings, by the Dominion government on the harbour of Victoria, B.C., during the last twenty-eight years. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return showing the actual expenditure on reconstruction of the pier at China Point, in the province of Prince Edward Island, the date of such payments, to whom the payments were made and the amount paid to each person; the amount paid for actual labour performed; the amount paid for material not used, and when; the quantity and kind of material purchased, and the price; the present actual condition of the pier; the progress made towards reconstruction; and all papers, correspondence and documents relating to or giving any information or particulars respecting the matters aforesaid. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*

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95. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for a return showing all sums expended to date upon the new wharf at Pointe Claire, P.Q. Also how far the works have progressed; a copy of the estimate of the cost of said wharf and statement showing how much it will cost to finish said wharf. Copies of all advertisements calling for tenders, as well as of all tenders and correspondence upon the subject. Presented 31st May, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*.....*Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, papers, etc., in connection with the seizure of traps and ropes belonging to Messrs. Benjamin Compton & Co., of Belle River, in the province of Prince Edward Island, on 30th July, 1898, by the Dominion cruiser "Acadia." Presented 1st June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*...*Not printed.*
97. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all letters, telegrams, cablegrams, memorials and other papers received by the right hon. the prime minister of Canada, the Hon. J. I. Tarte, the minister of public works, or the Hon. A. G. Blair, the minister of railways and canals, from the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited, the Commercial Telegraph Construction Syndicate, Limited, or the W. T. Henley Telegraph Works, Limited, or from any director or directors, person or persons on behalf of or as representing any of these companies, or from the high commissioner for Canada in London, or from any other person or company respecting the construction by or for the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited, of a telegraph line between Skagway and Dawson, or of a submarine cable telegraph between some point in British Columbia and Skagway or Wrangel, or in any way relating to either of their objects. Also copies of all letters from the right hon. the prime minister of Canada, or from either of said other ministers to any of said companies or to any director or directors or other person or persons acting or purporting to act on behalf of any of said companies in any way relating to the construction of said telegraph line or cable line by, for or under the charter of the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company, Limited. Also copies of all correspondence between the Dominion government or any member or department thereof and the United States government at Washington or any department thereof bearing upon the laying and landing of a submarine cable between some point in British Columbia and Skagway or Wrangel or any point between these places. Presented 1st June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*..... *Not printed.*
- 97a. Supplementary return to 97. Presented 26th June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
98. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 6th June, 1898, for a statement of the cost of the voyages undertaken in 1897 by the honourable the prime minister and by the honourable the solicitor general, to Europe, to the United States or elsewhere, together with the travelling expenses of their private secretaries or of any other persons composing their following. Presented 29th May, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.....*Not printed.*
99. Protocol No. lxiii of the Joint High Commission, Washington, respecting the boundary between Alaska and Canada. Presented 5th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all papers, plans, maps, reports of fishery officers, correspondence and other documents relating to the existence of a dam across river Jésus, near the town of Terrebonne, and the construction of a fishway therein according to the requirements of the law. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Fortin*...*Not printed.*
101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a list of all persons employed since 1st August, 1896, by the minister of interior outside of the civil service employees in Ottawa, for purposes of immigration, detailing the names and post office addresses of the appointees, their rate of wages and allowances, the date and reason for dismissal where dismissals have taken place, and the country or districts in which their work has been performed. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons appointed to office or assigned to duties of any kind in the Yukon district since 1st August, 1896, giving the names, post office addresses, rate of salary and allowances or expenses of each person, the duties assigned, the date of his appointment, the date of resignation or dismissal, and the reason therefor in the case of each resignation or dismissal. The above statement not to include mounted police or Canadian militiamen, but to include paymasters in each branch. Presented 5th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 102a. Supplementary return to No. 102. Presented 9th June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
- 102b. Copies of orders in council relating to the Yukon. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Hon. C. Sifton.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

- 103.** Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement of all persons or commissions of inquiry appointed to inquire into the conduct of employees of the government since 1st August, 1896, giving the names of commissioners, their rate of pay and allowances, the aggregate total amount paid to each as pay and allowance, and the total expenses of each commission outside of pay and allowance; also the names and post office addresses of all persons dismissed on the reports of the commissioners (Marine and Fisheries). Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 103a.** Supplementary return to No. 103. (Customs Department.) Presented 6th June, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for a return showing names of commissioners appointed by the government to inquire into the conduct of all employees of the civil service in the province of Quebec since the 23rd of June, 1896, and the amount paid to each commissioner as salary or travelling expenses. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*.
Not printed.
- 103c.** Return (in part) to an address of the Senate, dated 28th April, 1899, of the names of all commissioners appointed by order in council or otherwise since the 9th April, 1897, to inquire into and report upon charges preferred against any employee of the government, whether permanent or temporary, of offensive partisanship, or of any misconduct whatever. 2. The reports of said commissioners, or of commissioners previously appointed, not already brought down, and a statement showing the action taken by the government thereon. 3. The amounts paid each commissioner since the 9th April, 1897, in fees, *per diem* allowance, travelling expenses and incidentals of all kinds. 4. The names, ages, offices and salaries of all employees in the inside or outside service of the government, whether temporary or permanent, who since the 9th April, 1897, have been removed from office by dismissal, superannuation, or otherwise, whether on a report of a commission or otherwise, specifying in each case the grounds of dismissal, and the amount of superannuation or gratuity granted, if any; also the age, office, salary or remuneration of any and every person appointed in the place of, or as a consequence of every such removal. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*.*Printed in abstract form.*
- 103d.** Supplementary return to No. 103. (Post Office Department.) Presented 5th July, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103e.** Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 4th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
- 103f.** Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 5th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
- 103g.** Supplementary return to No. 103. (Railways and Canals.) Presented 29th July, 1899.
Not printed.
- 103h.** Supplementary return to No. 103c. Presented 28th July, 1899.*See 103c.*
- 104.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of all statements, claims, memoranda, correspondence, telegrams, etc., with the government of Prince Edward Island and a delegation from that province, in March last, consisting of the Honourable Hector C. Macdonald, Jas. W. Richards, and Benjamin Rogers, in regard to questions at issue between the government of Prince Edward Island and the dominion of Canada. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.*Printed for sessional papers.*
- 105.** Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for all papers and correspondence, including orders in council, tenders and contracts in connection with the engraving, printing and supply of paper for the denominational postal notes, with a sample of the notes printed. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster*.....*Not printed.*
- 105a.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement of all separate issues of postal stamps, cards, or notes since 1st January, 1897, noting those that have gone out of use, the quantity and date of each issue, and a sample of each issue, and giving in the case of the jubilee stamps, the cost and amount of cash returned to the treasury for each denomination. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster**Not printed.*
- 105b.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for a copy of contract for the production of postal notes, and the cost of such per 1,000 of each denomination, exclusive of paper, and for all correspondence between the contractor, the government and the queen's printer. Also for a statement of the number of reams of paper made for each denomination, by whom ordered to be made, where made, and name of manufacturer, and who has now possession of the Dandy rolls from which the paper was made. And also the following statements: Who furnished the electrotypes, and where they were made, the date of first delivery of postal notes, and amount of

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- security given by the contractor, and whether the contractor has supplied the necessary accommodation for government clerks for superintendence and storage for an ample supply of paper, Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
- 105c. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, showing in detail all dies, plates or other parts, wholly or partially engraved, entered or imported by or for the use of the American Bank Note Company and the British American Bank Note Company, to be used in the making of bank notes, postage stamps, postal notes and inland revenue stamps for the government, with the valuation and amount of duty charged and collected. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
- 105d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for all correspondence had with the post office department, or any member of the government, in reference to the quality of the post cards issued by the post office department since 1st July, 1896. Presented 19th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Not printed.*
106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for number of jubilee stamp plates engraved and their denominations, and cost of such plates. Cost of jubilee stamps per 1,000 complete. Also the number of plates engraved for the greater empire stamp, and the cost per plate, with the cost per 1,000 stamps complete. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Printed for sessional papers.
107. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all papers, including affidavits, and of all correspondence between the government and the government or public officials of the United States or other parties, concerning the case of Thomas Meagher, who was arrested by United States customs officers in Canadian waters, in the river St. Clair, on 19th August, 1898; was held in custody and grossly ill-treated by said officials for some time and afterwards imprisoned, and who was finally discharged without trial by order of the United States government. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Cowan* *Not printed.*
108. Return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the civil service during the calendar year 1898. Presented 6th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for sessional papers.
109. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1898, for copies of all correspondence, reports, orders in council and instructions in reference to the admission of foreign countries to commercial privileges under the so-called preferential clause of the tariff of 1897. Presented 6th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster* *Printed for sessional papers.*
110. Documents relating to the recent disallowance of certain statutes passed by the legislature of British Columbia. Presented 7th June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 110a. Further documents relating to the recent disallowance of certain statutes passed by the legislature of British Columbia. Presented 21st June, 1899, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier *Not printed.*
111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return showing by departments, the expenditure in each year, beginning 1st July, 1890, for salaries in the outside service of the post office, customs and inland revenue departments, detailed by posts and sub-posts in the case of the inland revenue and customs, and by post offices in case of employees in the postal service, of all employees, whether temporary or permanent. Presented 7th June, 1899.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
112. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all complaints, referred to on page 3 of the report of the deputy minister of interior (Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1897), minutes of council, commission instructions and report of Mr. Archer Martin, the commissioner, respecting the New Westminster crown timber office. Presented 9th June, 1899.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper* *Not printed.*
113. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, for copies of all instructions given by the government of Canada, or any department thereof, to Charles Russell, Esq., solicitor, London, England, or to the firm to which he belongs, or to any member thereof, in relation to any case or business in which the said government or any department thereof was or is concerned; also copies in detail of all bills of costs or accounts rendered by the said persons to the government or any department since 1st July, 1896. Presented 9th June, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron.*
Printed for sessional papers.
114. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the Northern Commercial Telegraph Company and the department of public works during the last six months. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Maxwell* *Not printed.*

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115. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, contracts, tenders and all other papers and documents in connection with the change in carrying the mails for Prince Edward Island between the Intercolonial Railway and Cape Tormentine during the past winter. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin. Not printed.*
116. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all petitions, correspondence, telegrams and instructions in reference to the granting of a bonded warehouse to John Gow Scrimgeour at Cardigan Bridge, Prince Edward Island. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's). Not printed.*
117. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any person or official in behalf of the same, and the Canada Eastern Railway Company, or any person in behalf thereof, and of any reports and papers in connection with any proposal to purchase for the government the said railway. Presented 12th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
118. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, and all papers and correspondence had with the department of railways and canals or the minister of railways by the officers of the Central Railway Company of New Brunswick, or by any contractors or persons concerned in the construction of the said Central Railway Company of New Brunswick, or any one in their behalf, in connection with the payment of subsidy or grants made to the said company. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
119. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports that have passed between the Dominion government and the provincial government of British Columbia, or any person or persons acting on their behalf, in regard to the Songhees Indian reserve at Victoria, B.C., since 1st June, 1897. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior. Not printed.*
120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the minister or any officials of the department of interior and Mr. A. Soper, of Port Perry, or other persons in reference to the suppression of the sale of liquor to the Scugog Indians. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster. Not printed.*
121. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all contracts or agreements entered into by or with the postmaster general or the post office department or her majesty or the government of Canada for the carriage of the mails into or out of the Yukon territory or district or any part thereof; and also copies of all advertisements for tenders for the carriage as aforesaid of such mails, and all tenders received by the postmaster general, the post office department or the government of Canada or her majesty the queen, for the carriage of mails into or out of the Yukon territory or district, also copies of all reports, letters and communications in writing from the post office inspector at Victoria, or any other post office inspector, or any other officer of the post office department with respect to such tenders or advertisements or with respect to the acceptance or rejection of any of the said tenders. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper. Not printed.*
122. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, papers, petitions, etc., in connection with the resignation of Dr. Morris as postmaster at Dundas, Prince Edward Island, and the appointment of his successor and persons applying for the position. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's). Not printed.*
123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for: 1. A return showing the number of letter carriers who were employed in the post office in Victoria, B.C., in the year 1895-6, 1896-7 and 1897-8 respectively and the number employed at the present time. 2. The salary paid to each letter carrier employed in 1895-6 and salaries paid in the present year. 3. The provisional allowance granted to said letter-carrier in 1895-6 and in 1896-7 and 1897-8. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior. Not printed.*
124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for a statement showing the weight of every issue of the daily and weekly publications issued in Toronto and Montreal since the introduction of the law requiring that all publications must be weighed and stamped before the acceptance of same at the post office of issue of paper. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Mr. Quinn. Not printed.*

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125. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for a statement in detail of all sums expended on account of the joint high commission between Great Britain and the United States since its inception to date, with the names of all persons connected therewith as commissioners, secretaries, clerks and attendants and the rate and total amounts of compensation of each as salary, allowances and expenses itemized. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.
126. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copy of all instructions, correspondence by letter or telegram between the government or any department or officer thereof and the representative of the crown, or any other person in relation to the postponement of the hearing of the appeal before the court of queen's bench, in the case of the Queen *vs.* Coulombe and others during the last term of the said court at Quebec, and of all documents in relation thereto. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain.*..... *Not printed.*
127. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions and other papers in possession of the government, relating to the proposed branch railway from Southport to Murray Harbour and other proposed railway branches in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 14th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.... *Not printed.*
128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, showing: 1. Settlements (if any) that have been made by the department of railways and canals since and during the last session, with those parties who suffered from the construction of the Roche-Fendue and Calumet dams in 1883. 2. The names of the valuers who adjusted the said claims, and by whom their appointment was recommended. Presented 14th May, 1899.—*Mr. Poupore.*..... *Not printed.*
129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1899, for all papers and correspondence in connection with the claim of the British American Bank Note Company for the balance alleged to be due to the company for contract work done for the post office department. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Mr. Foster.*..... *Not printed.*
130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, showing the names of persons appointed to positions in the Toronto post office since 13th July, 1896, the date of each such appointment, the salary paid to each such person and the office to which each such person was appointed. Presented 15th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke.*..... *Not printed.*
131. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 21st March, 1898, for copies of all reports and surveys made by officers of the department of railways and canals, regarding the straightening of certain curves on the Prince Edward Island Railway at or near North Wiltshire, and also a statement showing: 1. The amount expended on straightening the said curves, and to whom paid. 2. How was the expenditure made, by tender or by day's work. 3. The nature and extent of the changes made. 4. What further changes, if any, are contemplated. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.*..... *Not printed.*
132. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 25th May, 1899, for certified *verbatim* copies of all letters or other documents written to the minister or any official connected with the department of the interior, or to any member of the government, by H. H. Norwood, the person appointed by the government to the position of gold inspector in the Yukon district. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Primrose.*..... *Not printed.*
133. Return (in part) to an address of the Senate, dated the 23rd March, 1899, showing the amounts of customs and excise duties collected on goods imported into that part of the Dominion known as the Yukon and Klondike country, from the first day of September, 1898, to the first day of March, 1899, specifying the character of the goods so imported and the countries from whence imported; together with a statement showing the quantity and character, as far as practicable, of Canadian goods sent to the said Yukon district during the same period. Presented 13th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*..... *Not printed.*
134. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copy of a memorial signed by the late Honourable John Norquay, president of the executive council of the province of Manitoba, on behalf of said council, praying to be heard before her majesty in council on the interference of the governor general in council in the practice of disallowing acts clearly within the power of local legislature and asking that the same be discontinued; which memorial was addressed to the honourable the secretary of state of Canada with request that the same be transmitted to her majesty in council; also copies of all correspondence, reports to or from, and orders in council in connection therewith. Presented 16th June, 1899.—*Mr. LaRivière.*

Printed for sessional papers.

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135. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for a return showing the amount spent by the government in the financial years 1896-7, 1897-8, and the proposed expenditure for the year 1898-9 on private piers and wharfs, and piers and wharfs not under government control and not the property of Canada, together with the names of such piers and wharfs and the owners thereof, as well as the sums spent on each for years mentioned. Presented 16th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*
136. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1899, for a return of all reports and recommendations of the commission appointed to investigate and settle claims for losses arising out of the Saskatchewan rebellion of 1885; also a statement of all claims presented, the amount paid in each case, also all claims presented and not entertained. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Mr. Davis*.....*Not printed.*
137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th May, 1899, for copies of all instructions, correspondence and reports, accounts and vouchers, for expenses connected with the expedition of Chief Engineer Coste, of the department of public works, referred to in the annual report of the minister of marine and fisheries, 1898, page 7, and also connected with the visit subsequently paid to England by Mr. Coste in the same year. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hibbert Tupper*.
Not printed.
138. Return (in part) to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, telegrams and reports between the departments of militia and defence and justice or their agents, and the following claimants for compensation and damages in respect of the erection of fortifications at Macaulay Point, British Columbia, viz.: Fred. Bell, J. Jardine, W. F. Bullen, R. W. Reford, Henry Moss, William Moss, J. G. Tiarks, Charles Kent, Thornton Fell, Andreas Keating (B. L. Ker), Hans Ogilvy Price, H. F. Bishop, S. J. Pitts, and any others that may have presented claims in regard to same. Presented 21st June, 1899.—*Mr. Prior*.
Not printed.
- 138a. Supplementary return to No. 138. Presented 29th June, 1899.....*Not printed.*
139. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of the reports of Walter Shanly, C.E., and T. C. Keefer, C.E., in connection with the proposed large locks at Iroquois and Farran's Point. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor*.....*Not printed.*
140. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for: 1. Statement of the expenditure connected with the royal military college, Kingston, every year since its foundation. 2. Of the number of graduates in each year, and of their present place of residence and occupation, as far as known to the college authorities. 3. Of all general orders or regulations relating to the employment of these graduates in the permanent corps, volunteers or other branches of the public service. Presented 23rd June, 1899.—*Mr. Casey*.....*Not printed.*
141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th April, 1898, for copies of all instructions, correspondence, etc., in relation to the construction of wharfs at Mistassini and St. Méthode (Tékouabé); a detailed statement showing the quantity of timber, iron and stone used in the said works; by whom the said articles were furnished; the prices paid therefor to each person; the names of the carpenters and framers employed and the prices paid them per day and how much was received in cash by them, as also by the day labourers who worked with them; all other expenditure in relation to the said works; copies of all correspondence in relation to the contracts awarded to Messrs. Têtu & Savard, of St. Félicien, for making timber for the St. Méthode wharf; copies of the said contracts and of all further correspondence as to presenting payment of their accounts; a statement of the quantity of timber prepared by them, and of the amount paid to them personally. Copies of instructions issued to J. B. Carbonneau, chief carpenter at the Mistassini and St. Méthode wharfs; correspondence as to cancelling of his instructions at St. Méthode and the appointment of a chief carpenter in his place. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*.
Not printed.
142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, showing the amounts paid to each and all persons who worked at the Roberval pier in 1896; the number of days worked; the prices paid; the quantity of timber and iron furnished, and the prices paid therefor; the place where the same was obtained; copies of all instructions, correspondence, etc., in relation to the said work. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Casgrain*.....*Not printed.*

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143. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th April, 1899, for a statement of sums paid as travelling expenses to the judges of the superior court for the province of Quebec coming from outside districts to sit in the city of Montreal. 1. From the 1st of January, 1898, up to the coming into force of the statute 61 Victoria (Canada), chap. 52. 2. Since the coming into force of said statute down to the 1st of March, 1899. Presented 26th June, 1899.—*Mr. Monk. Not printed.*
144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all tenders opened the 14th day of May, 1897, for works on the Farran's Point canal, showing the prices of different tenderers for each item and the approximate quantities upon which the tenders were extended, also the lump sum of each tender. Presented 27th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clancy. Not printed.*
145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th February, 1898, for correspondence and reports respecting increased wharf accommodation at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in 1892 and since. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Sir C. Hubbert Tupper Not printed.*
146. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all reports of any survey held during 1897 or 1898 of Neufrage Pond, King's county, Prince Edward Island. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's) Not printed.*
147. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, for copies of all unexpired leases and unexpired renewals and modifications of leases, and of all papers and plans relating thereto of all water lots, water power and hydraulic privileges in and along that portion of the river Ottawa and its various channels within the city of Ottawa, from the westerly boundary of the said city to the line of Kent street, produced into the Ottawa river, and commonly known as the Chaudière, issued by the government to any person, persons or company, and for plans showing the position of such water lots, water power and hydraulic privileges. Also for a statement of the amount of power each lessee is entitled to use, and the date of the termination of the lease under which he is entitled to use it. Presented 28th June, 1899.—*Mr. Copp. Not printed.*
148. Certain correspondence relating to the franchise of the different provinces as the franchise for the elections to the House of Commons. Presented (Senate) 27th June, 1899, by Hon. Mr. Mills.
Not printed.
149. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, giving the names of all the weirs now under license in the county of Charlotte, in the province of New Brunswick, with location of each, with date said licenses were issued, and with the name or names of the licensees of said weirs; also the names of all weirs licensed during 1898 that were not built and the names of licensees of said weirs, and the number of years said licenses have been granted without weirs having been built by such licensees. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr. Ganong. Not printed.*
150. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, showing: 1. The canals and river works therewith forming the connection between the great lakes and deep water navigation at Montreal which were completed on 1st July, 1896, the depth of water in each, and the cost of each to that date. 2. The canals and connected river improvements which at that date were in course of construction or enlargement, showing the work which had been done on each, the cost to 1st July of such construction or enlargement, and the estimated cost to complete the contracts then existing and amount of each; the new contracts made since 1st July, 1896, covering work other than that completed or under contract at that date and the amount of each. 3. The estimated cost of completing these works to the proposed depth over and above the amounts involved in contracts existing on 1st July, 1896. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr Foster. Not printed.*
151. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th May, 1899, showing the number of contracts entered into by the government since the 30th June, 1897, in which there is a clause prohibiting "sweating"; the total amount involved in such contracts; the name of the respective department in which these contracts have been awarded; the names of the companies, or firms, or individuals to which such contracts have been given. Presented 29th June, 1899.—*Mr. Clarke.*
Printed for sessional papers.
152. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 23rd March, 1899, showing: 1. The number of persons in the employment of the post office department on the 30th of June, 1896, and the total amount paid to said employees for the year ending said 30th June, 1896. 2. A similar return giving the same information for the year ending 30th June, 1898. 3. The number of employees in the said service on the 12th day of July, 1896, and on the 16th February, 1899. Presented 20th June, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Not printed.*

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153. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 29th May, 1899, for copies of all orders in council, applications, correspondence, papers, plans, etc., in the departments of interior and marine and fisheries, respecting 37-29 acres or thereabouts of foreshore and tidal lands about two miles below Steveston, British Columbia, situate west and immediately adjoining section 9, range 7 west, block 3 north, N.W.D. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper.*
Not printed.
154. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, showing: 1. The amount paid in the province of Prince Edward Island since 1896 as fines for the infraction of the lobster fishery regulations, the names of persons so fined, and the amount of the fine in each case. 2. A detailed statement of the fines collected. 3. The disposition of those fines. 4. The cost of prosecution in each case. 5. The names of fishery officers receiving a share of such fines, and the amount received in each by any officer. 6. The magistrate or other officer who tried such cases. Presented 30th June, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.....*Not printed.*
155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, reports, telegrams, etc., in connection with the proposed change of mail arrangements for Grand View, in Prince Edward Island. Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*
Not printed.
156. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 19th April, 1899, for a statement showing: 1. What was the total average amount paid to the Ottawa Gas Co., per annum, for lighting the various government buildings during the two years ending 1898? 2. What is the total cost per annum, by the present system of lighting? 3. Were tenders called for lighting the various buildings by either gas or electricity? To what company was the contract for lighting awarded? 4. What is the total number and power of incandescent electric lights now installed in all the public buildings in Ottawa, and cost of installation, including wiring and all other apparatus? 5. What was the number and power of electric lights operated by the government electric light plant, and annual cost of the same, during the two years ending 1898? 6. What is the original cost and present value of all government electrical plant and boilers in the public buildings in Ottawa? How many men are employed to operate them? 7. Were tenders called for the wiring of any or all the government buildings in Ottawa and the supply of all electrical appliances necessary for the same? From whom were offers received and what were the respective amounts of such offers? 8. How was the parliamentary appropriation of \$75,000 for extending the government lighting plant, and the purchase of certain pumps for fire purposes, expended? What are the items of such expenditure, and to whom paid? Presented 4th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*.....*Not printed.*
157. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence, petitions, etc., in reference to the recent appointment of a postmaster at Clifton, New London, in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 10th July, 1899.—*Mr. Martin.*.....*Not printed.*
158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of specifications and plans for the construction of deep water terminal facilities at St. John, N.B., including wharfs, warehouses, elevators, tracks, etc., together with copies of tenders for the said works and of any contracts entered into therefor. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper.*
Not printed.
159. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1899, for copies of the contract and specification in connection with the North Channel improvement, below Prescott, with copies of any supplementary agreement or agreements entered into with the contractor; also plans showing the location on which the contract was let and the present location. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Mr. Taylor.*.....*Not printed.*
160. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 20th April, 1899, for all correspondence with the government, or any member thereof, relating to the subject of the introduction of a prohibitory liquor law by the government, together with all affidavits and other documents having relation to the vote cast upon the question of prohibition on the 29th day of September, 1898, and the alleged frauds in connection therewith. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell.*
Not printed.
161. Return to an address of the Senate, dated the 21st June, 1899, for copies of all correspondence between the department of agriculture, the Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association and the provincial premier, Hon. Mr. Farquharson, with reference to experiments in fruit culture now being carried on in Prince Edward Island; said correspondence to include all instructions to Mr. Kinsman with reference to the nature of the work to be undertaken and the selection of orchards for the purpose of carrying on said experiments. Presented 18th July, 1899.—*Hon. Mr. Ferguson.*.....*Not printed.*

 CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14—*Continued.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for: 1. Copies of all papers, documents, correspondence, letters, etc., in connection with the appointment of Dr. Hall, veterinary surgeon, of Quebec, for the purpose of inspecting cattle for the discovery of tuberculosis at Hébertville or elsewhere in the county of Chicoutimi. 2. In connection with any part of said work done by his brother. 3. Statement of the number of herds which he or his brother examined. 4. Statement of sums of money paid for such inspection, travelling expenses, carters, aids or assistants. 5. Statement of any sum or sums paid to David Ouellet, of Hébertville, in connection with said inspection. Presented 19th July, 1899.—*Mr. Gasgrain*..... *Not printed.*
- 162a. Supplementary return to No. 162. Presented 26th July, 1899..... *Not printed.*
163. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for a copy of the final estimate or settlement of section number three (3) of the Lachine canal enlargement of 1875-1880 in detail. Presented 20th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
- 163a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for copies of the plans and profiles of the substructures of the highway and railroad bridges across the Lachine canal at Wellington street, Montreal, the dimensions to be in figures, also *esometrical projections* of the pivot and rest piers (abutments), showing the figured dimensions and elevations of the several parts, including turntable, circular girder, wheels and machinery. Presented 20th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
- 163b. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 26th June, 1899, for a copy of the report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the construction of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk bridges across the Lachine canal at Montreal. Presented 29th July, 1899.—*Mr. McInerney*..... *Not printed.*
164. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1898, showing: 1. How many were employed on the dredge "Prince Edward" as caretakers or otherwise since she went into winter quarters at the end of last season. 2. How many were employed during the winter 1896-97. 3. How many cubic yards were removed by dredge "Prince Edward" during the seasons of 1896 and 1897 respectively, and the cost per cubic yard each season. 4. The number of days the dredge "Prince Edward" was doing actual work in each month during the seasons of 1896 and 1897 respectively. 5. The cost of repairs for the dredge "Prince Edward" for the years ending 31st December, 1896 and 1897 respectively. Also all correspondence in connection with the dismissal of John N. Macdonald from dredge "Prince Edward," and the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd July, 1899.—*Mr. Macdonald (King's)*..... *Not printed.*
165. Return to an address of the Senate, dated 25th April, 1899, for: 1. The number of acres of land set apart for the purpose of education in the province of Manitoba and in the North-west Territories, respectively, under the authority of chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 23. 2. The number of acres sold in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, the amount received in payment therefor, and the amount now due thereon. 3. The total sum now at the credit of said fund held by the dominion of Canada, how invested, and the rate of interest paid thereon. 4. The amount advanced out of said principal sum in aid of education in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 5. The sum recouped to the said principal out of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the purpose of education, and the amount now due to the said principal sum. 6. And all correspondence relating to any further advances out of said school fund, either to Manitoba or the North-west Territories. Presented 26th July, 1899.—*Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell*..... *Not printed.*
166. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 19th June, 1899, for a copy of all correspondence between the government and the boards of trade of the Dominion in regard to the passage of an insolvency law. Presented 31st July, 1899.—*Mr. Monk*..... *Not printed.*
167. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 31st July, 1899, for a statement of the amounts paid for medical attendance and medicines for Indians in the electoral district of Yale and Cariboo during the years 1896-7, 1897-8 and 1898-9, showing to whom payments were made and amounts paid to each. Presented 31st July, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
168. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1898, for: 1. Copies of all tenders in 1897 for the supply of drugs to the North-west mounted police at Prince Albert and Battleford, and the name of the successful tenderer and a copy of the contract. 2. Copies of all tenders for the supply of drugs to the mounted police at Prince Albert and Battleford, for the year 1898; the name of the successful tenderer, and a copy of the contract. Presented 7th August, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*

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169. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th August, 1899, for copy of correspondence in relation to the suit Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company, versus the New Vancouver Coal Company, as to the ownership of the coal underlying Nanaimo harbour. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Hon. C. Sifton*..... *Not printed.*
170. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th July, 1899, for a copy of the report of the hon. the minister of justice, on which the order in council was passed for the discharge from prison of J. K. Skelton and T. Dewan, tried and convicted of perjury before Mr. Justice Wetmore, at Battleford, October, 1897, and subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment; also copy of affidavits supporting the application for the discharge of the aforesaid Skelton and Dewan. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Davin*..... *Not printed.*
171. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: (a) Copy of all correspondence or orders in council relating to the entering into an agreement by the government, or department of railways and canals, for the operating by the same of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway during the fiscal year 1896, and a copy of the contract governing the same. (b) A statement containing the period during which the road was so operated, also the total expenses directly or indirectly connected with such operation, and the total revenue derived from the same. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
172. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1899, for: (a) Copy of tenders for the letting of sections four, five, six and seven of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement for the same, and a statement of tenders moneyed out. (b) Copy of tenders for the reletting of sections four, five, six and seven of the Soulanges canal; also a copy of advertisement for same, and a statement of tenders moneyed out. (c) Copy of all correspondence or orders in council directly or indirectly relating to the letting or the reletting of the above sections. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*
173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th August, 1899, for copy of correspondence relative to the question of reducing the dock charges at Esquimalt dry dock. Presented 8th August, 1899.—*Hon. W. S. Fielding*.... *Not printed.*
174. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th July, 1899, for copy of all papers in connection with the applications made for, and the consideration of the commutation of the sentence of death on Marion Brown for murder. Presented 9th August, 1899.—*Mr. Wallace*.
Not printed.
175. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1899, for copies of all cablegrams, papers, correspondence and despatches or other writing upon which the right honourable the prime minister of Canada based the statement in the house of commons on 10th June, 1898, as follows: "I have the authority of the secretary of state for the colonies to state that he approves of the principles on which the governor general acted, as based on the facts set forth in the letter of his excellency to Sir Charles Tupper." Presented 11th August, 1899.—*Sir Charles Tupper*.
Not printed.



REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—GRADUATING CLASS, 1898.

[*Frontispiece*]

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1898

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1899

Department of Indian Affairs.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 6th February, 1899.

Department of Indian Affairs

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Department of Indian Affairs

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1898, being the first which treats of matters with regard to which any responsibility attaches to myself because, as I had occasion to point out in the one presented by me last year, I had only entered upon the duties pertaining to my present office, towards the close of the period therein reviewed.

The acquaintance with Indian Affairs gained during the year, has served to greatly increase my interest in matters immediately affecting the aboriginal section of the inhabitants of the Dominion, and has moreover enhanced my sense of their importance and of the difficulties in connection with proper administration.

This has been peculiarly the case with respect to that part of the work, which in the younger Provinces, is concerned with the more elementary stages in the civilization of the Indian tribes.

It cannot be expected that any marked change either in the higher or more rudimentary phases of civilization will become perceptible in the course of any single year, but as, more especially in the earlier stages, any halt in the onward march is the immediate precursor of retrogression, some progressive tendency must be jealously watched for.

Happily, the result of such scrutiny of the past year is far from disappointing, as will become apparent upon careful consideration of the reports and tabular statements furnished by the various officials and Agents of the Department. To these I beg to refer you for details which must necessarily be passed over or at most briefly summarized when reviewing Indian matters throughout the whole Dominion.

The fact to which I have already alluded, viz. :—that I now for the first time report regarding matters with the conduct of which I have been actively concerned, not unnaturally enhances the pleasure of being able to point to some general progress, together with a reasonable measure of prosperity throughout.

This statement is of course made subject to the usual allowance due for such fluctuation as is necessarily incidental to the component parts of a population, subject from residential and other causes to marked differences of environment, and at greatly varying stages of evolution from their natural mode of life.

VITAL STATISTICS.

There can be no better standard by which to judge of the prosperity of a nation or community than the natural increase of the population, which always bears a distinct relation to the comparative ease or difficulty experienced in the struggle for existence.

For this reason and to correct a more or less prevailing impression that the Indians are gradually dying out, the following figures are deserving of particular attention

The Indian population throughout the Dominion, as shown by statistics which are at any rate closely approximate and as accurate as the circumstances of the case admit of, reached an aggregate of 100,093 souls in 1897-98 as against 99,364 for the preceding year, thus giving an increase of 729.

To show that this has been generally distributed and not confined to Provinces where the conditions are most favourable, the figures may be given for each:—

Increase in Ontario.....	410
“ Quebec.....	55
“ Nova Scotia.....	137
“ Prince Edward Island.....	11
“ British Columbia.....	27
“ Manitoba.....	175
	815

From this has to be deducted—

Decrease in New Brunswick.....	31
“ North-West Territories.....	55
	86

leaving the net increase at 729 as already stated.

The mortality among the few Indians in New Brunswick has been exceptionally heavy especially in the North Eastern District, and has resulted chiefly from pneumonia, consumption, and an epidemic of measles.

In the North-west Territories the decrease is more than accounted for by the disappearance of a number of the refugees who went to Montana after the disturbance in 1885 and at the request of the United States Government were brought back in 1895-96.

It is expected that at any rate a proportion of these will rejoin their friends who have settled down and been doing well on their reserves, but in the meantime their departure has converted what otherwise would have been an increase in the North-west Territories into an actual decrease of the Indian population.

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CONDITIONS AFFECTING GROWTH OF POPULATION.

As the destructive tendency in the first instance, of the introduction of a civilized method of living among our Indians, is often overlooked, or not properly appreciated, and none the less must receive due weight when making numerical increase or decrease, the criterion by which to judge of the merits or demerits of the methods pursued with regard to them, it may be worth while to give an example of the way in which it operates.

Pulmonary phthisis and scrofula with the tendency of the latter to develop into the former, may be said to be the scourge of the native population and responsible for a very large portion of the death rate. It might at first sight seem that the better protection afforded by the change from the tepee or the wigwam to the house would have a beneficial effect, at any rate upon pulmonary tendencies and complaints. As a matter of fact, however, the herding together in small and ill-ventilated houses such as form the first advance toward a better class of dwellings, serves to preserve and disseminate the germs of this most insidious disease and to aggravate its spread among the Indians. Even after more commodious dwellings have been erected, the tendency is to huddle together during the winter season into perhaps a single room, and to further economize heat by the careful exclusion of fresh air.

It will be readily understood that the people whose portable habitations have been pitched from day to day upon the bare ground, prairie sod or forest leaves, are absolutely indifferent as to depositing affected sputa on the floors of their houses. Add to this the infrequency of scrubbing or sweeping, and the extent to which the dust is raised by the dancing, which forms their frequent pastime during the long winter evenings, and it would be difficult to imagine any conditions more favourable for the development and spread of a disease which is now recognized to be of so contagious a character that the necessity for the isolation of the affected, as the only means for its eradication from a community, is receiving the serious consideration of the medical faculty of the day.

The prevalence of scrofula is no doubt largely the result of intermarriage, and particularly noticeable among bands or tribes, the reduction of whose numbers through war or other causes has restricted marriage to within an ever narrowing degree of consanguinity.

While civilization, by putting an end to tribal wars, operates in the direction of counteracting what has just been referred to, the system of keeping bands apart on separate reservations, although in most ways very advantageous, has one drawback, inasmuch as it tends to hinder the infusion of new blood.

There are other causes at work, which, although not consequent upon the introduction of civilization, are incidental to the condition of Indians when first brought under its influence, and greatly increase the mortality.

Many diseases, such as "la grippe" or influenza, or measles, are comparatively innocuous if proper care be taken when recovering from them, but are often followed by fatal effects, when proper precautions are neglected, and to educate Indians to employ these, or to take medicines prescribed for them with anything like regularity is a slow and arduous process.

The mortality among infants is also very heavy and due in a great measure to marriages of mere girls neither fitted physically nor in any other way to produce or foster healthy offspring.

If all these adverse conditions receive due consideration, it must be admitted that the fact that even the Indians who have most recently come under civilizing influences are at least holding their own numerically, with a tendency to increase, is a strong proof of the wise and humane policy pursued by Canada in assisting its aboriginal population in the struggle for survival.

To combat the ravages of consumption every effort is made to get the Indians to ventilate their houses, if only by such simple methods as having open fire-places and chimneys, or ventilators in the roofs.

The practice of cleanliness with regard to their persons and their houses is unremittently inculcated, and not a little has been accomplished in these directions.

The use of vegetables and of medicines, including cod liver oil liberally supplied to those who cannot afford to purchase it, is distinctly if slowly ameliorating the scrofulous condition. As a safeguard against possible invasion by small-pox, which in years gone by almost annihilated many bands, vaccination is extensively and systematically carried out, although when the prejudice against it is very strong, as it occasionally is, it is thought better to await the result of effort to overcome it, at any rate until the necessity for stronger measures may become more immediately urgent.

General sanitary precautions consist in the collection and burning of all dirt and rubbish about the houses and premises, a liberal use of white wash, and the boiling before use, of water of doubtful purity.

That these precautions are fairly well observed and have their effect is evidenced by a remarkable absence of such diseases as typhoid and diphtheria, which would certainly result from their neglect. In fact it has not infrequently been noticed that where diseases of the class referred to have been epidemic among other sections of the community in a district the Indians have escaped.

HEALTH.

No epidemic during the year has been at all generally prevalent among the Indians, but la grippe or influenza has been more or less so in some districts, and decidedly erratic in its course.

It attacked the Algonquins of Lake Temiscamingue, P. Q., in a somewhat severe form, and not a few deaths were either directly attributable to it, or to some supervening pulmonary trouble. It was more or less prevalent although fortunately of a milder character, among the Indians in several counties in Nova Scotia and in the Battleford, Onion Lake, Swan River and Birtle Agencies in the North-west Territories as also in British Columbia more particularly in the Kootenay District.

Measles of a virulent type were epidemic among the Montagnais of Lake St. John, and among the Indians at Alnwick, also although not perhaps in so malignant form in New Brunswick. They were prevalent but of a mild type on some reserves in the Prince Albert and Regina Districts, and in the vicinity of Osayoos, in the Kamloops

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Okanagan Agency in British Columbia. In the Fraser Agency in the last mentioned Province, they were accompanied or followed by bronchitis and pneumonia.

Whooping cough made its appearance at Sandy Bay and Rosseau River, in the Province of Manitoba, at Onion Lake in the North-west Territories and in the West Coast Agency in British Columbia.

Scarlatina, which has been of somewhat rare occurrence among the Indians, broke out at the St. Paul's Industrial School, near Winnipeg, the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and in the Prince Albert District.

Despite these outbreaks and notwithstanding the reports that in some few bands tuberculosis is somewhat on the increase, the year may be said to have been more favourable than usual to the health of the Indians and the tendency, where constitutional weakness existed, to have been in the direction of gaining strength.

AGRICULTURE.

Increasing acquaintance with Indian affairs can hardly fail to strengthen the conviction that the initial step towards the civilization of our Indians should be their adoption of agricultural pursuits, and that if the red man is to take his place and keep pace with the white in other directions, he will be best fitted to do so, after a more or less prolonged experience of such deliberate method of providing for his wants. For the transformation of the nomadic denizens of the forest or prairie, or of such of them as under changed conditions have become vagrant hangers on about the outskirts of settlement, the first essential is fixity of residence, and the formation of the idea of a home.

Without that neither churches nor schools nor any other educational influence can be established and applied.

Cultivation of the soil necessitates remaining in one spot, and then exerts an educational influence of a general character. It keeps prominently before the mind the relation of cause and effect, together with the dependence upon a higher power. It teaches moreover the necessity for systematic work at the proper season, for giving attention to detail, and patience in waiting for results.

It inculcates furthermore the idea of individual proprietorship, habits of thrift, a due sense of the value of money, and the importance of its investment in useful directions.

For all these reasons as well as for the additional and weighty one that there is no other field in which the Indians generally can so readily find an opening or so speedily contribute to their own support when in process of education, they are not only encouraged but urged to make agriculture or the kindred industry of stock raising their mainstay, so far as local conditions permit, and after they themselves have become convinced that hunting and fishing must be abandoned in favour of some less precarious if more arduous occupation.

As Indians advance the tendency is in the direction of more carefully cultivating smaller areas of land, the better results of which course are gradually recognized. The greater attention to vegetable and root crops, especially in districts where climatic conditions render the maturing of cereals precarious, operates in the direction of further

curtailing the area subjected to tillage. The encouragement and available supply of seed resulting from one year's operations, or the reverse, will affect the extent of those undertaken during the next year.

The area of land under cultivation, during the year 1898, aggregated 111,880 acres.

In considering the amount of crops secured relatively to the acreage farmed, a distinction must be made between the area described as under cultivation which includes fallow lands, new breaking and "made" pasturage, and the area actually seeded down, which was in the spring of 1897, 40,368 acres.

The crop of cereals, vegetables and roots harvested in the fall of that year amounted to 1,120,900 bushels, and of hay and other fodder 76,458 tons were secured, the increase over the preceding year being 101,500 bushels and 2,164 tons respectively.

It is regretted that there was not a proportionate increase in the value of farm produce, which in the aggregate only exceeded that of the preceding year by some \$20,000.

The market value of produce, however, only affects the pockets of the Indians in so far as concerns the sale of what they may have to dispose of after providing for home consumption, which as a rule is not very much.

STOCK.

Everything considered, the year has not been a very favourable one for cattle.

In the Province of Quebec the scarcity of hay had its effect in reducing the number held by the Indians.

In Manitoba and the North-west Territories, although fully more hay was put up than during the preceding year, it was secured with greater difficulty, and the winter proved a severe and prolonged one.

Cattle wintered on the ranges had an unusually hard time of it and suffered accordingly. In Ontario and British Columbia, where the conditions were more favourable, the number of the stock increased.

On the whole it may be said that the Indians were quite as successful in bringing their cattle through the winter as the settlers were, and when it is remembered that to do so involved the resistance of the temptation to dispose of hay, afforded by the high price obtainable towards the close of a long and severe winter, the fact speaks well for the interest taken by them in their stock. One feature in connection with stock deserves notice, and that is the marked improvement which has for some years back been taking place in its quality.

This has been effected by the gradual introduction of highly bred bulls which the Indians are encouraged to purchase when in a position to do so, or supplied with when unable to obtain them for themselves.

Generally speaking the growth of an intelligent interest in agricultural pursuits is noticeable.

Where Indians compete with settlers at Agricultural Fairs or Exhibitions, they hold their own, and in the younger provinces especially, their exhibits excite the surprise of such visitors as are ignorant of the strides which they have been making.

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There is a general inclination manifested to form Agricultural Societies among themselves, and during the year some Fairs have been held by these which have been most creditable to all concerned. Among the most successful of these Exhibitions may be mentioned those held at Walpole Island and Cape Croker, also by the Six Nation Indians and by the Blackfeet in the North-west Territories, the last mentioned Indians having been among the latest to come under the influence of civilization.

The extent to which the natural repugnance to the steady, arduous and monotonous toil required for successful farming, has been overcome in a people from whom there has not yet been time to eradicate the strong hereditary craving for a roaming life and the excitement of the chase, is very gratifying and encouraging.

Observation of the ever extending tendency among young people descended from generations of farmers, to leave the parental homestead and make for the town or city, in the hope of evading monotonous drudgery, should create more sympathy for the difficulty experienced by the red man in accommodating himself to the abrupt change in his occupation and mode of life.

NATURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.

While for reasons already explained it is desirable, at any rate for a time, to make other pursuits auxiliary or subservient to that of agriculture, many of the Indians are compelled by circumstances to provide for themselves by other methods, and even those whose mainstay is the farm, are encouraged to employ all such time as can be spared from its demands in any direction in which an opening can be found for honest industry.

The receipts of the Indians from the same sources as were mentioned in last year's report, were for that now under review as follows:—

Value of farm produce including hay.....	\$ 708,760 82
Received from land rentals	57,998 90
Wages earned	628,941 52
Earned by fishing	380,100 61
Earned by hunting	437,333 95
Earned by other industries	420,257 39
	\$2,633,395 19

This amount exceeded by \$167,793.30 that of the year before, which was \$2,465,601.89.

Since returns have not been yet received from Beren's River the sum of \$40,000 may safely be estimated as earned by the Indians of that Agency, which will bring the increase up to \$207,793.30.

In Ontario the diminished value despite the augmented quantity of farm products, seems to have provoked strong effort in other directions, and the earnings of the Indians from wages and general industries surpassed those of the preceding year by \$85,757.47.

In Quebec the decrease in agricultural earnings extended to general industries, but as many of the Indians of this province have depended on the United States for a market for the baskets and fancy wares manufactured by them, a considerable falling off in revenue from this source would necessarily result from the withdrawal by the

American Government of the privilege so long accorded them of passing their manufactures and exchanges through the customs without exaction of duty.

These deficits were, however, more than counterbalanced by the renewed opportunity afforded a good many for earning money in consequence of a greatly revived demand for moccasins and snowshoes to supply the influx of gold seekers into the Klondike region.

In Manitoba many of the Indians depend almost entirely upon fishing and hunting for their support, and reference to the table of earnings will show decrease from these sources in that province amounting to \$39,519.05, but this is only apparent since it may as nearly as possible be offset by adding an amount of \$40,000 already referred to as a closely approximate estimate of the value of what has been obtained from fishing and hunting at Beren's river.

In the North-west Territories there has been some increase from all sources, aggregating \$49,357.17.

In British Columbia, there has been a considerable falling off in fishery receipts, amounting to \$62,381.00, resulting from the failure of the salmon run in some places, and in others to such an opposite extreme, as to greatly reduce the local market value. There has, moreover, been a further and larger decrease in returns from the sealing industry—the number of schooners becoming less as the seals get scarcer, and consequently fewer Indians being required to complete the crews.

Fortunately, in compensation for this loss, the hunt proved correspondingly profitable and the larger returns from that source, from farm produce and from wages earned, resulted in a net increase of \$52,472.10.

The ever increasing competition in almost all directions, caused by the influx of labour, more especially Chinese and Japanese, is making it much more difficult than in the past for the Indians of this province to make money, and it is fortunate that nature has been peculiarly bountiful in providing them with food supplies.

Each year demonstrates more clearly that game and fur are steadily, if gradually, becoming scarcer, and that the time is drawing nigh when many of the Indians who depend to a large extent upon the product of the chase for their support, will have to look to something else.

In the best ultimate interests of these Indians, the arrival of that day may be rather a matter for congratulation than regret, and as the disappearance of the game is taking place gradually, the bands dependent on it will one by one be absorbed into the farming class, or find some other means of maintenance, without the occurrence of anything in the nature of such emergent and critical position as followed the sudden disappearance of the buffalo in the North-west Territories.

The customary amount of destitute relief, including medical attendance and medicines, has been given to those in actual need of such assistance, and the policy of helping those willing to help themselves, to the extent necessary to enable them to do so, has been pursued as usual.

MORALITY.

The view which will be taken of the moral condition of the Indians will of course largely depend upon the spirit in which the matter is approached.

Department of Indian Affairs

The pessimist who seeks for evil will undoubtedly find a good deal to deplore among the Indians ; but on the other hand, the unbiassed observer will discover much cause for satisfaction, as will the sanguine for a hopeful view of the future.

The enactment of special legislation recognizes the fact that the Indians require exceptional protection from their own natural fondness for strong drink, as well as from having temptation put in their way by unscrupulous miscreants whose lust of gain would outweigh every consideration of morality and humanity. While of course there are many exceptions, it may be said of the great majority of the Indians, that despite their natural proclivities, they would not go in quest of liquor if only left alone. While the design of the special legislation referred to contemplates the compulsion of sobriety on the part of individuals who may lack the latent power or desire to abstain, it has a much wider and higher one, viz : to assist in the development of character and power to resist temptation among the people as a whole.

To prevent indulgence by restraint is no doubt a benefit in itself, in so far as it goes ; but it is clear that there must of necessity be much evasion of the provisions of the law, so long as the manufacture and sale of intoxicants is a prevailing feature of the surrounding civilization. There is none the less a great deal accomplished in the direction of prevention, and although it is as a rule very difficult to detect and secure evidence to convict those guilty of selling to the Indians, there are, one way and another, a sufficient number of offenders brought to justice to have a very decidedly deterrent effect, and reports tend to show that the trafic is decidedly on the decrease, although far from being entirely suppressed.

However much preventive measures may fail in detail, there is no doubt that under their fostering assistance, the temperance sentiment and resisting power have been steadily growing among the Indians as a people, and of this much gratifying assurance can be found in the reports of many of our Agents, as for example in that of the Agent at Manitowaning who writes of the West Bay Band of Manitoulin Island :—

“ During the year there has been little inebriety, for which the Indians deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the Island, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men, ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to the moral barriers, behind which they have learned to shield themselves.” In further proof of this healthy sentiment, it may be mentioned that there are not a few Temperance Societies among various Bands.

As to other aspects of morality, and more particularly with regard to the true nature and obligations of the marriage tie, tribal customs and pagan views have to be overcome, and this has to a large extent been done, and every day is being further accomplished by contact with civilization, increasing familiarity with its views and customs, education of the young in the schools, and above all, by the earnest and faithful efforts of the missionaries of the various denominations.

The Indians are beyond dispute a law respecting people, and when occasionally some serious crime is committed by one of their number, it attracts the more attention from its rarity, and causes alarm if of a character to suggest that racial antagonism may still be slumbering.

For several years back, some such occasional crime has had to be chronicled, but no single offence of any very serious gravity committed within the year, has been brought home to any Treaty Indian, at any rate in so far as can be recalled at the moment.

SELF GOVERNMENT.

The policy of the Department, formulated for the purpose of taking hold of Indians in their untutored state and gradually educating them to fitness for the status of full citizenship, has of course been largely tentative in its character, and modified or changed as experience has suggested to be advisable. It was observed in the introductory remarks to this report, that any halt in the earlier stages of progression is the immediate precursor of retrogression, and it may probably be asserted, that in the more advanced stages of the march, the failure to go on, is in some degree, fraught with kindred danger.

An example of what is meant is furnished by the St. Regis Band, which after having received the benefits of self-government under the elective system of appointing chiefs and councillors, instead of proceeding to take advantage of the provisions of the Advancement Act, to which the elective system is intended to be introductory, has evinced an obstinate determination to revert to the old system of hereditary chiefs.

There has of course been comparatively little experience of the working of this advanced stage of the Department's policy ; but the question presents itself for consideration, as to whether it may not be advisable to curtail the course of training and expedite the desired end by providing some more simple system for general enfranchisement, and possibly making it at a certain stage compulsory. The question however is beset by many difficulties, and can only be approached with extreme caution.

EDUCATION.

What has been said with regard to education in the wider acceptance of the term, of the Indian people, viz., that no marked change can be expected to become apparent in the course of any single year, applies with equal force to the instruction of the young in the schools, and to the sentiment and attitude of the parents relative thereto.

With regard to this, as well as other matters, about which the Indians may entertain strong prejudices, the Department's policy is as long as possible to refrain from compulsory measures, and try the effect of moral suasion and an appeal to self-interest.

It is of course recognized that a point may be reached at which forbearance from benevolent aggression may cease to be a virtue ; but where no serious consequences are imminent, it seems the part of wisdom to continue the persuasive plan at any rate, until a proper sentiment has become fairly widespread, and when the application of compulsion to the obdurate, will meet with a fair amount of sympathy, and moral support.

With regard to education, this plan has worked successfully, and as was stated in last year's report, a healthy growth of interest can be noticed, despite a still far too prevalent indifference on the part of the parents.

Of positive antagonism there is comparatively little left, and that remnant is being overcome, as witness the recent change of front on the part of Star Blanket's Band in the File Hills Agency in the North-west Territories. In a report received the other day one of our Inspectors writes as follows :—" I might mention before closing that Star Blanket, who so long persistently opposed sending children from his band to school, has during the last month, allowed three to go, two to Qu'Appelle, and one to the boarding school here " (File Hills).

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This furnishes an instance of how, from time to time, the few pagan bands, where prejudice and superstition still prevail to the rejection of education, are falling into the line of progress.

While indifference in the first instance may be regarded as a decided advance upon antagonism, it may perhaps be a more hopeless condition if it become chronic. No one however, can read attentively what the various Agents say in their reports on this subject, without coming to the conclusion that wherever the circumstances are favourable for its development, Indian parents are manifesting an interest in the education of their children, and take pride in their attainments, even if such tend, as they so often do, to lessen the sympathy between them.

During the year there were 273 schools, (including day, boarding and industrial) in operation. The total enrolment was 9,886, the average attendance 5,533, or 55.55 per cent of the enrolment.

The enrolment during the preceding year was 9,628, the average attendance 5,357, so that there has been something gained in both directions.

The number of pupils however, on the roll of industrial and boarding schools has been decreasing.

Each year a number of pupils graduate from these schools, as for example during the year under review, 23 boys and 18 girls were creditably discharged, upon completion of their course, from the Regina Industrial Institution.

The recruits at any rate in some districts, are not keeping pace with the vacancies, and this fact seems to furnish an additional reason to those referred to last year, as justifying the exercise of extreme caution with regard to the further extension of Industrial Schools, before the exhaustion of capacity for accommodation provided by those already in operation.

The question as to the object of industrial training has a very distinct bearing upon the justification of incurring its cost.

If it be merely the good of the individual pupils, and to improve their position in life, it has to be carefully considered how far the country can properly be burdened with the cost of giving them superior advantages, and whatever difference of opinion may exist with regard to this, there can hardly be any as to the necessity for restricting the number to that for which there is reasonable expectation of being able to find openings for employment.

If however, the object be to have each pupil impart what he has gained to his less fortunate fellows, and in fact become a centre of improving influence for the elevation of his race, there would appear to be stronger reason for incurring the cost of their special training, and not the same necessity for so strictly limiting the number to whom it may be given.

To do this, however, it is obvious that the pupils must return to their reserves, and the danger at once confronts them, of becoming individually absorbed by the many and of being themselves affected by the degrading influence of their surroundings, in place of becoming a power for good.

The extent of this danger largely depends upon the stage reached by the band to which a pupil may return, and the great majority even in the younger provinces, at any

rate in the districts in which industrial institutions, have been established, have now been sufficiently affected by contact with civilization or under immediate tuition by the Department to render it a reasonable expectation that pupils will be able to exert a beneficial influence rather than themselves lose what they have gained at the shools.

The bearing of these considerations upon the question of bringing in children from bands remote from civilized centers, and educating them in Boarding or Industrial Schools, will readily suggest itself.

Should the pupils prior to returning to the reserves, go out to service, or follow any trade or occupation in a white community, the danger of their retrogression should be proportionately less, and if they have been successful and provident they will be in a better position to make a start for themselves on the reserves.

As a matter of fact a good many of the pupils go out to service and conduct themselves in a manner creditable to themselves and their training—while others return at once to their reserves, and on the whole may be said to exert an influence for good.

LANDS.

During the year 14,168.45 acres of surrendered surveyed Indian lands were sold, and realized the sum of \$27,318.26, as against \$12,520.52 obtained from 14,451.10 acres disposed of the year before. The much higher aggregate value thus obtained is principally attributable to the fact that a large proportion of the lands sold during 1897-98 were in the Passpasschase Reserve, near Edmonton, and brought good prices.

In pursuance of instructions, the issue of which was referred to in last year's report the valuers appointed for the purpose proceeded with the revaluation of Indian Lands in the Saugeen Peninsula, and at the end of the season sent in a return showing that they had gone over about one-half of the area which had to be dealt with. The price of a large number of lots included in their return was then reduced in accordance with their estimate, and the sales of such as were found to have been neither occupied nor improved unless held by actual settlers in the neighbourhood, were cancelled, and the lots again placed on the market at the upset price set upon them by the valuers.

A number of tenders, which had been invited by advertisement, were received for the purchase of islands in the Georgian Bay which had been surveyed during the preceding year, but pending the settlement of a claim to the islands set up by the Ontario Provincial Government, no disposition of any of them has been made.

The portions of the Garden River reserve, surrendered by the Indian owners for sale, and surveyed into sections, comprising the Townships of Duncan and Kehoe, were placed upon the market, the agricultural land at \$1.00 and the mineral at \$4.00 per acre cash, subject to the respective regulations governing such sales.

The Indian owners of the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island having surrendered, to be disposed of for their benefit, their rights in any oil or gas which might be found on the reserve, permission has been given to explore for these natural products.

During the year 234 Letters Patent have been issued and recorded, and 77 location tickets issued.

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These latter are given to Indians for the protection of their individual improvements on lots occupied by them in their reserves which are owned in common, and there are now 847 of them current, of record in the Department.

During the year 72 leases of land have been made on behalf of Indian locatees or owners to white men, bringing the current number of such leases up to 830.

There are 34 licenses current, covering different classes of timber, surrendered by Indians on their reserves.

The more the Indians abandon hunting, the more they turn their attention to lumbering among other operations. Permits to take out ties, posts and timber were granted at the following places, viz., the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, Garden River, Christian Island, Sheguiandah, Sheshegwaning, Sucker Lake, Sucker Creek, West Bay, Point Grondine, Fort William, Alnwick, Walpole Island, Cape Croker, Saugeen and Long Sault in the Province of Ontario; Maniwaki, Province of Quebec; Tobique, New Brunswick; St. Peters, Manitoba; Onion Lake, North-west Territories, and to a few Indians in British Columbia.

SURVEYS.

Of the survey work done during the year the following is of sufficient importance to merit mention here.

In the District of Algoma the unsurveyed portion of the land surrendered in the Garden River Reserve has been divided into townships and subdivided into sections, and in the Batchewana Reserve a commencement has been made of a survey to divide the broken townships of Haviland and Lay into sections and the west halves of Tupper and Archibald into lots.

A tract of hunting ground in the township of St. Edmund, County of Bruce, set apart for the Indians of Saugeen and Cape Croker Bands has been defined.

On the Fort William Reserve, in the District of Thunder Bay, a portion of the boundaries has been retraced and lines run between holdings on the part actually settled upon by the Indians.

In Nova Scotia the Indian Reserves at Fairy Lake, in Annapolis and Queen's Counties have been re-surveyed and a dispute of long standing between the Indians and the whites set at rest, by re-survey of the Pomquet Forks Reserve, in the County of Antigonish.

A number of subdivision lines in the Buctouche Reserve, in the County of Kent, which had become obliterated were retraced.

In British Columbia the following surveys of reserves were made:—

Reserve in the Carpenter Mountain for the William's Lake Indians; numbers 8 to 14 inclusive of the Alkali Lake and 1 to 3 inclusive of the Katzie Indians' Reserves. A commencement was made of survey of reserves for the Canoe Creek Indians.

In Manitoba good progress was made with the work of retracing the exterior and interior divisions of the St. Peter's Reserve.

In the North-west Territories the Indians of the Checastapasin and Sharphead's Bands having amalgamated with others, and surrendered their reserves, situated to the

south of the town of Prince Albert, and on the Battle River, near Edmonton, respectively, to be disposed of for the mutual benefit of themselves and those with whom they have become merged, they have been subdivided into lots to be offered for sale.

The few Indians on Wa-sha-tanow Creek Reserve having some years ago been induced to remove to that at Saddle Lake, an addition has been made to the latter, as an equivalent for the surrender of the former.

In this instance the parties interested, preferred compensation in kind, rather than that the lands abandoned should be sold for their mutual benefit.

A hay reserve for the provision of the Government herd of cattle at the Onion Lake Agency has been surveyed in the neighbourhood of Moose Lake.

An area of 56 square miles was defined on the Little Red Deer River, in the Prince Albert District, for the Indians of Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge.

IRRIGATION.

Large portions of the work of construction of the three irrigation ditches on the Neskainilth, Sahaltkum and St. Mary's Reserves in British Columbia which were surveyed last year, have been executed.

Already the most gratifying results have been obtained at St. Mary's Reserve, and it is confidently expected, that if as it is hoped, the other two ditches are ready for use next year, the benefits accruing will be equally marked, and a great impetus given to agricultural operations.

Much damage was done to irrigation works in the Calgary District by the flooding of the rivers last year, but fortunately the ditch on the Blackfoot Reserve escaped with comparatively little hurt.

The improvement in quantity and quality of crops, especially of hay and vegetables, resulting from irrigation has been so marked and appealed to the Indians so forcibly that they cannot fail to be encouraged to extend their operations until they will ultimately secure the full potential benefits thereby offered to them.

FINANCIAL.

Collections during the year amounted to \$105,382.98, and the capital of the Indian Trust Fund stood at \$3,725,746.75 on 30th June last. Disbursements in the course of the year aggregated \$267,324.38. Expenditure from the consolidated fund amounted to \$952,590.14.

The Indian Savings Account is perhaps of sufficient interest to merit special notice. It was established some years ago and has proved a great success. The intention was to secure the funding of the annuity money and earnings of pupils at Industrial Schools, in order that on completion of their course and discharge from these institutions, they might have something available towards outfitting themselves for a start in life.

On 30th June last the balance to the credit of this fund was \$12,203.07. The deposits, upon which interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent, amounted during the year to \$4,452.40, and the withdrawals to \$4,088.82.

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The money withdrawn has been expended on the purchase of stoves, sewing machines, domestic utensils, tools, agricultural implements, cattle, seed-grain, building material, &c., &c.

REORGANIZATION.

In conclusion it may be remarked that further experience has served to justify the expectations entertained with regard to the reorganization of the work in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, which was made during the preceding year, and fully described in last year's report.

Suspicion may have been entertained by those who regard change with distrust, that the new scheme had inherent defects which required the capacity and experience of the late Commissioner to counteract them, but the fact that the smooth and efficient working of the new machinery has not been interrupted by the removal of Mr. A. E. Forget, consequent upon his elevation to the position of Lt. Governor of the North-west Territories, should serve to convince the skeptical that such was not the case, although there can be no doubt that the new system was largely indebted for its immediate success to having been put in operation under his direction.

While the Department in no way underestimates the loss it has sustained through the removal of Mr. Forget, it regards itself as fortunate in having secured in the Hon. David Laird, a successor whose past experience of Indian matters must necessarily prove of great assistance to him in the discharge of the important duties devolving upon him, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. A. SMART,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
REPORTS
OF
SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL,
PENETANGUISHENE, 15th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The reserve of this band is situated on Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, midway between Collingwood and Penetanguishene. The reserve embraces about twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe.—This band is called the Chippewas of Beausoleil, having formerly lived on an island of that name, where a few families still reside.

Population.—There is an increase of three in the population over last year, the number now being two hundred and sixty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good during the past year, but I regret to state that two deaths have been caused by consumption.

The departmental sanitary regulations are well observed.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are occupied during the summer months working on their farms, and several of them are making marked progress in this way. The soil, being productive, yields them a good return for their labour. Permission is given for taking out a limited quantity of tan bark, of which there is a large supply on the reserve.

In winter wood is taken out for the steamboat companies, and also a quantity of logs from which the bark is peeled during the previous summer. A number of the young men are usually engaged in summer as guides by the tourists, which pays them exceedingly well. Basket-making and fancy work engage the attention of the female portion of the band.

Stock.—This island is specially adapted for stock-raising, there being an abundance of nutritious grass at all times during the summer months, consequently the cattle are generally in fine condition. To encourage this industry last spring a thoroughbred Polled Angus bull was purchased. This animal was selected from the herd of Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son of Lucasville, and is considered by all good judges who have seen him to be one of the finest animals of his class in the province.

Crops.—The crops have been very good this year, especially hay. Formerly there has been a scarcity of the latter, but for the coming winter there will be an abundance.

Roads.—The Indians have adopted the same system as in organized municipalities, each man being called upon to perform two days' statute labour. This plan appears to work well.

Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious and are improving in this respect, and in most cases are comfortable.

Religion.—There are two churches on the island—a Methodist church, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Hunt, who holds service twice each Sunday; and a Roman Catholic church, in which service is held by Mr. Copegog.

Education.—The school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society, and the children are taught by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, and in all cases where the children attend regularly, they make good progress, but a difficulty is experienced in securing regularity in attendance.

Morality and Temperance.—As a rule the Indians are law-abiding and temperate. Very few are given to intemperance; in this respect there is a marked improvement.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. MCGIBBON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

CHIPPÉWAS OF NAWASH,

CAPE CROKER, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement of Indian affairs on this reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this agency. It is situated in the extreme north-east portion of the township of Albemarle, in the county of Bruce, comprising nearly sixteen thousand acres, about sixty-five per cent of which is fit for cultivation. The rest is stony and flat rock, with some high bluffs which are covered with good timber. The lower portions of the land where timber grew have been run over and the best taken off and sold by the Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and ninety-eight, composed of one hundred and thirteen men, one hundred and twenty-eight boys, ninety-two women and sixty-five girls. There have been five deaths, thirteen births, and one Indian left the band during the year, making a slight increase over last year.

Health.—The health of this band is good on the whole, but five are low with consumption, which is the disease that carries off the most. The vaccination of the Indians has been attended to. A medical attendant visits the reserve twice a month to look after the health.

Buildings.—Houses are clean, and the new houses recently built are commodious and of modern style.

Occupation.—The general occupation of this people is farming, and I am pleased to say there is a marked improvement in this respect in the past and present years. The first agricultural fair was held last fall and was a marked success. We have a splendid

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fair ground, and competition is now going on for the coming show. The Indians also have a fishing reserve, and usually catch from three to five thousand dollars' worth of fish. They also work at timber, when a license is granted to them, and I am sorry to say that it is a very serious drawback to carrying on farming successfully, as the quick returns from the timber make them neglect their farms, and the proceeds are spent immediately. There is a very noticeable difference in the appearance and comfort of the homes of those who do not work at timber.

Progress.—The past year has been a progressive one in the way of building both barns and houses, and increased sowing and planting, and a general forward movement is noticeable in almost every branch.

Education.—There are three day schools here, which are doing fairly good work. The attendance has improved and the buildings are being repainted and the roofs repaired. The district inspector visits them twice a year and reports a forward movement.

Religion.—There are two churches which are fairly well attended; one is of the Roman Catholic denomination, and has one hundred and thirty members of the band under its care; the other is Methodist, and has the remaining two hundred and sixty-eight of the Protestant persuasion under its charge.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole there appears to be a change for the better in these respects. No less than six prosecutions and convictions were secured during the year in liquor cases. For a while they take effect, but the Indian finds it hard to stand prosperity, and the white man cannot resist the temptation to take his money for what sets the red man's brains on fire. This applies to the lower class of white men and their greed for the poor Indian's money.

Roads.—The roads are fairly good on this reserve and provision has been made whereby the newer sections are getting an outlet.

I have, &c.,

JOHN McIVER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
ATHERLEY, 18th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

RAMA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the beautiful and picturesque Lake Couchiching, opposite the town of Orillia, which is about three miles distant, and with which there is steamboat connection by the commodious steamer "Longford," owned by the genial president of the Longford Lumber Company, Mr. W. Thomson. The soil is rich and fertile, and, owing to its proximity to Orillia, ample opportunity is afforded the Indians for marketing their produce, and also a market for their manufactured goods, such as baskets, axe handles, &c. The reserve is well watered, there being a number of streams and springs on different parts.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is now two hundred and thirty-six, being the same as last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year there have been no cases of contagious diseases, and the general health of the band is good. Their houses and premises are clean and tidy, all garbage being removed.

Education.—The school on this reserve, which is taught by Rev. J. Lawrence, continues to improve in a very satisfactory manner. It is visited by the inspector of public schools, and his report is highly satisfactory. The school, which is bright and airy, is neat and clean, and the outbuildings and grounds are tidy. A number of shade trees have been planted.

Religion.—There is a Methodist church on this reserve and the spiritual comforts of the Indians are looked after by the Rev. J. Lawrence. There is a morning and evening service every Sunday, and the attendance is good. The church, which is modern and of artistic design, is situated on the shore of Lake Couchiching.

Occupation.—The majority of the Indians on this reserve follow the pursuit of agriculture. In this line I am pleased to report marked progress. An area of several acres which was previously a common, has been fenced and most of it cultivated; several acres of new land have also been cleared. In the winter many of the Indians work in the lumber woods, and on the drives in spring, while others act as guides to tourists in summer and autumn.

Temperance and Morality.—A number on this reserve are strictly temperate and moral, while others occasionally obtain liquor in Orillia and other places.

GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND BAND.

Location.—Georgina and Snake Islands are in the southern part of Lake Simcoe, the former a few hours sail from Beaverton, and the latter near the summer resort, Jackson's Point.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and twenty-four, being an increase of four since my last census, the result of seven births, four immigrations, one death and six emigrations.

Occupation.—Farming is the chief occupation of the Indians on Georgina Island. The soil is fertile and well adapted for this, and many of them are doing remarkably well. The stock is also good, there being several thoroughbred cattle. The gardens and grain crops on the island look well.

Education.—There is a school on this reserve, which is in charge of Miss Marks, and I am pleased to state that it is progressing most satisfactorily. The teacher is faithful and energetic, and as a result the pupils are earnest, diligent, and attentive. The discipline of the school is excellent.

Religion.—On this island (Georgina) there is a Methodist church, and the Rev. Mr. Powell, of Sutton, looks after the spiritual welfare of the Indians. The church is very neat, and was painted and generally cleaned last year. There is a good attendance at the services.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—For the past year the health of this band has been good. There were no contagious or infectious diseases throughout the year. The premises are very clean and neat, and the women show much tact in the management of their household duties.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness among the Indians is a rare occurrence on this reserve. Morality is generally good; but I regret to say that during the present year it was my painful duty to prosecute, under the Charlton Act, a white man for indecent assault on a young squaw. He is now awaiting his trial at the fall assizes, and I trust that this will be a lesson to those white men who visit the island for immoral purposes.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Indians on Snake Island are doing well. They have good gardens, and many of them compare favourably with those of their white neighbours. The residences have been cleaned, whitewashed and painted, and present a generally tidy appearance.

I have, &c.,

D. J. McPHEE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, 24th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location and Population.—The Indians under my charge are the Chippewas of Sarnia, residing on the Sarnia, Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves. The total number is four hundred and forty-six. Since my last report there have been sixteen deaths and sixteen births, leaving the total the same as last year. Two of the deaths were those of very old people: "Grandfather George," as he was called, was ninety-five at the time of his death, and Mrs. Kashagance was also very old. We have had only one death from consumption this year, and that was a young man; the most of the deaths are those of young children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians is fairly good at the present time. There has been no contagious disease amongst them during this year. As a general rule they keep their houses and premises very clean.

Education.—We have three schools, one on each of the reserves, taught by the same teachers as were given in my last report: the Sarnia Reserve school is taught by Miss Frances Welsh, the Kettle Point school is taught by Miss Annie Vance, and the Aux Sables Reserve school is taught by Miss Annie Rogers.

The school on the Sarnia Reserve has been fairly well attended and the progress has been good; and that at Kettle Point has improved since last year and is now well attended, and the progress is very good; but the attendance at the school on Aux Sables Reserve is very unsatisfactory, as the parents of the children take very little, if any, interest in their children getting an education.

Religion.—There are four churches on the three reserves—three Methodist churches and an Anglican. In the Methodist church on the Sarnia Reserve there are two services held regularly every Sunday, conducted by Rev. Mr. Ferguson; and also in the Anglican church service is held once on Sunday.

The churches on Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves are not so well supplied with services, as they have preaching only every alternate Sabbath; but the services in all the churches are well attended and the Indians take a deep interest in religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of the Indians are very industrious and are getting along very well, they are getting to have good farms, and the women as a rule are very industrious and make a good deal of money by making fancy baskets. Many of the Indians are now fairly well supplied with farming implements.

I look for greater progress this year than there has been these last two years, as the crops are much better this year than they have been. The Indians have all got

through harvesting and are now busy threshing, and their grain is turning out very well.

Temperance.—The drinking habit is now confined to fewer Indians than it has been heretofore.

I have, &c.,

A. ENGLISH,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN,
CHIPPEWA HILL, 10th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Saugeen Reserve is located in the county of Bruce, on Lake Huron. It comprises about nine thousand and twenty acres.

Resources.—There is considerable timber on the reserve. Some fish are taken each season, but farming is principally what the Indians have to depend on. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of roots. Other resources are basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking, and the gathering of ginseng root.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this reserve are Chippewas.

Population.—There are three hundred and fifty-seven Indians in this band, made up as follows: one hundred and eighty-six males, and one hundred and seventy-one females. There have been fourteen births and twenty-nine deaths, making a decrease of fifteen as compared with the census of last year. The cause of death has been reported as chiefly consumption, and severe colds amongst the aged.

Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are fairly clean and tidy in their surroundings, and sanitary measures have been fairly well observed.

Occupation.—Farming is the principal occupation of these Indians. A quantity of timber is taken out each winter, and during the season some of the Indians engage in fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indian dwelling-houses have been greatly improved this last year, and some of them are very comfortable. The stock is not good, but is gradually improving. The implements are fair.

Education.—There are three brick school-houses fairly well equipped, and the teachers are well qualified for their position. The children who attend regularly are making good progress.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are chiefly Methodists. There are three churches, two controlled by Methodists, the Rev. W. B. Daynard is the missionary. The Roman Catholics control the other church. The interest manifested in religion is fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their progress for the past year has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians here in general are temperate and moral, though a few individuals are addicted to the use of intoxicants.

Department of Indian Affairs.

General Remarks.—The prospects for the coming harvest are good. Hay, which has already been harvested, is extra good in quality and quantity. Fall wheat is fairly good. The oats will be a light yield on account of the dry weather. If the Indians could be induced to give more of their attention to farming and get their crops in earlier in the season, my report would give them a better showing.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
ALGONQUINS OF GOLDEN LAKE,
CORMAC, 19th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report, together with my tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the Indians on this reserve is very good. There was no epidemic on the reserve this year.

Employment.—The Pembroke Southern Railway, which is built to the reserve to connect with the O. A. & P. S. Railway, gave employment to many of the Indians who were willing to work.

Education.—The school on the reserve has given complete satisfaction during the year. The pupils are well disciplined, and have made good progress.

I have, &c.,

E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, 23rd August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I inclose herewith my report and statistical statement in connection with the Mississaguas of the township of Alnwick for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location and Area of Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and until recently, contained three thousand four hundred and four and fifteen hundredths acres, but during the past year, location No. 93 and three village lots in the village of Roseneath were sold; consequently, the reserve now contains only three thousand three hundred and seventy-three and twenty hundredths acres, of which there are about two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight cleared, and about one thousand two hundred rented to white tenants.

Natural Features.—The land of this reserve is all dry, workable, chiefly good, and comprises the best situation in the township.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers two hundred and twenty-eight, being one less than last year. There were seven births and eight deaths during the year. There are fifty-nine men and fifty-five women between twenty-one and sixty-five years of age, and four men and seven women over sixty-five years of age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the members of the band at the present time is excellent; I do not know of one case of sickness, but during last spring we had an epidemic of measles so bad that the children could not attend school for some time, except one or two; three died, I think from the effects of this disease. No other epidemic has visited the band during the year.

Resources and Occupation.—The land on this reserve is well adapted for raising cereals and vegetables, and many of the Indians are working their own lands; but a number maintain themselves by hunting, fishing, basket-making, working on the drives in the spring, and in the lumber woods in winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The houses on this reserve are nearly all frame and of a very good quality; the barns are all frame. The stock is good, especially the horses and cows. The implements are in general good, and the Indians have two new binders. These people have made great improvements during the last two years in building straight rail fences of the Shad, Workman and Standard patterns; they really deserve great credit.

Education.—The school-building is brick, commodious, well ventilated and well equipped, and is being taught by Mr. Frank Allan, who holds a third-class certificate. I think that he is a fair teacher, but on account of the measles, has had but little chance to advance the children. In 1892, the band in general council passed a rule to punish the parents of children of school age who neglected to send their children to school, and appointed a truant officer, but he has not attended to one case that I am aware of. The greatest drawback to the school is the irregular attendance of many of the children, yet several of the parents deserve commendation for sending their children as they do. It is one thing to enact a law, but another thing to put it in force.

Characteristics and Progress.—Many of these Indians are doing well, industrious and getting a large number of stock and implements about them. I might mention Robert Franklin, a model farmer, James Marsden, Robert Marsden, Ebenezer Comego, ex-Chief Chubb, John P. Chase, the Blakers and Chief Crowe's sons.

Religion.—The members of this band are nearly all Methodists or adherents of the Methodist Church. The Rev. William Tomblin is their missionary, with whom I think they are well pleased. They have one frame church, and services are held in it twice each Sunday, as well as Sunday school. They have prayer meetings once a week, and all the services are well attended.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians do not taste intoxicating liquor, but several take it whenever they can. There are a few in the band whose morals are loose, but on the whole I think that these people are fairly moral.

I have, &c.,

JOHN THACKERAY,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Mississaguas of the New Credit for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Mississagua Reserve comprises six thousand acres, partly situated in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand, and partly in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Mississagua tribe.

Resources.—The chief resource of this reserve is agriculture.

Population.—There are seventy-four men, seventy-eight women, sixty boys, thirty-four girls, total two hundred and forty-six, an increase of one since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been very good during the year. The diseases on the reserve do not materially differ from those affecting the white population of the surrounding country.

Sanitary Precautions.—These have been clearly pointed out and urged and in many cases have been observed, such as the destruction by fire of refuse matters and filth by which diseases may be engendered.

Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living; a few depend on their annuity money and picking berries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians are taking more interest in their homes by building better ventilated houses and setting out fruit and ornamental trees; and their mode of farming is every year becoming more like that of their white neighbours. The stock is of fair quality and fairly well cared for. All crops were very light during the last year, but the stock was brought through the winter without any loss.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. It is fairly well attended. The pupils who attend regularly make very satisfactory progress.

Religion.—There are two Methodist churches on this reserve, both under the charge of Rev. E. H. Taylor, and they are both well attended during services.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians of this reserve are addicted to the occasional use of intoxicants.

I have, &c.,

HUGH STEWART,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
ROSENEATH, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

RICE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the north shore of Rice Lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about seventeen hundred and fifty acres of very good land, of which about seven hundred and sixty acres are cleared and cultivated by the locatees, except about two hundred and forty acres under lease to white tenants.

Population.—This band numbers seventy-nine : twenty-one men, twenty-two women and thirty-six children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been very good during the past year, there having been but one death, consumption being the cause. The children of this band were all vaccinated this spring, and the women are very tidy and clean about their homes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are fishing, trapping, gathering rice, and agriculture. The majority of the Indians on this reserve work their land and do fairly well ; some, however, make a living by fishing, trapping, gathering rice and working with farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are eight good frame dwellings on this reserve and thirteen log ones, and all appear to be very comfortable. These Indians have also eight barns and a number of very comfortable stables for their horses and stock, of which they have now thirteen horses, twelve milch cows and other stock. Of farming implements they have a very fair supply. •

Education.—Some of the members of this band are very anxious that their children should be educated, they therefore see that the latter attend school very regularly. The children are learning fairly well.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Methodists and attend the services very regularly. Mr. Windsor preaches to them every Sabbath. They have also an Endeavour Society.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians here on the whole are very industrious and law-abiding and seem to be progressing remarkably well.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these people are moral and well behaved, and I have found them honest, but a few unfortunately indulge in liquor occasionally.

MUD LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Mud Lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about two thousand acres. It is the property of the New England Company of London, England.

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Population.—This band numbers one hundred and sixty-four: forty-four men, forty women and eighty children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There have been four deaths here during the past year. The people here as a rule are neat and tidy about their homes.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve are hunting, trapping and fishing. Some of the Indians here hire with farmers, others work in the lumber woods in the winter season and on "drives" in the summer, while others remain at home and cultivate their land and, I think, are doing well.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty frame and twelve log dwellings on this reserve, which I think are very comfortable. These Indians have also eleven barns and several very comfortable stables for their horses and stock.

They have thirteen horses, four colts, fourteen remarkably good milch cows, besides quite a number of young stock.

They are very well supplied with farming implements.

Education.—The children of all the families on this reserve, with the exception of one or two, attend school regularly and are being well educated by their teacher, Mr. A. F. Kennedy, who holds a second-class professional certificate.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are all members or adherents of the Methodist Church, and the services are well attended. There is also a Sabbath school open the whole year. It is supplied with necessary helps and papers, and is well attended by children and young people.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people on the whole are industrious and appear to take a greater interest in working their land each year.

Temperance and Morality.—There is very little intemperance on this reserve, and the Indians are very honest and well-behaved.

I have, &c.,

WM. MCFARLANE,
Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, 11th October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report of the Scugog Band for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—There are in this band ten men, twelve women and sixteen children, or a total of thirty-eight, the same as last reported.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of these Indians has been fairly good; no epidemics nor diseases of a contagious nature have visited them during the year. They are tolerably clean and orderly about their dwellings.

Occupation.—Most of the members of this band are engaged in general farming. The others busy themselves with hunting, fishing and basket-making.

Building and Fencing.—We have built two frame dwellings, one of them 16 x 23, the other, 18 x 24 feet, one and a half stories high, with good stone cellars the full size. There was part of the reserve unfenced, and we have built two hundred and forty-seven rods of cyclone wire fence, so that we have the reserve nearly all inclosed.

Education.—The Indians of this band have no school of their own ; they send their children to the school of the whites, which is near by the reserve.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Methodists. They have a church of their own in which they have service every Sunday, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

Temperance.—They have nearly all given up drinking any intoxicating liquor. There are one or two that will imbibe when they can get it, but there is a great improvement in this direction.

General Remarks.—The prospect of the welfare of the band never was brighter. The crop this season has turned out fairly good.

I have, &c.,

A. W. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,

MARYSVILLE, 27th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Tyendinaga Reserve is situated in the county of Hastings and contains an area of seventeen thousand acres.

Resources.—The resources are farming and stock-raising, as there is good pasturage and meadow land within its borders.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of three hundred and seventy-eight men, four hundred and three women and four hundred and forty-seven children. There were thirty-eight births, sixteen deaths, two joined the band and two left it, making a total increase of twenty-two. The causes of death were children's diseases and old age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, of this band has been fairly good ; no epidemic nor disease of a contagious nature visited them during the year. The sanitary regulations insisted on by the department are observed.

Occupation.—As already stated, this band chiefly depends for a living on grain and cattle. The former is looking very well at present and it is hoped a heavy crop will be reaped, as the Indians take much interest in their farming. Many of the women take an interest in gardening and butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are in a good state of repair. Stock is well kept. Most of the Indians have all they require in modern implements.

Education.—Two hundred and thirty-three children attend school. There are four schools taught by female teachers, holding third-class certificates. The authorized course of studies is followed. The progress of the children is fair. Steady improvement is noticeable. The parents are all anxious to have their children well educated. A number of the children attend the high school at Deseronto.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong to the Church of England, except forty-five who are Presbyterians and have built themselves a frame church. Those belonging to the Church of England have two stone churches and one mission school-house, used

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for divine service. An improvement has taken place in church work during the past year. The Sunday schools are in splendid working order. There are three services each Sunday and an evening service during the winter, also a Bible class one night in the week. All this is done by the missionary himself.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious year by year, are making good progress and becoming better off. The harvest of 1898 promises to be as good as that of 1897, and there will be an abundance of hay and straw for the coming winter. There are four wagons engaged on the reserve to haul milk to the cheese factories, and a number of the Indians send their milk, competing fairly well with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a few who indulge in strong drink occasionally, but on the whole, these people are law-abiding and well-behaved.

General Remarks.—Dr. Oronhyatekha continues to improve Captain John's Island, now called Foresters' Island Park. The brass band keeps up its practice and is playing very well. The prospect of the welfare of the band never was brighter.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,

DUART, 12th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the north-west portion of the township of Orford, county of Kent, on the River Thames. It contains an area of about three thousand acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are now known as the "Moravians of the Thames," having been so named on account of many of them being adherents of the Moravian Church. They belong to the Delaware tribe.

Population.—On the 30th June, 1898, the population was two hundred and ninety-nine souls, viz., one hundred and fifty-three males, and one hundred and forty-six females.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very good for the past year. Upon the whole they are fairly clean, and sanitary laws are well observed. Nearly all the children have been successfully vaccinated this year.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve consist of basket-making, fishing and farming. The land is well adapted for mixed farming, being good for raising crops of any kind. Water is abundant, and the pasturage is good. Those who pay strict attention to farming are fairly well-to-do, and on a fair way to become good farmers.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—No new buildings have been erected this year. The stock is fairly good, especially the hogs and the horses. These Indians do not raise many cattle. Most of them are provided with the smaller implements, such

as ploughs, cultivators, and harrows. Quite a number have good wagons and buggies. There are only two binders on the reserve.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve: one public school, supported by the band, the other a mission school, supported by the Moravian Church in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, each doing very good work.

Religion.—There are three churches on this reserve, viz., Episcopalian, Methodist, and Moravian. All the services are well attended each Sabbath.

Characteristics and Progress.—The great majority of these Indians are inclined to take things easy. Those who work are making a fair living. Upon the whole they are as peaceable as any people, fairly moral, and very few of them are addicted to drink.

I have, &c.,

A. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR—EASTERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 18th October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report of the three bands of Indians under my charge, viz., the Garden River Band, residing on the Garden River Reserve; the Batchewana Band, some of whom reside on the Garden River Reserve, some on St. Mary's Island, their own reserve, some at Goulais Bay, on property owned by themselves, and on the reserve granted them by the department, in the township of Kars, others at Batchewana on land of their own and squatting on private property, and many who squat along the shores of Lake Superior; and the Michipicoten Band, none of whom reside on their reserve at Little Gros Cap, but are scattered from Michipicoten River, Chapleau, Missinabie, White River, New Brunswick House and other points.

GARDEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is beautifully situated on the St. Mary's River, about eight miles below the town of Sault Ste. Marie.

The present area of the reserve has been increased and now is about twenty-five thousand acres. Of this quantity the Garden River Indians and those of the Batchewana Band residing on this reserve do not cultivate more than about twelve hundred acres, and that poorly. Potatoes and hay are about all they really raise in any quantity.

Resources.—This reserve contains minerals and lumber. The land is in many parts good and well adapted to farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are descended from the Chippewas, mixed with French Canadian half-breeds. These latter number more than the pure Indians.

Vital Statistics.—The band is composed of one hundred and nine male adults, one hundred and thirty-one female adults, and ninety-five male children and one hundred and six female children.

Health.—The houses and approaches as a rule are kept very clean and neat. Sickness was very prevalent among the Indians during the past year, and the doctor

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had to make a great many visits in addition to his monthly ones. However, nothing of a contagious kind appeared among them.

Occupation.—They occupy themselves in various ways, such as fishing, going out as guides, exploring, working in the lumber camps and boat-building. The women engage in bark-work, basket-making, rag mats, washing for the camps, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings.—These are nearly all log-built, a very few frame houses, whitewashed on the outside and warm. The stables are of the same kind. There is a council-hall and a lock-up.

Stock.—The stock consists of cows, oxen, horses, pigs and poultry, with one exception of a very common breed.

Farming Implements.—The farming implements consist of ploughs, harrows, fanning machine, threshing-machine, hoe-rake, spades and shovels, scythes and cradles.

Education.—There are two schools on the reserve, one under Protestant, and the other under Roman Catholic auspices. About forty attend the Protestant school, under Miss Williamson, and are making very fair progress. The Roman Catholic school, under the superintendence of the Rev. P. E. Lamarche, S.J., has an attendance of forty-two children, who are all making very good progress.

Religion.—There are three churches on the reserve, the English church is very well attended. It is at present under the care of Rev. F. Frost. The Roman Catholic church is under the Rev. P. E. Lamarche, S.J., who has a very large congregation. The Methodist church has no minister, in fact has been closed for some years, and in the census this year I have only one member returned.

Characteristics and Progress.—More land has been seeded this year than for some time past, but the result does not show the increase it should. This is in a great measure owing to the early frost and heavy storms about harvest time, when, I am informed, entire crops were destroyed.

Temperance and Morality.—I regret that this year there has been more drunkenness on the reserve than has heretofore come under my notice. There have been ten convictions, these were not all members of the Garden River Band, and in no case could I find that the liquor had been got anywhere but on the American side. These convictions and fines, and in some cases imprisonment, appear to have had a good effect. Immorality, I regret, prevails to a considerable extent among the young people, and I find this the most difficult thing to check; both minister and priest have done their best, but it still goes on.

Chiefs.—The chief of this band is Jarvis Augustin, and the sub-chiefs are John Augustin, Moses Larose, George Shingwauk and Joseph Boiseault, whose time expires 30th June, 1900.

BATCHEWANA BAND.

Reserve.—This band has a small reserve called White Fish or Ste. Marie Island, situated on the Rapids of Sault Ste. Marie, and used by some of the Indians as a fishing station. It is well situated for a water power, and as such would be very valuable; it is adjoining the Canadian canal, and near the large pulp mills, and adjoining Sault Ste. Marie, occupied by a few families. These Indians have also another small reserve at Goulais Bay, granted them by the department.

Tribes.—The Indians are the same as the Garden River Band, being Chippewas and French Canadian half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The total number shown by the present census so far as taken, is three hundred and fifty-five, composed of ninety-eight male adults, one hundred and six female adults, seventy-nine male children and seventy-two female children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been about the usual amount of sickness among the Indians. They engage their own doctor when required, and pay him themselves. The houses are kept clean and in good order.

Occupation.—They till about five hundred acres of land on the Garden River Reserve, where many of this band have their home. Various members of this band own among themselves, and for which they have patents, about seven hundred and fifty acres of land, which they partly work. One member, Apahquash, owns six hundred acres in the township of Kars and Prince, taken up as mineral land years ago. They are industrious, fishing, shooting, working in camps, prospecting and acting as guides. The women pick berries, make sugar, bark-work, Indian and rag mats, chip baskets and other kinds of work. These are those living at Goulais Bay, Batchewana and the north shore of Lake Superior. They do very little farming, raising potatoes and garden vegetables sufficient for their own use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are mostly on the Garden River Reserve, or on property owned by the Indians themselves, on land on which they have squatted. Most of the farming or gardening is done on the Garden River Reserve. These Indians possess ploughs, harrows, hoes, rakes, forks, scythes, cradles and other small garden implements. They have horses, cows, oxen, pigs and poultry. Potatoes are the largest crop they raise. Turnips and other vegetables are also grown, but many lose their crops from the bad weather. The soil on the Garden River Reserve, occupied by this band, is better than that on the east side of the river.

Education.—There is no school belonging to this band. The children of the families living at Garden River, attend the Roman Catholic school, about twenty-four in number. There is no other school on either of their reserves.

Religion.—There are two churches of the Roman Catholic persuasion, one at Goulais Bay, and another at Batchewana. There is no regular priest at either station; a layman does the duty. A missionary priest makes several visits during the year. Almost all the band are members of the Roman Catholic Church, the rest are of the Methodist persuasion, but have no church or missionary that I am aware of.

Morals.—The same remarks apply to this band as to the Garden River Band, these Indians up the Lake have fewer chances of getting liquor than those in the neighbourhood of Sault Ste. Marie.

Chief.—The chief of this band is a life chief, named Nubenagooching, now getting up in years. He was appointed in the year 1824, when only ten years of age.

MICHIPICOTEN BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a small reserve at Little Gros Cap, Lake Superior, not occupied by them for many past years. The members reside at different points, some at Michipicoten River, Missinabie, Chapleau, White River, New Brunswick House, and other points.

Tribe.—They are of the tribe of Chippewas, mixed with French, English, and Scotch half-breeds. Very few speak anything but the Indian language.

Vital Statistics.—The total number of this year's census is eighty-five male adults, ninety-one female adults, seventy-three male children, and ninety-one female children, making a total of three hundred and forty head.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The houses, so far as I have seen, are kept in good condition, but the members of this band are so scattered, as I have before mentioned, that they are not visited by me. They have really no houses of their own, they mostly squat on vacant land or on private property, with two or three exceptions, those living at the town of Sault Ste. Marie, and one family who bought land at Batchewana Bay.

Education.—There is a school-house, but on land belonging to the Ontario Government. There is no teacher, and very few children at any one place to attend a school.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church at Michipicoten, visited occasionally by a Roman Catholic missionary, and at other times the service is conducted by a

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layman of the band. These Indians belong to the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England. The former are by far the more numerous.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band follow the Indian mode of life almost altogether, and move from place to place. This year I met the most numerous portion at Chapleau, where they had come from various points. They do next to nothing in the way of raising any crops, making a living principally by hunting and fishing.

Chief.—The chief of this band is Sanson Legard. He lives at Michipicoten most of his time. The second chief, Gros Jambette, lives in the neighbourhood of Chapleau.

I have, &c.,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR—WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, 31st August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the Mission and Kaministiquia rivers, and contains an area of thirteen thousand and forty acres.

Natural Features.—The land along the rivers and for some distance back, is of first-class quality, but a large swamp keeps the back land rather wet.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is two hundred and forty-five, a small portion living at Dog Lake and Lac des Mille Lacs. It consists of fifty-one men, sixty-nine women, sixty-three boys and sixty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness during the year. As a precaution all the premises are whitewashed and all rubbish is burned.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of the Indians are farming, acting as guides, exploring for mineral, and picking berries. A number of the women act as domestics.

Buildings.—This band has fifty-two log houses, thirteen frame dwellings, eighteen barns, twelve stables and other necessary outbuildings.

Education.—There are two schools on this reserve, the Indian boys' and girls' day school and St. Joseph's Orphanage. The teachers are Sisters of St. Joseph, and are well qualified and painstaking. The building is always very clean and the discipline excellent.

Religion.—Of this band, two hundred and twenty-eight are Roman Catholics, and seventeen pagans. There is a resident priest and a travelling missionary. There is a church and St. Joseph's Convent (the latter in charge of the Rev. Mother Superior and four nuns.) It is a comfortable modern building. The Indians take great interest in their religion and appear quite devout.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are as a rule industrious and law-abiding, and take great interest in having their houses clean, and fences in good repair.

RED ROCK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Nepigon River, near Lake Helen, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—Their principal occupation is acting as guides for tourists who go up the Nepigon River fishing. Some engage in farming and hunting.

Education.—There is a good school-house on this reserve, but it has not been open for some time. There is another school on the Lake Helen Roman Catholic mission under the charge of Jessie H. McKay, a very competent teacher. This school is well attended.

Population.—The population is one hundred and ninety-eight, consisting of thirty-nine men, forty-eight women, fifty-nine boys and fifty-two girls.

Religion.—Of this band one hundred and eighty-four are Roman Catholics, and fourteen Anglicans.

Characteristics.—These Indians are industrious, progressive, and are spoken very highly of by parties who engage them as guides.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSION, MCINTYRE BAY.

There is a Church of England mission on McIntyre's Bay, where there is a quantity of good land. These Indians have been supplied by the Government this year with a bull and a quantity of seed.

NEPIGON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, called the Gull Bay Reserve, is situated on Gull Bay, Lake Nepigon, and contains seven thousand five hundred acres. There is also a reserve on Jackfish Island, near the Hudson Bay Company's post.

Natural Features.—The Gull Bay Reserve is well wooded, being mostly low land. Along the banks of the Gull River, which runs through it, the land is high and the soil very light.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—Hunting is the principal occupation of these Indians, though a few act as guides to the Nepigon tourists. Some are beginning to devote a part of their time to raising potatoes, and have done some clearing on the reserve this year.

Religion.—In this band there are one hundred and seventy-eight Roman Catholics and two hundred and eighty-seven pagans.

Education.—The school is situated on Jackfish Island, and presided over by Mr. J. A. Blais, who is a very competent teacher, and whose efforts to instruct the Indians in gardening are very praiseworthy.

Population.—This band numbers four hundred and sixty-five persons, consisting of seventy-six men, ninety-two women, one hundred and sixty-one boys and one hundred and thirty-six girls.

Improvements by Band.—A new council-house has been erected by the Indians on the Gull Bay Reserve, size 24x20. The building is of logs, and the floor whipsawed.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Pays Plat River, Lake Superior, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

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Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-six, consisting of seven men, thirteen women, sixteen boys and ten girls.

Education.—There is a good school-house here, which has not been open during the past year, but it will re-open shortly.

Religion.—There has been a nice new church erected. All the members of the band are Roman Catholics.

Occupation.—The pursuits of these Indians are hunting, fishing and exploring for minerals.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Pic River, Lake Superior, and contains eight hundred acres, divided into twenty-five farms fronting on the river.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—They live by farming, fishing and hunting.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eleven, consisting of forty-three men, fifty-three women, sixty-three boys and fifty-two girls.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Education.—There is a good school-house, which is not open at present.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the shore of Long Lake and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Occupation.—This is a hunting band, the only other occupation being the transportation of merchandise from Lake Superior for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Agriculture.—Some interest is being taken in raising potatoes, and the Indians have small patches in different places off the reserve.

Characteristics.—These Indians are very industrious, and appear to be very comfortably situated.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eighty-nine, consisting of fifty-three men, sixty-four women, seventy-four boys and ninety-eight girls.

Religion.—There are two hundred and sixty Roman Catholics, nine Anglicans and twenty pagans.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HODDER,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND AND LAKE HURON,
MANITOWANING, 13th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

THESSALON RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Huron, about six miles east of the village of Thessalon. It contains an area of over three square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and fishing.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and ninety-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band has been fair, but tubercular disease is on the increase, and nothing but a radical change in the food and surroundings of the Indians can have any effect upon its progress; no other disease of particular moment, to my knowledge, has invaded the band. Lime was supplied the Indians this spring by the department for domestic cleansing purposes, and the prescribed sanitary precautions regularly enjoined upon them appear to have salutary results.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of most of the members of this band is fishing, which affords them a lucrative return. Many of them engage in agriculture in a primitive manner, while others find employment in winter in the lumber shanties, and at the saw-mills in summer.

Buildings, &c.—The buildings of this band are principally of log. The dwelling-houses generally are comfortable and clean; stables, &c., are of an inferior order, and farming implements few.

Education.—The Indian school on the reserve is in charge of a good and competent male teacher, who is conscientiously endeavouring to improve the intellectual standard of the young Indians. The attendance, however, is not satisfactory, owing to the lack of interest on the part of parents.

Religion.—These Indians, with the exception of a few pagans, are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and their spiritual welfare is well ministered to by the visiting missionary. As my intercourse with them has been very restricted, I am not in a position to report comprehensively on their religious attitude.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole, the band is enterprising, although there is ample room for improvement in all the avocations of its members.

Temperance and Morality.—The standard is quite satisfactory so far as I have any knowledge.

General Remarks.—My report on this band may be summarized by saying that except in the lack of interest taken in education, these Indians are in as prosperous circumstances as may be expected, and under the local guidance of a new chief, elected for three years from the 1st July last, even a greater measure of advancement is to be looked forward to.

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MAGANETTAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside within this superintendency, number seventy. They live mostly at West Bay, on Manitoulin Island, where they successfully farm and garden, and are generally prosperous and contented.

In winter they find employment in the lumber camps, and are remuneratively engaged in loading vessels in the summer months. Their general measure of advancement in the several branches is identical with that of the West Bay Band. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, has been placed under the control of the Agent for Parry Sound Superintendency.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Location.—The Spanish River band is divided into three divisions. The first reside at Sagamook on the Spanish River Reserve; the second live on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River, and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing; the third reside on Manitoulin Island.

The reserve contains an area of thirty-seven and three-quarter square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band has a population (comprising the three divisions) of about six hundred and ninety-one.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been generally good, with no unusual disease or epidemic to impair the normal state. Lime, distributed among the Indians, has aided greatly in purifying the air about their premises.

Occupation.—The Indians follow farming and gardening for a living. They fish to a limited extent, pick large quantities of berries (for which they get good returns), make sugar in considerable quantities, manufacture baskets, and find employment in saw-mills.

Buildings, Stock, Farming Implements, &c.—Their buildings are among the best in the superintendency, many of them comparing very favourably with those of the white people.

Their stock is of fair quality, but admits of great improvement in this respect.

To these Indians farming implements are becoming more a necessity, according as they are adapting themselves more to agricultural pursuits.

Education.—This is becoming more of a momentous consideration with the Indians, who are undoubtedly beginning better to appreciate the utility of intellectual development. They have a good, competent and conscientious teacher in the person of Miss Morley. This spring their school-house was unfortunately destroyed by fire, and the teacher has, since, been carrying on her duties at considerable disadvantage, in an extemporized school-room. Negotiations are now being prosecuted with a view to the rebuilding of the school-house, the Indians interesting themselves most commendably in the project.

Religion.—The great majority of the Indians of the first division are Roman Catholics. Those of the second, with few exceptions, are adherents of the Church of England, while the third division is for the most part of Roman Catholic persuasion. Each division has a church, Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Roman Catholic, respectively, and a lively interest in religious matters is evinced by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are mostly quite industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily improving.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and appear to respect the laws of morality, and great credit is due to their spiritual advisers for their untiring endeavours in this direction.

General Remarks.—I may say that the Indians of this band are apparently happy, contented and prosperous, and seem to be very industrious. A new chief was

recently elected for the first division of this band ; and the re-election of the late chief for division No. 2 places another good man at the head of the band for the next term.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twelve miles from Sudbury on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where there is a station called Naughton. Trains stop here regularly. This reserve has an area of over sixty-eight and one-half square miles.

Resources.—Its resources are gardening and hunting.

Tribe.—These Indians are another branch of the Ojibbewas of Lake Huron.

Population.—The Whitefish Lake Band numbers one hundred and forty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics. Sanitary precautions are satisfactorily observed, and lime was supplied this spring for cleansing purposes.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage in gardening. Hunting was formerly their chief means of subsistence, but at present is a nominal pursuit owing to the scarcity of game. Many of them find employment as guides, some work on the Canadian Pacific Railway ; others in saw-mills and lumber camps.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—Nearly all the buildings are of log, and are kept very comfortable and clean.

Their stock is numerically small, but well looked after.

They have no farming implements of any account.

Education.—The progress of the children is satisfactory and the average attendance is improving.

Religion.—The religious proclivities of these Indians are denominationally divided between Roman Catholicism and Methodism, the former claiming the numerical advantage. There are two churches on the reserve respectively under the above auspices, which bespeaks the lively religious interest taken by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do ; but as yet only in small part do they appreciate the advantages to be derived from giving more attention to agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—The laws of temperance and morality are well observed by this band.

General Remarks.—I would add as a summary that these Indians are decidedly improving in general status, and, if more attention were given to agriculture, more marked results would follow. A new chief has been elected for this band for another three years' term.

MISSISSAGUA RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the east side of Mississagua River and Blind River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It comprises an area of over three and a half square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are hunting and gardening.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population as taken from the last census is one hundred and sixty-nine.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians of this band is, generally speaking, not good. Scrofula is very prevalent on the reserve. They require medical treatment of a nourishing and supporting character, combined with better clothing for the winter season. Lime was supplied them this spring to assist in carrying out sanitary measures.

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Occupation.—These Indians follow hunting and primitive agriculture for a living, but as the woods are fast becoming depleted of game, the returns from the former source are very inadequate. Fishing, berry-picking and sugar-making are also carried on to a limited extent. Besides these, the shanties and saw-mills are also sources of pecuniary assistance to many of the band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are almost entirely log, and in a generally fair state of repair. They have very little stock and farming implements, as they give but indifferent attention to agriculture.

Education.—They have a good school at their village, which is competently conducted and fairly well attended.

Religion.—The Indians as a band are Roman Catholics. They have no church on the reserve, the services being held in the school-house under Roman Catholic auspices. A fair measure of religious observance is manifested by the band.

Characteristics.—As a rule the Indians are fairly industrious, but improvident. This relegates them to a low standing in the general scale of advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are well observed, as is evident by the absence of any complaints of misbehaviour under these heads.

General Remarks.—I would sum up, therefore, that the Indians of this band are fond of hunting and averse to agriculture. Were they to adapt themselves to the latter, I fancy they would soon advance to a higher level and their general health improve. These Indians have recently elected a new chief who, I think, will take a more active interest in the local management of the affairs of the band.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about eighteen miles from Little Current, at the mouth of the Whitefish River, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. It has an area of two thousand five hundred and sixty acres.

Resources.—A goodly portion of the land on this reserve is suitable for agriculture. The remainder is woodland.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Population.—The band has a population, according to the last census, of eighty-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The great majority of these Indians enjoy good health, with no prevailing epidemic. The sanitary measures enjoined by the department have received satisfactory observance. Lime was also furnished these Indians this spring.

Occupation.—The following occupations are engaged in by these Indians: farming, raising of potatoes, garden vegetables and hay and grain, lumbering, fishing, making mats and baskets, berry-picking and sugar-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on the reserve are principally of log, and present a clean and tidy appearance.

What stock the Indians have is in good condition.

The number of farming implements evidences a growing interest in agricultural pursuits.

Education.—The Indians have a good school and the general proficiency of the pupils is satisfactory.

Religion.—These Indians are of the Church of England and Roman Catholic persuasions, with the former considerably predominant. The church held in the school-house on the reserve is in charge of the visiting Church of England missionary. The Indians on the whole seem to take an intelligent and lively interest in their belief, and have undoubtedly been much benefited by religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, intelligent and law-abiding and are making creditable advancement in civilized acquirements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—Although these Indians are intelligent, industrious, fairly temperate and moral, and evince a growing taste for agricultural pursuits, still my belief is that if farming were more zealously followed by them, marked improvement would result. The late chief, Jas. Nahwagahbow, was recently re-elected for three years from 1st July, 1898.

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band extends from the village of Cutler to Spragge Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has an area of thirty-eight square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this band are agriculture, timber and fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers about one hundred and eighteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—To my knowledge there have been no epidemic diseases during the year. The general health of these Indians is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings quite satisfactory. They received a shipment of lime last spring.

Occupation.—These Indians garden, work in the lumber woods and in saw-mills, fish and hunt on a limited scale, pick berries and make maple sugar.

Buildings, &c.—They mostly occupy neatly-built houses, which are principally of log and fairly furnished.

They have not much stock nor farming implements, as they do not follow agriculture to any extent.

Education.—There is a good school at Cutler, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, under Roman Catholic supervision. It is well attended, and some of the pupils have done surprisingly well. The teacher reports having two classes which can converse very well, and that in arithmetic her part II. class has done as well as the average white children.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a church on the reserve, and appear to take an interest in religious teaching.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers, law-abiding, possess considerable intelligence, and on the whole are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct under this heading is satisfactory.

General Remarks.—Generally speaking, the members of this band work well, and could they only be induced to see the benefits of closely following farming for a livelihood, satisfactory results would follow, as they are certainly intelligent and industrious. I am glad to report the re-election this year of Robert Oshowskukezhik, who is about the best man the Indians could have chosen to place at their head.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians have a reserve at Wahnapiatae, on the north shore of the Georgian Bay, but the greater portion of the band reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island, at and near Wikwemikong. It contains an area of eight square miles.

Resources.—Most of the reserve is yet wood land. The timber on it has been sold under license. A good thing has thus been secured to the Indians by the department.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—One hundred and sixty represents the numerical strength of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health, observe the prescribed sanitary regulations of the department, and keep their premises in good order.

Occupation.—General farming, working and getting out timber, fishing, sugar-making and berry-picking are the chief pursuits of this band.

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Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are of log, neatly constructed, comfortable and clean.

Their stock is of fair quality, and showing improvement.

The possession of ploughs, harrows, wagons and fanning-mills bespeaks advancement in the cultivation of the soil.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, the children attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—These are all Roman Catholic Indians, and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong. They are attentive to religious instruction.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding, and are making steady progress in farming, to which avocation they are giving more practical attention.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are exemplary in these respects.

General Remarks.—This band shows conclusively that by giving due attention to agricultural pursuits the whole tone of their well-being is greatly elevated. These Indians have no properly constituted chief, as they do not reside on their own reserve and the majority of them exercise the right of membership in other bands.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located east of Collin's Inlet, on the north shore of Georgian Bay. Some of the Indians live on the reserve, the remainder at Wikwemikong, on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island. Three and one-eighth square miles is the area of this reserve.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve are timber, agriculture and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians are also of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers sixty-one according to last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health is good, and sanitary arrangements quite satisfactory. They seem to be a robust band. Lime was supplied them last spring for sanitary purposes.

Occupation.—They do gardening, fish during summer, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

Last winter they cut under permits and sold at a good profit, over one hundred and fifty-eight cords of firewood.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have comfortable log dwellings, have but little farm stock and very few farming implements.

Education.—They have no school on the reserve, their children, also, attending school at Wikwemikong.

Religion.—They are adherents of the Church of Rome and are spiritually ministered to by the priests from Wikwemikong. They appear to take a laudable interest in their religious schooling.

Characteristics and Progress.—Industry and sobriety are characteristics of these Indians, and cannot fail to tend towards improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate people and commendably conformable to the laws of morality.

General Remarks.—Were they only good farmers, my report would give this band a far better showing, as these Indians are both sober and industrious, as well as religiously inclined and moral. The chief elected for this band last fall, is giving good satisfaction and appears anxious to advance the material interest of his people.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND UNCEDED.

Location.—This reserve comprises the eastern end or portion of the Manitoulin Island east of the township of Assiginack.

Area.—These Indians have about one hundred and sixty-four and a half square miles of a reserve.

Resources.—The resources are large tracts of good land, well adapted for agriculture, timber-land, and fishing.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—They number about seven hundred and thirty-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of these Indians has been fairly good. Scrofula and consumption are the prevailing diseases, for the better prevention and mitigation of which the medical practitioner professionally in charge of this, the largest of the bands under my supervision, recommends the purchase of appliances for cure by inoculation. The regular sanitary precautions are more strictly observed by this band, and salutary results are shown in the neat and clean condition of their premises. Their two villages of Wikwemikong and Wikwemikonsing are well populated, and I believe that to this fact is due, in a great measure, much sickness which could be obviated by many of them leaving the villages and settling down in the country on farms, where the more wholesome atmosphere would soon conduce to recuperation and robust health. The serious consideration of this subject has been repeatedly urged upon their attention, but the immobility of the majority frustrates the satisfactory accomplishment of more desirable results.

Occupation.—These Indians are learning to follow agricultural pursuits on a more comprehensive and intelligent scale. Fishing also contributes to their maintenance, and last winter they took out twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-five cedar railway ties, two thousand four hundred and eighty-two cedar posts, and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-nine feet board measure of cedar saw-logs, all of which the department sold for them to good advantage. The loading of timber during the summer also assists them materially. Besides these occupations, they do a good deal of basket and bark-work, for which they find ready sale; berry-picking and making of maple sugar add further to their sources of income, and these Indians having recently surrendered the oil and gas privileges on their reserve, the drilling operations which are expected to commence at an early date, and which will afford employment to a number of the band, will add materially to their other lucrative occupations.

A good deal of the energy and moral restraint of these Indians is due to the efforts of their head chief, who besides being an intelligent, practical and conscientious man, is also well disposed towards the department, which is in itself a most desirable and exemplary trait.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their log and frame dwelling-houses are generally very comfortable, commodious, and neatly and tastefully constructed. Stables and other outbuildings are kept well renovated.

Their stock is in fair condition, and better attention is being given to the quality and raising thereof.

A goodly number of general farming implements are being utilized to material advantage, and of these Indians it may be said that success, as a criterion, is certainly vindicating itself.

Education.—Facilities for education are within easy reach of all the children on the reserve; the boys' and girls' industrial institutions and boys' and girls' day school at Wikwemikong are under an energetic and well qualified staff of management, and untiring efforts are being made by the missionaries and teachers to do justice to this very important subject. Further particulars will appear in the reverend principal's report. I might also mention that this spring the department sanctioned an expenditure of \$2,125, to furnish the industrial school with a good water supply for the protection of the building from fire and in order that the school may be equipped with a proper apparatus for washing and drying clothes at the laundry in connection with the school, which expenditure has been completed, and the institution will now be better equipped than ever to meet the requirements.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religious persuasion of the band. The priests resident at Wikwemikong, where they have a fine church, are unremitting in their

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religious labours among the Indians, who seem to appreciate the interest thus manifested in their behalf.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are becoming more industrious every year as is evidenced by their growing home interests and the improvement and increase in general farming. They are very law-abiding, have local by-laws enforced and respected on the reserve, and are to be specially praised for the good work accomplished in their road improvements.

Temperance and Morality.—As with the other bands, liquor is prohibited on the reserve and close vigilance exercised against the liquor-vendors; hence the Indians have little chance to offend in this respect. Their moral character is steadily improving.

General Remarks.—The influence of the chief, and also of the missionaries, the prohibition of liquor and the greater attention given to farming, are the great factors in the advancement in civilization made by this band.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north-west side of Cockburn Island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin Island. It contains an area of about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres.

Resources.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Fifty-six is the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is generally good, no epidemic, to my knowledge, having made any depredation among them; sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated. Lime was distributed to them also.

Occupation.—They farm in a primitive manner, but their principal occupation is working in lumber camps in winter, and in saw-mills and vessel-loading in summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Although by no means pretentious, yet their buildings are comfortable and kept well refitted.

The Indians keep very little live stock and farm implements.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics and ministered to by the visiting missionary. They appear to take an interest in religious instruction, but have no church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are both steady and industrious, and are getting along about as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not heard of a case of intemperance or immorality since my last report. Their isolated location from any town or village where liquor is sold, partly accounts for this favourable state of affairs.

General Remarks.—These Indians are industrious, sober and moral, and were they to take more kindly to farming pursuits, they would soon show great improvement.

SHESEGWANING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the north-east part of the township of Robinson, on Manitoulin Island. About five thousand acres represents the area of this reserve.

Resources.—Farming is the chief resource of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians are another division of the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—This band numbers one hundred and seventy-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been fair during the past year, there having been no epidemic among them. They keep themselves and

premises clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department, and to encourage sanitary measures I shipped three barrels of lime to this band last spring.

Occupation.—These Indians have turned their attention more towards the cultivation of land and raising stock, in both of which directions they make a creditable showing. Sugar-making is another branch which affords them a pecuniary return, and last winter they cut from the reserve three hundred and forty-two cords of pulp wood, which was sold to good advantage.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log buildings are among the very neatest and most comfortable in the superintendency, and are consistently furnished.

They have quite a nice lot of mixed stock, which is of fair quality and well attended to.

Education.—They have a neat and comfortable school, which maintains good discipline and order. The progress of the pupils is satisfactory, and the parents seem to take a great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The church on the reserve, which is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic missionaries at Wikwemikong is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and amenable to the laws; are for the most part self-supporting; steadily advancing, and by no means becoming poorer. This band is one of the most enterprising in the agency.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all that can be wished for in these respects.

General Remarks.—The great attention paid to agriculture is in my belief the chief reason for the enterprise and progress shown by this band. A new chief has been elected who is an energetic and respected Indian and should accomplish much with his people, who are quite alive to the utility of civilized acquirements.

WEST BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians lies in the township of Billings at the head of Honora Bay, Manitoulin Island. Over thirteen square miles are comprised within the limits of this reserve.

Resources.—The general resource of this band is farming,

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

Population.—The population of this band is three hundred and twenty-four.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been for the most part carried out, and the Indians' houses are clean and comfortable. Three barrels of lime sent to them last spring were utilized for purposes of sanitation.

Occupation.—Their chief avocation is general farming, to which they take readily; loading vessels in summer, berry-picking and sugar-making are other occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements—Their buildings are principally constructed of logs. The dwelling-houses, barns, stables, &c., are clean and kept in a good state of repair, and as they continue to advance in their knowledge of farming, their stock and farming implements are increasing accordingly.

Education.—There are fifty-six children of school age in the vicinity of the school. The great majority of these attend the day school on the reserve and are making fair progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all adherents of the Roman Catholic Church. They have a fine church on the reserve under the auspices of the Wikwemikong priests, and seem sincere in their religious profession.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Their chief is an intelligent and energetic man, who seems honestly and satisfactorily to discharge the duties devolving upon him. This band is the second largest on the island and appreciates a good man at its head.

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Temperance and Morality.—This being a large band of Indians, the absence of any flagrant violation of these laws is noteworthy. Now and then an offence is committed, but, on the whole, their conduct along these lines is satisfactory, and gives proof of a steady improvement.

General Remarks.—For such a large band, these Indians are progressive and industrious, due largely to the interest taken by them in agriculture. The fostering care of the department is shown by the money expended in roads and in sanitary measures. The recent election on this reserve brought a new chief to the head of affairs, the late chief was re-elected first councillor, and the election of second councillor secures to the band an adviser whose influence, I believe, will make for good.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland, Manitoulin Island, about four miles from the town of Little Current. It has an area of two thousand two hundred and forty-one acres.

Resources.—Good farming land that is unsurpassed by any on the several other reserves, is the main resource of this reserve.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—Ninety-three souls comprise the population of this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are generally healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravaged the reserve, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect. Houses are in good condition, and kept very clean and comfortably furnished. Lime was distributed last spring wherewith to whitewash their premises, &c.

Occupation.—They engage in general farming and stock-raising, and find employment in getting out timber and loading vessels. They also do a little sugar-making and berry-picking. Last winter these Indians realized a nice return by cutting and selling from their reserve three thousand cedar railway ties and one hundred and thirty-two cords of firewood.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have good dwelling-houses and barns and stables, which compare favourably with those of their white neighbours.

Education.—Without an exception, all the children of school age in the vicinity of the school attend the school on the reserve, and are reported by the teacher to be getting along very well with their studies. Their parents are quite alive to, and appreciative of the benefits to be derived from such invaluable training. These children are naturally clever—about the ordinary standard of Indian school pupils—and appear to take laudable interest in their school work.

Religion.—The Church of England claims the denominational allegiance of the majority of this band, although a number of them, presumably in the heat of fanaticism, recently joined the Salvation Army. Their church—the school-house—is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church and well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians, and quite up to the general standard of advancement. Their chief is another good man, who takes practical interest in the local government of the band, and is for improving and encouraging progress both by precept and example.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year there has been very little inebriety, for which the Indians deserve praise, as their ready access to the largest town on the island where there is no lack of unscrupulous men, ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, is a constant menace to the moral barriers behind which they have learned to shield themselves.

General Remarks.—Hard-working and moral, this band is advancing in civilization. From the leadership of their worthy re-elected chief and the interest taken by them in tilling the land and raising stock, we may expect better things of them in the near future, good as they now are.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies convenient to the waters of the Georgian Bay, in the north-western part of the township of Sheguiandah, close to the white village of the same name.

The area of this reserve is five thousand one hundred and six acres.

Resources.—The adaptability of the soil on this reserve for agricultural purposes affords the chief resource.

Tribe.—The Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes are represented in this band.

Population.—The last census gives a showing of ninety-four.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is, generally speaking, one of the healthiest in the agency, which fact is due in a great measure to the personal cleanliness of the Indians, and the pride which the major portion of them evince in keeping their houses and premises free from refuse. They are quite amenable to sanitary laws, and were supplied with lime last spring to assist sanitation.

Occupation.—The farming done on this reserve is of a general nature, corn, oats, pease, potatoes, and hay, being the staple products. Sugar-making is also engaged in to a limited extent, and last winter the Indians cut and sold firewood at a good price.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their houses are of the usual order, and fairly well furnished. The stables, &c., are substantial, and kept in good repair.

Their stock is by no means as numerous as desirable, nor are they well equipped with farming implements.

Education.—The day school is under the supervision of the Church of England. It is competently conducted, and almost all the children of school age attend. The parents seem anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—The Indians attend well the church on the reserve, which is in charge of the Church of England missionary at Sheguiandah.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be characterized as being intelligent and thrifty. They do not make as much progress in farming as they should, but are none the less encouraged to give more earnest and practical attention to this avocation.

Temperance and Morality.—These virtues are prevalent among these Indians, due in great measure to religious influences which have been instilled into them for years.

General Remarks.—The members of this band are thrifty, cleanly, moral, religious and intelligent, anxious to see their children educated; still, their not taking the interest in farming they should do, accounts much for their progress not being as rapid relatively as it should be. Wm. Ogemah, a chief of some years' standing, has been again re-elected for a new three years' term.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated some twelve miles south of Manitowaning, on Manitoulin Island.

Something over one and one-half square miles is the area of this reserve.

Resources.—Cultivating the fruits of the soil is the principal resource of this band.

Tribe.—These Indians also belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—This band has a population of sixty-three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are fairly healthy, and the houses, though quite unpretentious, are comfortable, and their premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupation.—They till the soil principally for a living, and raise considerable quantities of roots and grain. Fishing is also pursued to a small extent, and quite a little revenue is derived from sugar-making. These Indians also load vessels in summer, and work at getting out timber in winter.

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Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their buildings are, on the whole, hardly up to the average, although a fair degree of comfort is enjoyed.

They have not much stock, pigs being the principal; and they should have more farming implements to facilitate cultivation.

Education.—A day school on the reserve offers a good chance to the Indians for the training of their children, and many of them have creditably availed themselves of the opportunity, and the children are doing pretty well, although, as a whole, the band should encourage punctuality more than it does, in order to insure a more uniform standard of proficiency among the pupils. The Indians recently applied to the department for a roof bell for their school-house, and their request has been acceded to by the department.

Religion.—Roman Catholicism is the religion of this band, and the visiting missionary holds regular services on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—On the whole the Indians may be said to be progressing, and their amenity to advice is a commendable characteristic of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians as a band are not addicted to the use of intoxicants, and the religious influences brought to bear on their morals have been by no means exerted in vain.

General Remarks.—Although the progress of this band is slow, yet were they to have more and better farming implements, and raise more stock, they would advance faster. They have good qualities of industry and sobriety, which with more inclination shown for agriculture, may be productive of much good. In July last, a chief was also elected at this reserve to hold office for a term of three years from the first day of July, 1898.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is principally situated on the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, Manitoulin Island.

Area.—The area covers five hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Resources.—Farming is the general resource of this reserve,

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Population.—This is a small band, numbering fourteen in all.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and their houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupation.—Farming, making mats and sugar-making are their occupations.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Buildings are in good condition, and their live stock and farming implements sufficiently plentiful for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve.

Religion.—These Indians are Roman Catholics, and are ministered to by the visiting missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and getting along well.

Temperance and Morality.—Nothing can be said to their detriment on this score.

General Remarks.—This band, though small, is progressing. I think that when more attention is paid to agriculture, advance will be more rapid. On the whole, these Indians are doing fairly well.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolseley, Manitoulin Island. The area is represented by four hundred acres.

Resources.—The members of this band depend principally on the soil for their maintenance.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Population.—This is the smallest band in the agency, being composed of ten souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their health has been good and sanitary measures conformed to. Lime was also distributed to these Indians last spring.

Occupation.—They farm (primitively), fish and also load vessels in summer, and work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The band being so small, their buildings are very few, as is also their complement of live stock and farming implements.

Education and Religion.—There is no school on the reserve. These Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and manage to eke out a precarious livelihood.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians on the whole are moral and temperate in their habits.

General Remarks.—These Indians, however few in number, would certainly, if Christians, be on a higher level; a better method of farming would also conduce to their well-being. Possibly most of the timber around Lake Wolseley being now cut down, the source of revenue from boat-loading will cease and incidentally cause a better liking for agricultural pursuits.

I have, &c.,

B. W. ROSS,
Indian Supt.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,

PARRY SOUND, 1st October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report with statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian Bay, near the town of Parry Sound.

Area.—It contains an area of twenty-seven square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are almost entirely agricultural. The lumbering operations of several large concerns at Parry Sound, together with the works in connection with the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway at Depot Harbour, which are located on the reserve, enable the members of this band to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve is one hundred and three, consisting of twenty-five men, thirty-two women and forty-six children. During the year

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there were two deaths and five births, making an increase in the band of three, compared with last year.

Health.—The health of the Indians of this band for the year has been very good.

Occupation.—They have exceptional means of earning a living. Besides their agricultural pursuits, which might easily be brought to a much higher state of perfection, they secure considerable employment acting as guides to tourists who visit the adjacent summer resorts during the season, and in winter they can secure work in the lumbering camps located within easy reach of the reserve.

Buildings and Stock.—These, I regret to say, are not as good as they might be, but constant improvement is noticeable in both.

Education.—The educational affairs of this band, while fairly good, are not what they should be. There are two schools on the reserve, each taught by a teacher holding a third-class certificate. There are eighteen children of school age residing on the reserve, but the average daily attendance does not exceed half that number. The lack of interest taken by the parents in the education of their children (I have repeatedly impressed upon them the necessity of sending the children to school regularly), combined with the distance some of them require to walk to reach the schools, accounts for the small attendance.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are divided as follows: fifty-four Methodists, twenty-eight Roman Catholics, twenty-one pagans. The Methodists have a very good church, which is usually well attended, the services being conducted by the Rev. Allen Salt, the worthy missionary who resides on the reserve. The Roman Catholics receive occasional visits from one of their clergy, the services at such times being held in the Skene school-house.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are a very well-behaved and law-abiding people, and morally they stand very high.

Temperance.—Only one case of intemperance was reported during the year amongst the members of this band. I promptly prosecuted the party who supplied the liquor in this case and secured conviction, so that in this respect the condition of this band, with this one exception, has been good.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated four miles inland from the eastern shore of Shawanaga Bay on the east side of the Georgian Bay, and twenty-three miles north of the town of Parry Sound. It contains an area of fourteen square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve comprise farming, which, however, is not carried on to any great extent, fishing, and the gathering and selling of wild fruit.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ten, consisting of twenty-eight men, thirty-one women, and fifty-one children. During the year there have been four births, three deaths, and two emigrations, making a decrease of one as compared with last year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupation.—Farming to a limited extent forms a part of the occupation of this band, but fishing and hunting are the means adopted by most of them in gaining a living.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band, I regret to say, are small. Most of them are built of logs, and of such size that they do not allow of the proper accommodation of the occupants.

Education.—The number of children of school age is twenty-one. They are taught in a school-house on the reserve, conducted by a female teacher, holding a third-class certificate. The course of studies is that authorized by the department. The discipline of the school is very good and the progress of the pupils is fair.

Religion.—The religious denominations of this band are divided as follows : seventy-eight Methodists, and thirty-two Roman Catholics. There are two churches on the reserve, one belonging to the Methodists, and the other to the Roman Catholics. The former is practically completed, but the latter is not near completion as yet.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band, while not as industrious as they might be, appear to be a bright and intelligent body of people, and there is no apparent reason why they should not be able, at all times, to earn a fair living, if they would at all times apply themselves to work.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance was reported to me as having occurred amongst the members of this band for the past year, the parties who supplied the liquor in this case being shantymen whose whereabouts could not easily be located, otherwise a prosecution would have followed ; so that with this exception, the conduct of this band has been very good. Morally their conduct has been as good as could be expected.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of thirty square miles.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, fishing and hunting.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of forty-eight men, sixty women and ninety-one children. During the year there have been five deaths, six births, four emigrations, and five immigrations, making a total increase of two in the band, as compared with last year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in farming only to a limited extent. Fishing, hunting and working in the lumber camps in the vicinity of the reserve, are the means on which they largely depend for a living.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The buildings of this band are built mostly of logs. Their dwelling houses are whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. Of agricultural implements, there are a few, consisting of three ploughs and a harrow.

Education.—The number of children of school age is forty-one. There is one school on the reserve, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. The course of study is the one authorized by the department. The attendance and discipline are very good, and the children are making very good progress in their studies.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band are Roman Catholics, the remainder being Methodists. A fine Roman Catholic church is practically completed, and services will shortly be conducted in it by the missionary priest residing in the vicinity.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of a superior character. On annuity pay day their appearance indicated constant industry. The cleanliness of each member, combined with the neatness of his attire, denoting the interest taken in his personal appearance.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

NIPISSING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of sixty-four thousand acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture, lumbering and hunting.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred, consisting of fifty men, fifty-four women and ninety-six children. During the year there were eight births,

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six immigrations, two deaths and five emigrations, making a total increase of seven in the band as compared with last year.

Health.—The small number of deaths will indicate that the health of this band during the past year has been good.

Occupation.—These Indians have exceptional means of earning a living. The reserve being located near a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with lumbering operations which are being carried on constantly on the reserve, enables them to secure employment at almost any time they may desire it.

Education.—There are thirty-eight children of school age on the reserve. They have an excellent school situated at Beaucauge Bay, conducted by a female teacher holding a third-class certificate, and the progress of the pupils in their studies appears to be satisfactory.

Religion.—The members of this band are all Roman Catholics. They have a very good church on the reserve, where services are conducted occasionally by the missionaries.

Characteristics.—These Indians are quite intelligent and of a superior character, and will compare favourably with many of the white settlers in this district.

Temperance and Morality.—No case of intemperance has come under my notice amongst any of the members of this band during the past year; while morally their conduct is of a very fair degree.

DOKIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the outlet of Lake Nipissing at the head of the French River.

It contains an area of about twenty-five thousand acres, consisting of two islands.

Resources.—The resources of these Indians at present appear to be very limited and comprise agriculture and lumbering, which enable them to earn a very scanty living. Located on their reserve is a valuable tract of pine timber which if disposed of would enable them to live in a much better manner.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa nation, but in reality they are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-nine, consisting of nineteen men, twenty-six women and thirty-four children. During the year there were four births and no deaths, making an increase in the band of four for the year.

Health.—The health of the band has been exceptionally good during the past year.

Occupation.—The occupations of these Indians are confined to farming to a limited extent and lumbering.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are few in number and built of logs. The stock and farming implements are owned almost entirely by Chief Dokis and his sons.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics. They have no church.

Characteristics.—The characteristics of these Indians are largely French. They appear to be of average intelligence and should be in a more prosperous condition, but for the refusal of their chief to consent to the sale of their timber for their benefit.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct leaves nothing to be desired.

TEMOGAMINGUE BAND.

Location.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. Its members live around the shores of Lake Temogamingue, a considerable number of them residing on Bear Island, adjacent to the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Temogamingue is situated about forty miles west of Lake Temiscamingue.

Resources.—Almost the only resource of this band is hunting, and this means of earning a living is rapidly decreasing. There is excellent fishing in the lakes and streams which abound in this district, but fishing is carried on only to a limited extent. These Indians make no attempt at farming, giving as a reason that, as no reserve has been assigned them, they do not care to clear up land which might afterwards be placed outside the bounds of their reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are pure Ojibbewas.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is seventy-eight, consisting of twenty men, twenty-eight women and thirty children. During the year there were two deaths, three emigrations, three births, and five immigrations, making an increase in the number of the band of three for the year.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been fairly good.

Buildings.—Around the Hudson's Bay post on Bear Island a few houses have been erected by these Indians, but for the most part they live in tents all the year round.

Religion.—This band is composed entirely of Roman Catholics. A church is in course of erection near the Hudson's Bay post; but owing to the inaccessibility of Temogamingue from the outside world I do not see how services can be conducted in this edifice when completed, except at long intervals.

Characteristics.—The members of this band appear to be of an unusually hardy character, which is evidenced by the arduous work they perform in portaging and with the paddle, at both of which they excel.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects their conduct is entirely satisfactory.

WATHA BAND, (FORMERLY GIBSON).

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated between the southern end of Lake Muskoka and the Georgian Bay. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are agriculture and lumbering.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Mohawks, or as they are more generally known, Iroquois. They were originally residents of Oka, Quebec.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of one hundred and twenty-five, consisting of thirty-two men, twenty-four women and sixty-nine children. There were four births, three immigrations, and two deaths during the year in this band, making an increase of five as compared with last year.

Health.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good.

Occupation.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming for a living. During the winter months the younger men find employment in the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides to tourists who frequent the Muskoka lakes in large numbers.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the members of this band are superior to those found on any of the reserves in this superintendency.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve, conducted by a male teacher holding a third-class certificate. The number of children of school age is thirty-one. The school is under the supervision of the Methodist Missionary Society, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children.

Religion.—Three religious denominations are represented in this band in the following proportions: eighty-six Methodists, twelve Roman Catholics, and twenty-seven Plymouth Brethren. A Methodist missionary is stationed on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of this church.

Characteristics.—This band may be considered the most industrious and progressive of any in this superintendency, which is largely due to the interest taken in farming.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band in these respects is of an exceptionally high order, and leaves nothing to be desired.

I have, &c.,

W. B. MACLEAN, *Indian Superintendent.*

Department of Indian Affairs

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

SIX NATION INDIANS,

BRANTFORD, 13th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand River, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve is located in the township of Tuscarora, and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand, and contains forty-three thousand six hundred and ninety-six acres.

Resources.—The chief resource of the reserve is agriculture.

Tribe.—The tribes consist of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares, comprising the Six Nations.*

Population.—There are one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight men, one thousand and seventy-four women, eight hundred and forty-nine boys and eight hundred and sixty-eight girls, making a total of three thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, being an increase of two hundred and twenty-six over the previous year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been unusually good during the year. There were a few cases of typhoid fever, scarlet fever and mumps, but mild in character; also one of diphtheria, for which the patient was treated with the ordinary means, and the administration of antitoxine, which proved quite successful. Typhoid fever is not as fatal to the Indians as in the past, they having realized the importance of proper nursing in such cases.

There were eleven thousand and eighty-two patients treated at the medical office on the reserve, one thousand five hundred and nineteen visits made, making six thousand three hundred and ninety-two miles travelled by the physicians.

Sanitary Precautions.—These are regularly and carefully explained to the members of the band and in many cases observed, such as destruction by fire of refuse matter and filth, by which diseases may be engendered; frequent use of lime whitewash on the buildings, the boiling of water, particularly all surface ditch water, when it is necessary to use such for the want of proper wells.

Resources and Occupation.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. A few depend upon their labour and trades, such as carpentering and masonry. Several hundreds leave the reserve during berry-picking and return after flax-pulling.

Buildings and Stock.—The Indians are constantly improving their homes by better ventilation, and also their barns, for the better preservation of their stock during the winter and stormy weather.

The crops for the past year were generally good; wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes were a heavy crop, while pease and roots were fair.

Education.—The ten schools on the reserve are all well attended, and under the management of a school board.

Religion.—Great interest is manifested by the Indians in church and Sunday school work.

Services are regularly held by the Church of England in seven localities, the Baptist in five, the Methodist in three, the Plymouth Brethren in one, and the Seventh

* The number of tribes composing this confederation was not always the same: at different times five, six and seven tribes were confederated.

Day Adventist in one; all services are well attended. The Baptists and Methodists each completed a new brick church during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians, being chiefly farmers, are slowly advancing and improving. They hold an annual ploughing match on the reserve, where only Indians can compete. These annual matches are largely attended and great interest is taken in them. The Indians generally are good ploughmen, and frequently compete most successfully with their white neighbours.

The Farmer's Institute of the south riding of the county of Brant held a public meeting on the reserve in February last. Several papers were read by members of the various institutes of the province, the Indians taking great interest, and a number became members of the Institute.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under Indian management, held its annual fair in October last. This was very largely attended and a great success.

The road-work under the direction of forty-four pathmasters, who are appointed annually, was well attended to, and the roads have been kept in good condition.

The Ontario Historical Society held a most successful meeting on the reserve on 1st June. A number of societies were well represented.

The Indians are subject to rules and regulations framed by their council, which are strictly enforced.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians generally are moral and temperate in their habits. There are several temperance societies on the reserve doing good work. Intemperance is certainly greatly on the decrease among the Six Nation Indians.

I have, &c.,

E. D. CAMERON,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, 19th October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of transmitting herewith my annual report on the Chipewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended 30th June, 1898, together with a statistical statement of population, religion, lands, and land improvement, crops, &c., which statement is prepared from a census taken in the month of August last, the census being taken by myself and an interpreter, and by house-to-house visits.

Agriculture.—The statement of crops raised as given in the report, is in respect to the crops raised in 1897, as the harvest for 1898 was not cut, and the quantity of almost everything is much less than in 1896, as the spring of 1897 was a very wet one and before the land was dry enough to sow and plant, it was so late in the season that there was very little use in sowing or planting, and what was sown and planted did not produce the usual quantity, the result being that there was a shortage and a scarcity of almost every kind of farm products, which was felt very severely through the winter, and while there was no suffering, there was a scarcity that was quite unusual here.

The crops this year have been much better, and except that not as much was sown through lack of seed in the spring, the crops this year are equal in quality to other years.

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There has been a larger area of fall wheat sown this fall than for several years, and as this wheat is almost a sure crop here, the prospect of a good crop next year never was better; the weather has been good for sowing and for growing, the wheat having a fine start, is looking well.

We had an agricultural fair on the island this fall for the first time, and while it was small and somewhat crude from being a new thing to every one connected with it, yet it was in a small way a grand success, and showed what can be done to the satisfaction of all, and I have no doubt that we shall have such a fair next fall as will surprise every one and please all except those who are not pleased with anything in the way of progress, and we have some such among us. We propose to begin in time this year to get the benefit of the Government grant to assist in paying for prizes, &c. We began altogether too late this year for that, and we had to raise the money ourselves, right here, to pay prize money and expenses, which we managed to do respectably.

We made money enough some way to pay all prizes to the satisfaction of exhibitors and according to the prize list, to pay all other expenses to the satisfaction of all, and after paying, we had a surplus of \$66.21, which the officers of the society said would be a commencement for next year.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good, and yet there have been a great many deaths, the cause of which is not very easy to determine, as there have been no epidemics, and the year has not been considered an unhealthy one.

Sanitary Condition.—A general clean up of yards and outbuildings was made last year (1897), and lime placed at the disposal of all who chose to go and get it; this was taken advantage of by almost everybody, and much improvement was the result; this was repeated again this year, and lime sent out to the ferry as before and left in charge of the ferryman, so that people could get what they required in passing, and many of them took advantage of the free lime and used it for whitewashing and disinfecting.

Hog Cholera.—The appearance of this disease among the pigs on the island last year, was promptly met and dealt with by the inspector for this section, Dr. Thorn, V.S., of Wallaceburg, and under his direction, the disease was stamped out, and there has been no return of it this year. A good many pigs died last year, and some had to be killed. All were buried or burned. The island was quarantined, and the quarantine strictly enforced. There is no sign of disease among the pigs now. The quarantine has been raised, and the purchase and sale of pigs resumed as before the disease appeared.

Professor Smith of the Veterinary College, Toronto, who visited the island last year, approved of the measures taken to prevent a return of the disease.

Education.—The schools have been regularly kept during the year, and fair progress is being made. The same teachers are still in their places, and are giving good satisfaction. They all three are Walpole Island boys, educated at Shingwauk and Muncey.

A good number of the more advanced scholars from the schools on the island have been sent to the Mount Elgin (Muncey) Institute, and to the Shingwauk Home, from whom good accounts are being received. Much kindness has been shown by the principals of these institutions in taking orphan children at short notice when requested.

General Remarks.—In conclusion I beg to report that the outlook for the future is much better than it was last year, and there are several much needed works of improvement which are gradually becoming apparent and are being mentioned more favourably, all of which I hope will be reached in time.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. McKELVEY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,

BECANCOUR, 29th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of Becancour lies on the north-west of the Becancour River, in the parish of the same name, county of Nicolet. It contains an area of one hundred and seventy-seven acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Abenakis.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is sixty-seven, consisting of twenty-one men, thirty women and sixteen children. During the year there were two deaths and one birth.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good; nevertheless they are decreasing in population. In spite of the sanitary conditions being good, there was fever in one family, but it was not followed by fatal results.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, making baskets, axe-handles, oars, and dressing skins. Some of them work in the shanties in winter, and take rafts down the river in summer. Others act as guides to American tourists.

Houses, Furniture and Stock.—Although kept in better order than in the past, their houses still require repairs; and the furniture leaves much to be desired. Their animals are not numerous, neither are their farming implements.

Education.—Progress has been about the same as that mentioned in my last report.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but their improvidence keeps them poor and interferes with their progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The use of intoxicating liquor is diminishing, and the Indians are moral.

I have, &c.,

H. DESILETS,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,

ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—The Abenakis band under my charge is composed of three hundred and forty-four members, consisting of three hundred and thirty-nine Abenakis, one Montagnais woman and four half-breeds residing on the reserve, following the Indian mode of life, but not recognized as members of the band.

During the year there have been thirteen births and fourteen deaths.

There has not been any epidemic or contagious disease, and for the most part the members of the band enjoy good health.

Religion.—These Indians belong to different religious denominations, as follows : two hundred and fifty-three Roman Catholics, sixty-six Anglicans and twenty-five Adventists. There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve under the charge of the Rev. Joseph Degonzague ; and a Protestant church under the Rev. Henry Loiselle.

Education.—The education of the young is attended to with great care. Most of the Indians can read and write. There are two schools on the reserve—one Roman Catholic, under the charge of the Rev. Sr. St. Lawrence, and the other, Protestant, under the Rev. Henry Loiselle. These two schools are well conducted and afford an excellent education to a large number of children.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy wares, an industry in which they are very skilful. They make baskets all through the winter, and towards the month of June most of the families disperse to various watering places in the United States, especially to the seaside, to the White Mountains, and to Upper Canada, for the purpose of selling their wares. They return in the autumn. This is their chief source of income.

There are not more than five or six families who hunt as well as make baskets, but what they gain in that way grows less every year, because game is becoming scarcer all the time and they have to go too far to get it.

Agriculture.—Agriculture is only a secondary occupation among the Abenakis of St. Francis, and there are but few farming implements in the tribe ; some of them do not cultivate any land at all ; others sow a few vegetables, potatoes, Indian corn, beans, &c. ; and some families cultivate a little more ; but the sale of their baskets, which is the cause of their absence nearly the whole summer, prevents their giving such attention to farming as is necessary. Moreover these Indians do not care for agriculture and do not apply themselves to it.

Material Progress.—There have not been many new buildings put up during the year ; but there are already a good number of fine houses ; some of them are very comfortable, and the village, situated on the picturesque bank of the St. Francis River, presents a very pretty sight, rivalling many French Canadian villages.

Temperance and Morality.—Troubles caused by the use of intoxicating liquor have been few during the year, and as a rule the morality of the Indians is good. They are well civilized and live in harmony with the surrounding white people.

I have, &c.,

A. O. COMIRÉ, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,

MANIWAKI, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki Reserve is situated in the county of Ottawa, province of Quebec. It comprises the township of Maniwaki, embracing about forty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty acres.

Resources.—The land is fertile and well adapted for all Canadian cereals, with the exception of wheat, which, owing to the early autumn frost, seldom ripens.

Vital Statistics.—The present population is three hundred and eighty-nine, consisting of ninety-four men, one hundred and eleven women, and one hundred and eighty-four children, including all under twenty years, being an apparent increase of thirty-three over last year's census, but as there were so many Indians absent from the reserve in the spring of 1897, and as I had been only a short time in office, I was unable to take a correct census last year. During the year there were twelve births, ten deaths, and two of a decrease by emigration; the causes of death were as follows: two in confinement, one of inflammation, three of infantile diseases, and four of consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no contagious disease amongst the Indians during the past year. They were very fortunate in escaping the epidemic of typhoid fever prevalent amongst the white population of Maniwaki last summer.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are shantying, driving and hunting. Their condition is much improved since last summer, a larger percentage of them having been employed than during the previous year.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—One new house and one new barn have been erected on the reserve since my last report. A team of horses and a wagon have been purchased by Simon Otjik.

Education.—The teacher of the school on this reserve, Miss Annie O'Conner, is doing well, and giving good satisfaction. The attendance was very small during the past winter, but has very much improved since: at present there is a fairly good attendance.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are Roman Catholics, and attend the mission church at Maniwaki. They are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by the Indians this spring in clearing up new land has been very good, as many of them took advantage of the favourable weather.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians show a marked improvement in morals, and are very orderly: but unfortunately their thirst for intoxicants still continues.

I have, &c.,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

AMALECITES OF VIGER,

CACOUNA, 8th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, accompanied by a statistical statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1898.

Location.—These Indians own a small piece of land purchased for them by the Government, on which they have some small wooden cabins.

Vital Statistics.—The Amalecite Band of Cacouna numbers one hundred and eleven. There were four deaths this year, two men and two women; and two births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has not been any contagious disease, except some cases of consumption. Sanitary regulations are strictly observed.

Education.—The children attend the model school and convent at Cacouna.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics.

Occupation.—In summer the Indians make baskets and fancy wares, which they sell to people spending the summer at Cacouna and Rivière du Loup. Most of them go off for the winter into the counties of Temiscouata, Kamouraska and Rimouski; only a few families remaining, most of whom are widows who are very poor and suffer from cold and hunger. I myself have seen these poor widows with a small sled going from door to door begging for pieces of wood to keep them from freezing, and this was in extremely cold weather.

General Remarks.—The Indians in my agency are fairly contented. They frequently ask for assistance, as they are so poor and in such pressing need.

I have, &c.,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

HURONS OF LORETTE,

JEUNE LORETTE, 22nd July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and statistical statement respecting the Huron tribe and other Indians in my agency during the year ended 30th June last.

Reserves.—As I have stated in my previous reports, the Huron tribe owns three reserves: (1.) the reserve of the village of Lorette, thirty acres; (2) the Quarante Arpents Reserve, equivalent to thirteen hundred and fifty-two acres; and (3) the Rocmont Reserve, in the county of Portneuf, which contains fifteen square miles, or

nine thousand six hundred acres, forming a total area of ten thousand nine hundred and eighty-two acres.

The two first reserves are occupied by the Hurons. The Rocmont Reserve is an uninhabited forest. The Messrs. Atkinson, rich lumber merchants of St. Raymond, have leased the pine and spruce timber on this reserve for the present year. This right to cut is renewable annually.

The Quarante Arpents Reserve, which was originally given to the Indians in order that they might obtain timber for building and for fuel for their own use, is at present almost stripped of timber, and the Indians are obliged to obtain timber elsewhere. This reserve is, therefore, more suitable for clearing and cultivation than for the purpose for which it was intended. It lies in the centre of the flourishing parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, and with the object of getting the greatest benefit from it, preliminary steps have been taken to obtain a grant of it, and this will, no doubt, soon be achieved.

Population.—The Huron population has increased by nine during the past year. From four hundred and thirty-two, which it was last year, including absentees, it is at present four hundred and forty-one, composed of the following: one hundred and thirty-three men, one hundred and thirty-two women, and one hundred and seventy-six children. Some absentees have returned to reside again in the village, after being away in the United States for some years.

Other Indians in my agency.—There are also in my agency, which embraces the counties of Quebec, Montmorency, Portneuf, and Charlevoix:

(1.) Thirty-two Amalecites, residing in the parish of St. Pierre de Charlesbourg, county of Quebec, following a nomadic life and not making any perceptible progress. They work by the day, and do a little hunting and fishing. Some of them work in ash wood, make baskets, and succeed—though not without some hardship—in supporting their families. Nine men, eleven women, and twelve children compose this little community, scattered here and there in the county of Quebec.

(2.) Seventeen Abenakis, residing also in the county of Quebec, and working for white men on their farms. Several work in ash wood and sweet hay, and make canoes. They live fairly comfortably. Five men, four women, and eight children compose this community.

(3.) Another little group of Abenakis reside at St. Urbain, in the county of Charlevoix. These Indians hold, in their own name, some acres of land which they have purchased, but which do not assist them in making a living. Every year the department is obliged to come to their assistance. The last report from the curé of St. Urbain gives their number as eighteen, consisting of eight men, six women, and four children.

Total Population of my Agency. These several communities bring the Indian population of my agency up to five hundred and eight.

Occupation. *Agriculture.*—The Huron families who cultivate land on the Quarante Arpents Reserve, did not obtain very satisfactory results during last year. Oats gave a fair return. Hay, as elsewhere, was a complete failure, and it was impossible to make a good sowing of potatoes, as they were rare and dear. These farmers are day by day losing taste and interest in agriculture, and I believe the result of such unremunerative harvest, added to the impossibility of improving their land in accordance with modern methods, will turn them from it altogether, at least many of them. They had the prospect of unprecedented distress in October last; happily some exceptional work given by local industry dispelled this fear, and the winter was not so gloomy for them as they had expected.

Snow-shoes and Moccasins.—In my last report, on the information then obtained from our manufacturers, I stated that the prospect of the trade in snow-shoes and moccasins was falling off more and more. Prices declining all the time, demand becoming less and less, our workers in this industry and our manufacturers themselves had to consider other means of supporting their families properly. But the new sun which has risen on this industry during the past year has dispelled these gloomy forebodings. During six months of the year demands have been so numerous that at one time the supply of skins used in the making of these articles was insufficient, as was also the labour,

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although it employed every man, woman and child, the last named of even twelve and thirteen years of age.

A careful observer stated some months ago in the "*Semaine Commerciale*" of Quebec, that a kind of Klondike had been opened to this industry, which I might call the mother industry of our village of Lorette.

The discovery of the real Klondike was certainly the cause of this awakening, as unexpected as fortunate for the Huron tribe, who have a monopoly of this industry in the province of Quebec. To state as closely to the truth as possible, there are manufactured in the Huron village no less than seven thousand pairs of snow-shoes, and at least twelve thousand dozen pairs of moccasins, representing a general business of from \$70,000 to \$75,000.

The price of labour has not increased much. The employers themselves have made only ordinary profits, owing to the considerable rise in the value of leather and raw skins; for example, the raw skins which formerly were worth from \$4 to \$5 per 100 lbs. have risen to from \$9 to \$10. Manufacturers who had accepted orders before this increase in prices were somewhat disappointed.

Mr. Sebastien, one of the second chiefs of the tribe, the largest local manufacturer, put out alone more than four thousand pairs of snow-shoes, and at least seven thousand dozen pairs of moccasins. He actually did a business amounting to \$40,000, thus giving work during six months of the year to a very large portion of the Huron tribe. Philip Vincent, the grand chief, also manufactured a large quantity.

Next year has, perhaps, something better in store, both in the fall of the value of leather and in the price of labour.

Hunting and Fishing.—Several of our Hurons, in whom still remains a natural and instinctive taste for hunting and fishing, during the autumn and winter months went out as usual into the depths of the forest, which is receding more and more. They are now forced to make long journeys in order to find game, as they like to hunt the caribou, moose, beaver and marten. The restrictions prescribed by the Provincial Government of Quebec limit the hunting districts. In spite of this they have done very well, and fairly encouraging success crowned their work, courage and skill, so that they were able to do a good deal for their families.

Tourists during the fishing season were numerous. As usual, they engaged Hurons as guides, whose skill they appreciate. This also afforded the latter some temporary assistance.

Indian Fancy Wares.—This industry was not so remunerative, and the opinion at the end of the season was that it will be still less so this year. The squaws, who work in ash wood and sweet hay, not having had time during the winter to prepare as large a supply as usual, went to the watering places without much stock in hand. There was also another cause for the depression in this industry. Many Huron families were in the habit each year of selling their products in the United States without paying any custom duties. The American Government has withdrawn this privilege and imposed ruinous duty on these articles. They have been obliged, therefore, to make less until a change takes place in this matter.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Thanks to precautions taken, especially since the regulations were passed by the chiefs in 1895 and approved by the Governor General in Council, the village in which the greatest number of the Huron families reside has been kept in a cleanly state, and the sanitary condition has been perfect during the whole year. I can say also that in all the surrounding district of Quebec, and especially at Lorette, thanks to the River St. Charles, its falls and cascades, and to the forest surrounding the village, the climate is exceptionally healthful.

Education.—The progress in connection with the village school has been most remarkable. Thus in the class of young girls so ably and intelligently conducted by Miss St. Amand, the progress has been really surprising, and the missionary has often remarked to me that he has not in his parish a school better conducted than this class, and where the progress has been as constant. The good behaviour of the pupils, their education—of which their parents are proud—and their assiduity, go hand in hand

with their teaching in the different branches of study—French, English, catechism, arithmetic, history, geography and other subjects taught them. It is unfortunate that the boys' class does not give so much satisfaction. The lack of application, (the result, as the missionary tells me, of the unsuitability of the method and the advanced age of the teacher), is the cause of this want of progress. The school is otherwise well kept, very comfortable, and well furnished, with books and other necessary material for its conduct.

Religion.—Abbé Guillaume Giroux, curé of the parish of St. Ambroise de la Jeune Lorette, is still the missionary of this tribe, which, with the exception of five, profess with zeal the Roman Catholic religion, the ceremonies of whose services are now enhanced by the imposing presence of a choir formed by members of the Huron tribe during the year. The old chapel, which dates back two hundred years, is open for worship, and is attended by all the Huron population and the numerous tourists who visit the village. The small communities whom I mentioned before also profess the religion of the Huron tribe.

Choir.—I must make special mention of the choir, to which I have just referred. The majority of the members of the Huron tribe are not only distinguished fishermen and hunters and good workers, but they are also musicians of pronounced taste and talent. With the object of developing this taste and talent, they formed an organization and purchased brass instruments required for the formation of a choir. The seventeen instruments purchased, which constitute a fairly complete choir, cost more than \$200, on account of which they have already paid by subscription a fairly large amount. They naturally count on new subscriptions to pay the balance and to provide for repairs. This choir is under the direction of Mr. J. Gingras, an experienced musician of Quebec, who was astonished that after a few months' practice, the choir was able to execute most difficult pieces to perfection. For the most part, the choir is composed of young men, who take a lively interest in it, giving up to it a great many of their evenings. They have already given some exhibitions in the evening, and the public has not failed to give them encouragement.

Building and Improvements.—There has not been any new building done by the tribe during the past year. Each member of the band has a comfortable house, and has kept it in good order. It is this that gives to the small wooden buildings of the village a special character of neatness and antiquity that all visitors admire.

Morality and Temperance.—There really has not been any apparent infraction of the laws of morality. Those of temperance, which are some times transgressed here as everywhere else, are generally respected, and as I remarked in a previous report, persuasion is more efficacious in the prevention of disorder resulting from the abuse of liquor than the arm of the law. However, in order to make an experiment in checking the sale of liquor to Indians in a manner calculated to inspire fear in those who attempt to break the law, the chiefs thought it necessary to be severe, and I believe that the lesson given will have a full and thorough effect. I have not had to record a single case of disorder or abuse.

Condition of the Huron Tribe.—During the past year, thanks to the improvement in the local industry, the Huron tribe has enjoyed a condition superior to that of the last few years. Money has circulated more than usual, but the lack of work during the last few years placed a good many in distress, and forced them to run into debt for maintenance and provisions which they have not yet liquidated. I have observed that generally they have acted with strict economy in order to retrieve the past, and to be ready to face the possibilities of the future. A love of work appears to be fully developed, and assures the advancement both intellectually and materially of the Huron tribe. Several young men, thanks to their thorough education, already hold enviable positions in business in Quebec. Others attend academies with success. Most of them are engaged to advantage in the local industry. Emulation appears to be amongst them all, and promises excellent results, encouraging to all who take an interest in the future in the Huron tribe.

I have, &c.,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN, *Indian Agent.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,

CAUGHNAWAGA, 31st August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended the 30th June last, on the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, also statistical statement.

Reserve.—There are twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-seven acres in this reserve, about four thousand of which is in timber, and the rest under cultivation or in pasture. The soil generally is of good quality.

Vital Statistics.—There are on the reserve four hundred and eighty-four men, four hundred and sixty-seven women and eleven hundred and eight children under twenty-one years of age. During the year there were ninety-seven births and forty-one deaths, making an increase of fifty-six by births and twenty-four by return of absent Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the band has been good. No epidemic has appeared on the reserve during the year.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve consist of agriculture, bead-work and making lacrosses and snow-shoes.

Occupation.—Many of the Indians engage in agriculture, others take rafts down the Lachine Rapids, where several are employed as pilots. Some of them work for the Iron Bridge Company at Lachine. The most general industries are bead-work and making lacrosses and snow-shoes.

Buildings and Farming Implements.—The buildings of the Indians are generally very comfortable, and the farmers provide themselves with farming implements for the cultivation of their land.

Education.—There are on the reserve, four hundred and forty-four children of school age. Of this number, about two hundred attend school very irregularly and their progress leaves much to be desired.

There are two Roman Catholic schools, one for the boys under a master, and the other for the girls under a mistress and assistant. There is also a Methodist school for both boys and girls under a mistress.

Religion.—There is a Roman Catholic church, and two missionaries to conduct services. The Methodists worship in the school-house. They have no resident clergyman on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are industrious and skilful; but apparently there is very little improvement in their customs.

Temperance.—Temperance has not made progress; but I believe there is decided improvement in the morality of the band.

General Remarks.—The affairs of this band generally are satisfactory, and the Indians are quiet.

The improvements made during the year on the roads and water-courses are much appreciated by most of the Indians: they are of general use.

I have, &c.,

A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,

ST. REGIS, 21st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, —I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence River opposite the town of Cornwall, Ontario, including also the islands a little below Prescott, Ontario, and thence down stream opposite the village of Lancaster, Ontario, forming a total area of six thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Population.—The population consists of two hundred and seventy-five men, two hundred and eighty-seven women, four hundred and seven boys, three hundred and fifty-four girls, making a total of thirteen hundred and twenty-three. There were twenty-five births and ten deaths during the year, making an increase of fifteen.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been very good. There has been no epidemic or disease of any moment. The Indians are becoming alive to the necessity of cleanliness around their buildings, and I have had no trouble with them on this score.

Education.—There are two schools in operation on the reserve. The teachers are Mr. Leo Killoran, from Seaforth, Ontario, and Mr. Alex. Pirie, from Campbellford, Ontario. They are efficient and attend to their duties. The schools are well equipped with requisites. The attendance is small, owing to the carelessness of the Indians in regard to education.

Religion.—There are two churches upon the reserve, one Roman Catholic, the other Methodist. There are about one hundred and twenty-eight Methodists and eleven hundred and ninety-four Roman Catholics. The missionaries are doing good work, and the Indians are greatly interested in spiritual matters.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians on this reserve are making very good progress in farming. Among the number are Mitchel Benedict, Thomas White, Peter Colwell, Louis Benedict, Charles Leaf, Michel Bova and several others; these are residents of Cornwall Island; and on St. Regis Island, John Skettis, John David, Joseph Thompson, Louis Thompson, John Thompson, John Sawatis, Angus Papenau; also several others on the Chenail Reserve.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources consist of farming, hunting, fishing, trapping, acting as guides for tourists, running rafts of timber, performing daily labour with farmers, and on railways, also manufacturing lacrosse sticks, and basket-making to a large extent.

Buildings.—There are dwelling houses, frame, one hundred and thirty-three; log, sixty-four; barns, eighty-nine; horse stables, forty-eight; cattle stables, forty; pig sties, forty-three; store-houses, thirteen; corn cribs, twenty-five.

Stock.—The Indians possess the following stock: stallions and geldings, eighty-four; mares, one hundred and six; colts, fillies, and foals, fifty-six; bulls, eighteen; steers, seventeen; milch cows, one hundred and sixty-eight; young stock, one hundred and fifty-four; boars, breeding, ten; sows, breeding, ninety; pigs, one hundred and thirty-two; turkeys, three hundred and seventy-five; geese, fifty-four; ducks, seventy-one; cocks and hens, sixteen hundred and fifty-eight.

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Farming Implements.—Their farming implements are as follows : ploughs, ninety-seven ; harrows, eighty ; seed-drills, five ; cultivators, sixty-two ; land-rollers, four ; mowers, forty-one ; reapers, sixteen ; horse-rakes, forty-three ; fanning-mills, eight ; threshing-machines, twelve ; tool chests, sixty-two ; other implements, one hundred and seventy-five ; wagons, fifty-eight ; carts, twenty-six ; sleighs, draught, seventy-five ; sleighs, driving, forty ; democrat wagons, ten ; buggies and road carts, thirty-eight.

Temperance.—Many of the Indians do not use liquor, others will if it can be had, the liquor is generally procured by outside parties for the Indian, who cannot procure it from the seller ; there is no lack of unscrupulous men ready by covert means to supply them with liquor, and this is a constant menace to the moral barriers behind which they have learned to shield themselves.

Morality.—There may, perhaps, be a little to be desired in the matter of morality, but the good advice frequently given by their spiritual advisers, especially to the parents towards a better vigilance over their children's conduct, will, I hope, produce good results in the future.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE LONG

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MICMACS OF MARIA,

MARIA, 9th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year 1897-98.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Micmacs of Maria is situated on the west bank of the Great Cascapedia. It contains an area of four hundred and sixteen acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is ninety-three. The number of the Indians is decreasing year by year, as proved by the fact that there are now only eighteen families, while twenty-two years ago there were twenty-five. Consumption was the cause of death in very many cases. Half of the children die at a very early age.

Education.—All the Indians are not educated : the oldest are ignorant, but the younger ones have some education, and this fortunate condition is due to the school, which is well conducted, and has been doing good work for some years. There has been much improvement in this direction.

Religion.—The Indians are religious and attached to their belief.

Characteristics and Temperance.—Their habits are good. Generally there is little vice amongst them ; but all have a decided taste for liquor, and if they do not satisfy it oftener, it is because they have neither the money nor the opportunity. Besides, since the appointment of a constable, many have been restrained through fear.

Material Condition.—Generally the Indians are poor. This condition of poverty may be the result of the numerous diseases to which the Indians are subject ; but the principal cause of the trouble is their improvidence and their incredible carelessness. Indians are nothing but big children who covet everything they see and are often ready to sacrifice necessities for baubles.

I have, &c.,

J. GAGNÉ, priest,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,

POINTE BLEUE, 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Montagnais Reserve, situated on the north-west bank of Lake St. John, in the county of Chicoutimi, province of Quebec, covers an area of three thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres, of which eight hundred and seventy-eight acres are cleared, including natural pasturage.

Vital Statistics.—The population is four hundred and four, a decrease of twenty-one compared with last year's return, explained by the difference between the deaths, twenty-one, against the births, thirteen, and the absence of three or four families that have remained in the woods.

The mortality to some extent was due to lung troubles, but in the majority of cases death was caused by measles, which raged in a dreadful manner until late in the fall of 1897.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band at the present time, with the exception of three cases of consumption, is fairly good.

The Indians are in general quite clean in their persons, as well as in their houses, which are commodiously built and sufficiently isolated from each other, many of them being built in a modern style and well painted, which largely contributes to the attractive appearance of the place.

Religion.—The members of this band, with the exception of twenty-five, are Roman Catholics.

The churches are conveniently situated. There are two: the Roman Catholic, which is still under the supervision of the Rev. Oblate Fathers, and the Protestant under that of Rev. E. H. Dunn of the Episcopalian Church of Quebec.

Divine service is held daily in the former and monthly in the latter and is, in general, very well attended.

Education.—The school, under the supervision of Miss E. M. Spence, who holds a first-class provincial diploma, is well managed, the teaching being now conducted in both French and English. There are in the band ninety-eight children of school age, with a total of sixty-three on the roll. The average attendance is over thirty-three. The different subjects taught are: spelling, reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, the history of Canada, Latin reading, &c.

No special industries have ever been taught in this school, but drawing and the elements of agriculture will hereafter be a part of the programme. The discipline is good and the progress excellent.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of the Indians are still hunting and fishing during the winter season, while in summer a good many are earning quite a good sum by carting and by guiding tourists to the different fishing places that are so numerous here. The manufacture of bark canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins, mitts, &c., provides for a few the greater part of their income, and if it were not for their proverbial prodigality many of them would certainly be in a very fair condition.

Agriculture.—A good deal of progress in the farming industry has been manifested by the Indians during the year. As much as seventy-three acres of land have been cleared and put into cultivation, while about an equal proportion has been sown in grass

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and timothy seed for hay and pasturage. The fencing has also progressed fairly, as much as two hundred and sixty-six acres having been put up during the year.

Stock and Crops.—The stock of domestic animals of good quality is well kept and increases in a fair proportion.

There was quite a deficiency in the last year's crop, owing to the early frosts of August, when the wheat, pease and buckwheat suffered considerably. The other cereals, however, yielded fairly.

Temperance.—Notwithstanding certain reports, there are but few inveterate drunkards in the band.

It is true, however, that they would nearly all freely indulge in drinking but for the severe action taken against the liquor-providers, who are punished as soon as they can be detected.

I have, &c.,

P. L. MARCOTTE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF TEMISCAMINGUE,
NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the north bank of the River Quinzie at the head of Lake Temiscamingue.

It covers an area of thirty-eight thousand two hundred acres, of which twenty-two thousand eight hundred and ten have been surrendered for the benefit of the band, leaving an area of fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety acres for the use of the band.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, fishing and fur-hunting. The fur-bearing animals are on the decrease, also the farming has not been what it should, but there is every prospect of the future being better. The Indians are often engaged as guides by sportsmen and tourists.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve. The teacher, Miss Marion Legge, is efficient, and attentive to her duties.

The school is well equipped with all requisites, the attendance is good and the pupils are making good progress.

The number of children attending school is forty-nine, twenty-two boys and twenty-seven girls. The daily average attendance is twenty-eight.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics. They have a neat church furnished in modern style. The church lot and graveyard are inclosed by substantial fences.

Health.—During the last winter there was a great deal of sickness among the Indians, and indeed among the people generally. La grippe, resulting in pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases, caused many deaths. At present there are very few cases of sickness. During the past year there have been nineteen deaths and six births.

I have, &c.,

A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Little Falls, Madawaska County. It consists of a fine tract of high and intervalle lands, fronting on the River St. John, and contains between four and five hundred acres. The soil throughout is excellent, and the place is beautifully situated.

Vital Statistics.—The population comprises nine families, consisting of twenty-one males and nineteen females.

Occupation.—These Indians derive their living from farming, milling, hunting, acting as guides, and the manufacture of Indian wares. A few of the band are poor farmers, preferring to work their holdings on shares with their white neighbours; others, however, are giving more attention to this industry, as several acres of new land have been cleared and cropped the past spring. As a rule, these Indians, excepting an aged couple, are very industrious and in a manner self-supporting.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The dwellings of the band are a respectable distance apart. They are kept neat and clean. All of the Indians have been very fortunate, there having been no disease of a contagious nature amongst them during the past year.

Temperance and Morals.—These Indians, from all information gathered, are, I am pleased to report, law-abiding, free from the use of intoxicants, and of good morals.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics: they worship in a church at Edmundston Village. Their spiritual affairs are looked after by the Rev. L. A. Damour.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the county of Victoria, at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers. It contains an area of about sixteen thousand acres, extending from the Tobique rocks, along the River St. John eight miles, with a depth of from four to five miles, the greater part of which is lumbering lands.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the band is two hundred and two, consisting of ninety-two males and one hundred and ten females.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of the band are farming, hunting, stream driving and rafting, acting as guides, and the manufacture of Indian wares. The lumbering business is engaged in by the able-bodied men, whilst the Indian ware business is carried on by those of advanced years, and the articles are readily disposed of at good prices in the locality. Last winter quite a profitable trade in snow-shoes was carried on by the Indians, as good prices were realized. Another very profitable employment engaged in by these Indians is their acting as guides for tourists who visit the Tobique River and its tributaries both summer and winter. The usual wages received for this service is from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day, with board.

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Farming.—Owing to a preference for employment that will yield a speedy return of cash, the Indians of this reserve, although they possess some of the finest farming lands on the River St. John, are not practical farmers. They as a rule grow some potatoes, oats and buckwheat, sufficient to supply their wants. Their crops, such as referred to, were a fair average last year.

Temperance.—The great majority of the band are strictly temperate, and of good habits and morals. There are some of them, however, that will occasionally indulge in the use of intoxicants. In some of these cases it is difficult to bring the party from whom they procure the liquor to justice, owing to the cunning and reserved manner of Indians. But whenever evidence is forthcoming that will lead to conviction of persons supplying the same, they are promptly dealt with.

Education.—The school during the past year was under the supervision of Miss O'Brien, a teacher holding a second-class provincial license. The school, leaving out recognized holy-days and holidays, has been regularly taught. The number of pupils enrolled ranged from twenty to twenty-eight, with an average attendance for the year of over fourteen. The school is pleasant and healthfully situated. It is well provided with maps, books, &c., for the instruction of pupils. Some of the children who attend regularly, are well advanced in the subjects taught, and all are making fair progress.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Early in May last, all winter refuse was removed from their premises. Their dwellings, excepting a few shanties, are frame houses, neatly finished and painted, affording both health and comfort to their inmates. Since the introduction, a year ago, of a supply of pure water to the reserve, the health of the Indians has been good, none of the band having been visited by a case of contagious disease during the past year. The deaths were six, some of which were due to consumption.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They have a neat church of their own, finished and furnished with the most modern seating, &c. Their church, priest's house and graveyard are close to each other, all of them inclosed with a picket fence, and painted. These buildings surrounded by the dwellings of Indians, make a striking appearance for miles around and are much admired by visitors. The spiritual affairs of the band are attended to by the Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, who at all times manifests a warm interest in the welfare of all.

General Remarks.—In concluding this report I have to remark that the Tobique Indians as a whole are an industrious, thrifty and active people.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,

NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION,

RICHIBUCTO, 26th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated in the north-eastern part of New Brunswick and includes all the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

Reserves.—The reserves are :—Eel River Reserve in Restigouche County; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche Reserves, in Gloucester County; Burnt Church,

Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous Reserves, in Northumberland County; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche Reserves in Kent; and Shediac and Fort Folly Reserves in Westmorland County. Pockmouche, Tabusintac, Big Hole, Renous and Shediac Reserves are unoccupied. The Indians from these places have joined the Indians of the other reserves.

Area and Resources.—These reserves cover an area of about thirty-four thousand acres. Big Hole, Red Bank and Tabusintac contain valuable lumber privileges. All the reserves except Indian Island, Buctouche and St. Peter's Island contain a plentiful supply of firewood. The salmon fishing privileges in connection with Big Hole and Bathurst Reserves, are valuable.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Micmac tribe and comprise all the Indians of that tribe in the province of New Brunswick.

Population.—The Indian population of this agency is nine hundred and twenty-six, a decrease of eleven since last census. The decrease is caused by the removal of several families residing along the Intercolonial Railway, to other localities. They will, no doubt, return during the present summer. Of the total population, two hundred and seventy are adult males and two hundred and fifty-nine adult females. Big Cove Reserve in Kent County, with two hundred and eighty, leads in population. About a dozen families have left the reserves and settled along the Intercolonial Railway in Westmorland and King's Counties.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The death-rate during the year has been heavy. The greater number of deaths have been due to pneumonia and consumption. At present there are several cases of consumption; otherwise there are very few cases of sickness. Unless consumption can be classed as such, there have been no infectious or contagious diseases, except measles. Last spring all the bands removed from near their premises all the filth and refuse matter that had accumulated during the winter. Many of the Indians whitewashed or limewashed their dwellings thoroughly inside and outside.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are agriculture, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares. The Indians of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland Counties work in the salmon, bass and smelt fisheries, those of Kent in the lobster, mackerel, herring, gaspereaux and smelt fisheries. Many of the Eel Ground and Red Bank Indians engage in the lumber woods in winter and at stream-driving and in the saw-mills in spring and summer. A number of the Red Bank and Bathurst Bands make good wages in summer acting as guides for fishing parties up the Miramichi and Nepisiguit Rivers. All engage in farming to a limited extent and in the manufacture of Indian wares.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The majority of the Indians on the reserves occupy small frame houses, but those living off the reserve live in rude huts or shanties which afford very poor protection from the cold.

The Indians keep very little stock and very few farming implements about them. The majority engage white men to plough their land and put in their crops.

Education.—There are in this agency two hundred and twelve children of school age. There are three schools, attended by about ninety pupils. The school at Eel Ground is taught by Mr. Michael Flinn, who holds a second-class provincial license. The Burnt Church school, under the management of Mr. John Flanagan, who is also a regularly licensed teacher, continues to do good work. The Big Cove school, opened about two years ago, has been lately in charge of Miss Mary N. Babain, a painstaking and efficient teacher. A number of the children of the other reserves attend neighbouring white schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics, and all manifest a deep interest in their religion. They have churches at Big Cove, Indian Island, Burnt Church, Eel Ground and Red Bank. The Indians of the other reserves attend worship in the churches of adjoining white people.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule these Indians are peaceable and law-abiding, indolent and easy-going, never caring to provide for to-morrow as long as they have enough for to-day. As a result, there is some times a great deal of destitution amongst

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them. There are not more than a dozen Indians in the agency who show a disposition to better their condition. The others are careless and improvident.

Temperance and Morality.—The greater number of these Indians are temperate, and considering their condition and method of living, they are remarkably free from immorality. There are, however, on all the reserves, a few who manage to obtain liquor and get drunk, notwithstanding every effort to prevent it.

I have, &c.,

WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for year ended 30th June, 1898.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—Some of the Indians of this band reside at Upper Woodstock, the others on the reserve, which is situated three miles below the town of Woodstock, and fronting on the River St. John. It contains an area of two hundred and sixty acres, of which there are about thirty-five acres of cleared land, the remainder being wilderness.

Population.—The total population on the reserve and vicinity is seventy-seven, namely, thirty-one males and forty-six females.

Occupation.—The manufacture of Indian wares, which are disposed of in the town of Woodstock and to farmers above and below the city, at fair prices, is the sole industry of these Indians.

Farming.—In view of the Indians on the reserve having failed to make good use of the seeds supplied in 1896, I withheld the supply in 1897. Therefore, although good land was available no crops were raised last year. This year in view of promises made I supplied the Indians with seed, chiefly potatoes, to enable them to raise some produce, and judging from the present appearance of the crops, some benefit will be received from them.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. The surroundings are clean and healthful. The shanties that some of the Indians live in are small and not properly finished, they are at times overcrowded, and it is a wonder that there is not more sickness, especially in the winter season; however the Indians seem to be happy, and have been free from diseases of a contagious nature for the past year. There have been four deaths during the year, all the result of consumption.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics, their spiritual affairs are seen to by the Rev. William Chapman, parish priest of Woodstock. With but one or two exceptions, these Indians are of quiet and good moral habits.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated on the River St. John, eleven miles from Fredericton. It contains an area of four hundred and sixty acres, of which about one hundred are cleared land, the rest of it being woodland.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-seven, namely, fifty-one males and forty-six females.

Occupation.—The most important industry engaged in by these Indians, and what they depend largely on for a living, is the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares, which are sold in the city of Fredericton and country districts. Owing to the demand, quite a trade was done last winter at snowshoe-making, for which a much better price was realized than for years past. Another means of employment from which some of the band earn good wages, is the picking up and rafting of logs in front of their reserve for the Fredericton Boom Company. Then there are others of the able-bodied who labour in the woods in the winter season and follow stream-driving in the spring, for which fair wages are received.

Agriculture.—Owing to the time devoted to other industries, farming—unless by a few Indians—is more or less neglected. The few who give most of their time to farming raise good crops; whilst those who keep no cattle to furnish manure for the soil, only raise half the produce. For the past year or more the only seeds supplied were potatoes, buckwheat and oats, the returns from which in some cases were a good average, while others, for the reasons set forth, were poor. This year from all appearance there will be an abundant crop of everything.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been remarkably good during the past year. There has been very little sickness of any kind, and but one death, a child.

As a rule these Indians are tasty about their dwellings and surroundings. The situation of the reserve, its climate, &c., all tend to health. No disease of a contagious nature has visited them during the year.

Education.—The school on this reserve has been under the supervision of Miss Frances McGinn, a very competent teacher, for the past year. The highest number of pupils on the register for any quarter was twenty-three. The average for the fiscal year was 18.4, and an average of over twenty for three-quarters of said term. The subjects taught are reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, &c. In all of these the pupils are making rapid progress. In fact the attendance, deportment and general habits of these children are most satisfactory. This state of affairs is largely due to the interest manifested in educational affairs by their resident clergyman, the Rev. William O'Leary, and the zeal in her work by the teacher.

Temperance.—Their habits in respect to the use of intoxicants are good.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. They worship in a church of modern style and finish, situated on the reserve.

It is one of the oldest churches in the province. The priest also resides on the reserve, his house being close to the church. Consequently with these advantages the morals of the Indians are good.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated directly opposite Fredericton, in the parish of St. Mary's, York County. In area it is but two and one-quarter acres.

Population.—The population of the band is one hundred and seven, namely, fifty-nine males and forty-eight females, a decrease of twenty, who have removed to the Oro-mocto Reserve since last census was taken.

Occupation.—Most of these Indians pursue the same occupations to obtain a living as those of the Kingsclear Reservation, namely, the manufacture of Indian wares, whilst others find employment at sawing deals, hunting, acting as guides, milling and stream-driving. Some of the Indians that are industrious make a fair living. The drones, however, only eke out an existence from day to day.

Farming.—Owing to the extent of the reserve being limited to a few garden patches, and the planting of some potatoes, &c., on adjoining lands of their white neighbours, the produce raised merely supplies their immediate wants.

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Education.—The school is in charge of Miss M. J. Rush, who holds a second-class certificate. Since the removal of several families from St. Mary's to the Oromocto Reserve, there has been a great falling off in attendance. Another draw-back to a proper attendance at this school is the indifference of the parents, and the attractions of city life; therefore, whilst the teacher and myself do our utmost to force the children to attend, we get little or no support from parents. The number on the register ranged from twelve to twenty, and shows an average of $10\frac{1}{4}$ for the year. The subjects taught are primer, reading, spelling, writing, &c. A few of the children, who are regular attendants, are making progress.

Sanitary Condition.—In accordance with instructions, all winter refuse was removed from about the Indian dwellings in the latter part of May last.

The health of the band for the year past was good, there being but one death (a child). And though surrounded by the city of St. Mary's and Gibson people, where diphtheria, typhoid fever, &c., are prevalent, at certain times, the Indians for years past have escaped such diseases.

Temperance.—The temptations to indulge in the use of intoxicants on this reserve are many, and whilst it is difficult for Indians given to intemperance to procure liquor from parties engaged in the business, yet it is had through indirect means. These Indians, when found intoxicated, are arrested and arraigned, but they are so reticent in their nature that is impossible to induce them to admit who the offending parties are. These habits are confined to a few of the band, the majority of the Indians being a sober, moral and industrious people.

OROMCTO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the River St. John, seven miles below the city of Fredericton. It contains an area of one hundred and twenty-five acres, of which about thirty acres are cleared, the remainder being forest lands.

Population.—The population of the band is seventy-six, forty-one males and thirty-five females, being an increase of eighteen compared with last year's returns.

Occupation.—The business engaged in by the band is similar to that of Indians of other parts of the agency, namely, the manufacture of Indian wares, for which they find a ready market in St. John and amongst farmers of Maugerville and Sheffield.

Farming.—Last spring these Indians received seeds, chiefly potatoes, and a supply of superphosphate as a fertilizer. The seeds referred to, were divided amongst eleven families, each receiving from five to seven bushels, all of which were neatly planted and hoed in season, and I am pleased to report that the produce raised by each family was an extra good average. This crop proved very useful to them, as they had several barrels that they sold, the money from which they bought flour with, retaining sufficient to supply the wants of their families.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This reserve is favourably situated in a country district. The surroundings are clean, and all refuse matter was removed as directed in May last. The health of the Indians was good, there having been only a few cases of ordinary sickness amongst them during the past year. The births for the year were six, and the deaths two.

Temperance.—The habits and morals of this band are excellent. Although intoxicants are to be had at Oromocto, in the vicinity of the reserve, yet, on inquiry, I find that unless in very rare cases, these Indians do not use them, and are spoken highly of by their white neighbours for civility and good behaviour.

Religion.—All the members of this band are Roman Catholics. There is a neat church within fifty rods of the reserve, where they worship. Their spiritual affairs are carefully looked after by the Rev. Father McDermott, of Petersville.

General Remarks.—The remainder of the Indians of this agency reside at Apohaqui, King's County; Hampstead, Upper and Lower Gagetown, Queen's County; St. John and St. Andrew Charlotte County. Their chief industry is much the same as that of

other Indians. Their wares are disposed of in their respective localities, and in the city of St. John. A few follow milling and other employments for a living. As a rule the majority of the Indians of this agency, prefer the manufacture of Indian wares, hunting, &c., to any other means of employment. In other respects a marked improvement is noticeable in their former customs and habits. They are law-abiding, and do their utmost to earn a living.

I have, &c.,

JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—There are no Indians living upon reserves : they occupy land of their own situated at Lequille, Paradise and Middleton. The reserves situated at Milford and Maitland are unoccupied.

Population.—The population of this agency is seventy-two.

Health.—The health of the Indians at Lequille has been good. There has been some sickness at Paradise and Middleton. Their dwellings and surroundings are kept clean and in a healthful condition.

Occupation.—These Indians are mostly engaged in basket-making, fishing, hunting, cooperating, lumbering and stream-driving and some farming.

Education.—The children have the privilege of attending the common school at Lequille, and are making fair progress.

Religion.—They are all members of the Roman Catholic Church and have the privilege of attending chapel at Annapolis and Bridgetown.

General Remarks.—The Indians of my agency are a temperate, quiet, and law-abiding people.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WELLS, SR.,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—The number of Indians in this agency is one hundred and fifty-four. There were four deaths and five births during the year.

Sanitary Condition.—La grippe has been very prevalent among the Indians during the past winter, and rheumatism is a constant malady.

Buildings.—Although the Indians seem indifferent to farming, they have taken a great deal of interest in building during the past year. Since my last report seven dwelling houses and two barns have been erected.

I have, &c.,

J. R. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, 7th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Population.—The total population of the Indians of this agency is two hundred and sixty-five, an increase of twenty-two over last year. This increase was largely due to the return of eighteen who left the reserve some years ago.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been better during the past year than in any other year since I became agent. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease of any kind among them.

Occupation.—Agriculture, which is engaged in only on the Eskasoni Reserve, contributes largely to their support; but, after all, their native handicraft, such as coopering, basket-making, &c., is what they chiefly rely upon to keep the wolf from the door.

Characteristics.—They are an honest, sober, law-abiding class of people; but seem to have no ambition to better their circumstances. They are industrious, but their industry is with the view to tide over present needs. If they have enough for to-day, they let to-morrow look out for itself.

I have, &c.,

A. CAMERON, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,

TRURO, 8th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Millbrook Reserve is situated three miles south of Truro. It contains an area of thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These may be said to be fairly good.

Occupation.—Among the occupations of these Indians are hunting, cooperating, &c.

Education.—Education has been somewhat neglected in the past, but a school house is to be erected this year.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and some of them are improving their land and buildings.

I have, &c.,

THOS. B. SMITH,

Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,

PARRSBORO', 28th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by these Indians is situated in the county of Cumberland, fourteen miles from the town of Parrsboro', and contains one thousand acres of good land.

Vital Statistics.—The population on this reserve, and scattered throughout the county, amounts altogether to one hundred and three, an increase of one as compared with last year. During the year there were ten births and only seven deaths, but owing to changes due to migration the actual increase in population was only one. As in the past, most of the deaths were due to some form of lung disease.

Religion.—All the Indians in this county are Roman Catholics.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the winter and early spring months there was a good deal of sickness among the Indians in this county. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carefully carried out, and for the most part the houses are clean and comfortable.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Occupation.—Very few of these Indians have a taste for farming, although when seed is furnished by the department, owing to the natural fertility of the soil, they usually raise very fair crops. The men hunt, make baskets, tubs, and mast-hoops and work in the mills and lumber woods when they can get employment.

Education.—There is no school-house on the reserve; but in the immediate vicinity there is a public school, to which the department gives an annual grant. This school is not as well patronized by the Indians as I could wish. A few of the children have attended regularly during the past year and are making good progress. Want of proper clothing is largely the excuse given for the non-attendance of the remaining children. I am in hopes to be able to report next year a much larger attendance.

I have, &c.,

F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICHAMPS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
ST. BERNARD, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—This agency comprises the whole of Digby County. The Indians are located chiefly on the reserve at Bear River. There are six families living at St. Bernard, and a few others at Little River. The reserve contains sixteen hundred acres: forty under cultivation, two hundred used as pasture, and thirteen hundred and sixty uncultivated.

Resources.—The resources of the reserve are lumbering and farming.

Population.—The present number of Indians in this county is about one hundred and sixty.

Health.—During the past year la grippe has been quite prevalent, and in a few cases fatal. Apart, however, from this epidemic, the health of our people is good.

Occupation.—These Indians are generally occupied in basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. The total income of the reserve may be placed at about \$4,000.

Stock.—The stock consists of one horse, three cows, one heifer, one steer and one pig.

Education.—The Indians have good facilities for obtaining an education equal to that imparted to the children of this province through our public school system. The present teacher, Mr. DeVany, is devoted to his work, and the children are making satisfactory progress.

Religion.—In faith the Indians are Roman Catholic, and are devoted to their Church. Their religious exercises are conducted in a neat church which stands on the reserve, and is attended and supported by the Roman Catholics of Bear River.

I have, &c.,

J. J. SULLIVAN,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,

SHEET HARBOUR, 28th Nov., 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Indians of this county are scattered all over it and so it is hard to get acquainted with all. They move about considerably, and this adds to the difficulty of keeping account of them. They are now residing at Sheet Harbour, Cole Harbour, Dartmouth, Wellington, Windsor Junction and Elmsdale.

Changes in Population.—During the past year, two Indians died. Several families have moved from one place to another in the same county, while one woman has left the county. Some few more have migrated from other parts of the province.

Occupation and Characteristics.—The Indians are fairly industrious, being engaged in hunting, fishing, lumbering, basket-making, &c. They cultivate little or no ground. They are generally law-abiding and sober.

Education.—The children attend school pretty regularly.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. E. McMANUS, P.P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,

SHUBENACADIE, 1st August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—Indian Brook Reserve is located in Hants County, and is naturally well adapted to farming.

This reserve comprises one of the three under my care and upon which all the Indians now in Hants County live who are interested in agriculture.

The three reserves in this agency are as follows: West Shubenacadie, Great Lake, one thousand eight hundred and fifty acres; Indian Brook, four hundred and Pon-hook, one thousand.

Resources.—The Indians during the year have largely supported themselves from such work as making oars and hockey sticks, besides always keeping the market well supplied with such goods as butter-tubs and baskets; and although they do not take as much interest in farming as is desirable, still they do quite a good deal of gardening, besides raising such produce as hay, oats and potatoes.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Tribe or Nation.—What is left here now are all descendants of the once great nation called Micmacs.

Population.—The population now numbers ninety-five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year several deaths have occurred and with one exception have been caused by consumption, which appeared to prevail to a marked degree among the band, although at present no new cases are apparent. All due precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of diseases arising from neglected premises.

Occupation.—Generally speaking, the Indians have no special occupation but have the natural ability of adapting themselves to their surroundings and circumstances, and succeed wonderfully in providing for themselves.

Buildings, Stock, &c.—With a very few exceptions, all appear to be comfortable and happy, and have about as much stock as that generally owned by their white neighbours in the same circumstances, and although their buildings are in many cases needing small repairs, they are in the main comfortable, and the stock looks well, especially for this season of the year.

Education.—A great interest is manifested by some in the education of their children, and under the direction of their much-loved teacher, Mr. Robert Logan, all are advancing well with their studies.

Religion.—All are Roman Catholics. They have one church and attend services punctually.

Progress.—Owing to so many being connected with those whose deaths have been reported herein, there has been quite a despondent feeling among them at times during the past year, but now, as no more cases are apparent, they seem to have again been encouraged to go on with the struggle of life, Dr. McLean, their very efficient physician, at all times helping and encouraging them both with his wise counsels and proficient medical assistance.

Temperance.—No cases of indulgence in intoxicants have been reported during the year.

I have, &c.,

ALONZO WALLACE,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—This agency embraces two reserves,—one situated at Whycocomah, the other at Malagawatch, in the county of Inverness. Their combined area is two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five acres.

Resources.—Farming, fishing, coopering, basket-making, &c., constitute the resources of these Indians.

Population.—The combined population of both reserves is one hundred and thirty.

Health.—La grippe was rather prevalent in spring, but otherwise the general health on both reserves was good.

Occupation.—Agriculture, in which most of these Indians are engaged, is the principal occupation. Coopering enables them to supply to a large extent the trade in that line, such as barrels, tubs and buckets; while moccasin and basket-making, fishing and occasionally acting as guides to sportsmen, form no unimportant sources of livelihood.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are moral, honest and law-abiding, and in the majority of cases imbued with the ambition to be self-supporting.

General Remarks.—The food question is the crucial one with the Indians of these reserves during the current year; and that fact is due to the following exceptional causes (1) the total failure last year of their own potato crop, (2) the scarcity and exorbitantly high price of Prince Edward Island potatoes, ranging from 50 to 65 cents per bushel, and (3) the rise in the price of flour, owing to the Hispano-American war rendering the purchase of flour utterly out of the question.

Hence it is that on account of such severe conditions agriculturally, industrially and commercially, our Indians this year are forced to exceptionally hard living—their principal food or sustenance being milk, Indian corn meal and eels, even these being scarce enough.

I have &c.,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF KING'S COUNTY,

STEAM MILLS, 3rd October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to inclose tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

The Indians of this county are peaceable and quiet, gaining their living by basket-making, coopering, and what help they get from the department. The great trouble with them is that they will not provide for to-morrow, and when they are laid up by accidents or sickness the department has to come to their relief.

They have no woodlands of their own and it is getting harder for them to procure material for their wares, which is also making it more expensive to the department. However, they are talking of getting the Government to sell their reserve and purchase a wooded lot for them.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES E. BECKWITH, ~~Agent~~ ^{Agent}
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,

EUREKA, 16th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—The Indian lands in this district are situated at Indian Cove, and at Indian Island in Merigonish Harbour. In the latter place there are two islands— island A and island B, so called. Island A contains about forty-five acres, and island B about twenty. Both these islands, if properly cultivated, are very fertile. The land at Indian Cove is largely under wood, and covered with loose free stone. This lot, when cleared and cultivated, produces good crops. The majority of the Indians make their home in this locality.

Occupation.—Their occupations are farming, loading and unloading vessels, fishing, coopering and making pick handles for the mines. The women attend principally to basket-making. They have all been taking more interest in farming for the last two years than formerly, and in other occupations are becoming more industrious.

Buildings.—The wigwams, except for camping out in the woods, or for temporary abode in some other locality, have almost disappeared. They are replaced by comfortable houses.

Vital Statistics.—There were nine deaths among the Indians of this district during the year—six adults and three children. Four of the adults died of consumption. Eight children were born and are still living, reducing the loss in population to one.

Education.—The school-house at Indian Island has been thoroughly repaired and school will be opened in a week or two.

Religion.—The Indians are Roman Catholics, and practice their religion with fervour and devotion.

Morality.—They are exceedingly careful of their morals.

I have, &c.,

RODERICK McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF QUEEN'S AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,

CALEDONIA CORNER, 23rd August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—This agency comprises three reserves, one located at New Germany, another at Gold River, both in the county of Lunenburg, and the third at Wildcat,

county of Queen's. Besides the Indians living on these reserves there are those residing at Lunenburg, Bridgewater, Milton and Caledonia. The area of each of the above reserves is one thousand acres.

Health.—The Indians of this agency have enjoyed general good health. They are careful to observe the sanitary regulations of the department in and around their dwellings.

Occupation.—The Indians on the reserves live chiefly by farming; those not residing on the reserves live principally by hunting, fishing and basket-making.

Education.—The Indians seem to take quite an interest in educational matters. The school provided for them at New Germany has been fairly well attended, and, I trust, will be a success during the coming year. At other places the Indian children attend the public schools whenever possible.

Religion.—The Indians of this agency are all Roman Catholics, and are quite attentive to religious duties.

Characteristics.—In this agency the Indians are moral, honest and law-abiding; and in the majority of cases are imbued with the ambition to be self-supporting.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF RICHMOND COUNTY,

ST. PETER'S, 5th October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I respectfully submit this annual report of Chapel Island Indian Reserve. There is very little to be added to my report of last year.

Population.—The population has increased since last year by only one.

Health.—The general health of the Indians has been good, no epidemic having prevailed.

Education.—The children attending the school are making good progress. Many of them can read and write very well. The school this year is under the efficient charge of Miss Boyd.

Religion.—This last summer the reserve was honoured by a visit from His Lordship Bishop Cameron, who held confirmation on the island.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this reserve are truly law-abiding, sober and industrious.

I have, &c.,

JOHN FRASER,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF SHELBURNE CO. INTY,

SHELBURNE, 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—During the past year there has been a net increase of three in the band under my supervision, bringing the Micmac population of this district up to sixty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general sanitary condition is good. In some cases there has been a marked improvement in tidiness.

Occupation.—Some members of this band are fairly good farmers, but the main employments are lumbering, hunting, making mast-hoops and baskets.

Education.—A few children attend the public schools. The majority, unfortunately, reside at such a distance from the school that attendance is almost impossible.

Temperance.—With the exception of one man, these Indians are temperate.

I have, &c.,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,

BADDECK, 17th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve, in which there has been a decrease of two, is ninety-seven, including adults and children. The latter number forty-three under the age of sixteen years.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness among the Indians of this county during the past year. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carried out. The houses are neat and kept very clean and tidy. The condition of the reserve from a sanitary point is excellent.

Occupation.—The Indians live chiefly by coopering, basket-making, hunting, fishing and farming. Quite a few families are taking a great interest in farming. Some of the Indians are employed by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the reserve during the summer season, for which they receive fair wages.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. There is no church on the reserve, the nearest church of that denomination being at Baddeck, a distance of nine miles from the reserve. They are very prompt in their attendance at divine service in the church at this place.

Education.—School has been kept on the reserve during the last year, and the average attendance was considerably larger than for some years past. Many repairs were made to the school-house during last year.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians on this reserve are a very temperate, moral and law-abiding people.

I have, &c.,

A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,

YARMOUTH, 23rd July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about three miles outside the town of Yarmouth, and contains twenty-one acres partly covered with a small growth of spruce and fir.

Vital Statistics.—The present number of the band consists of nineteen men, fifteen women and twenty-nine children, making a total of sixty-three.

Since my last report there have been three deaths and two births. Also twenty-two removed to adjoining counties, which accounts for the decrease in population since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been but little sickness during the past year, and the general health of the Indians is good.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of the Indians are basket-making, hunting and fishing. Some of them find employment about the lumber mills and on farms.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are Roman Catholics.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are indolent and wander about over this and adjoining counties.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

I have, &c.,

GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,

HIGGIN'S ROAD, 26th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in Prince Edward Island, namely, Lennox Island and Morell Reserve.

The former reserve is an island in Richmond Bay. It contains one thousand three hundred and twenty acres.

The Morell Reserve is situated on lot 40 in King's County. It contains two hundred and four acres of superior land.

Population.—There are in this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, three hundred and fourteen souls ; an increase of eleven since last census.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been considerable sickness among the Indians during the winter and spring, but now I am glad to report that their sanitary condition has greatly improved.

Occupation.—The principal pursuits are farming, the manufacture of Indian wares and fishing.

The Indians of the Morell Reserve raise good crops every year. Six families live on this reserve. One of the most successful Indians of this reserve is Benjamin Nicholas. He works constantly on his farm, lives wholly from its products, has a fine orchard of some twenty apple trees. He is quite independent.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians on the reserves occupy frame houses, but those scattered off the reserves live in camps or shanties which afford very little comfort.

Those living on the reserves keep horses, cows, sheep and poultry. They are well provided with farming implements, ploughs, spring tooth-harrows, &c.

Education.—There is but one school situated on Lennox Island and attended by twenty-eight children. The children who are attending regularly make good progress.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a church, built two years ago, which is a credit to them.

Temperance.—On this subject I am happy to be able to report that, with the exception of a few, the Indians living on the reserves are sober. They organized a temperance society some years ago on Lennox Island ; the members meet monthly. Mr. Anthony Mitchell is the president. This society is doing a great deal of good on this reserve.

I have, &c.,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

BERENS RIVER AGENCY,

BERENS RIVER, September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information this, my first report, I having been appointed to this agency in July, 1897.

Location.—This agency is situated on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, extending from Black River Reserve at the south, to Cross Lake about ninety miles from the source of the Nelson River, and is made up of twelve different reserves, as follows: Black River, Hollow Water, Blood Vein, Loon Straits, Fisher River, Jack Head, Berens River, Poplar River, Cross Lake, Norway House, Grand Rapids and Pee-kange-kum.

Population.—The population of the entire agency is two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight. There is an increase of twenty-one over 1897. Of this number there are on Black River Reserve, thirteen men, sixteen women, fifteen boys and seventeen girls. At Hollow Water Reserve there are twenty-three men, twenty-four women, thirty-four boys and twenty-nine girls. At Blood Vein, ten men, fifteen women, nineteen boys and ten girls. At Loon Straits, three men, seven women, three boys and three girls. At Fisher River Reserve there are seventy-nine men, eighty-eight women, ninety-one boys and seventy girls. At Jack Head there are nineteen men, seventy-two women, twenty-seven boys and twenty-one girls. At Berens River Reserve there are forty-six men, fifty-four women, one hundred boys and seventy-three girls. At Poplar River there are twenty-three men, thirty-four women, fifty-six boys and thirty-three girls. At Norway House Reserve there are one hundred and eighteen men, one hundred and fifty-four women, one hundred and forty boys and one hundred and seventy girls. At Cross Lake there are fifty-seven men, seventy-three women, sixty-two boys and sixty-seven girls. At Grand Rapids there are thirty-three men, thirty-nine women, fifty-five boys and forty-two girls. At Pee-kange-kum there are thirteen men, nineteen women, twenty-one boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on the different reserves has been generally good, the mortality not having been greater than that experienced among the white people, there having been only fifty-two deaths, and of these thirty were children. The greatest mortality occurred where there are few houses on the reserve. The sanitary condition of the Indians will improve from year to year as they build homes to live in. The principal sickness among adults is consumption and other pulmonary diseases. Contagious and infectious diseases are almost entirely absent. There are quite a number of cases of scrofula. Dr. Jamieson, who accompanied me on my trip paying annuities, vaccinated a very large proportion of the children, he visiting the school for that purpose, and left a good supply of medicine at each reserve, generally placing it in the hands of the missionary to dispense, being careful to give ample and explicit instructions as to the administration of it.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of the Indians, I am pleased to say, are becoming enlarged by the cultivation of the land, although at many points there seems to have been a scarcity of fish, particularly at Berens River Reserve and those to the north. The Indians on these reserves were unable to get enough fish to supply their own needs during the winter; but at Black River, Loon Straits and Blood Vein it was up to the average. Since spring the Indians at Berens River and Poplar River have done exceedingly well, catching sturgeon, for which they received a good price, varying from \$1 to \$1.50 each. At the former place they sold these fish to the amount of at least \$300. I am in hopes that with an enlarged market on the lake, their resources in this direction will be greatly increased.

Hunting.—As an income this has not been up to the average, at Black River, Hollow Water, Blood Vein and Loon Straits; but at those reserves from Fisher River

Department of Indian Affairs.

and to the north, the more valuable fur-bearing animals were plentiful and proved a source of revenue to the Indians.

Many of the Indians, where opportunity offers, avail themselves of it and earn considerable money working in the saw-mills, cutting saw-logs or chopping wood, but unfortunately these opportunities are only at those reserves lying to the south of Berens River.

Buildings.—I am pleased to report that on a great many of the reserves there has been a great improvement in this direction, and judging from present appearances next year's report will be still more favourable.

Stock.—I regret that I am unable to report much progress in this direction, with the exception of Fisher River Reserve.

Farm Implements.—There is an increased demand for these, which is very encouraging. I do not think as much care is taken of them as there ought to be, but the people are recognizing the necessity of more carefulness in this matter.

Education.—I have visited all the schools in this agency with the exception of that at Black River, which owing to the absence of the teacher was not in session. Judging from what I saw, I am satisfied that the teachers are doing all that lies in their power to carry out their instructions in teaching the children to read and write and getting them as far as possible to adopt the manners and customs of the whites. They have difficulties to contend with that are unknown to teachers of white children. The greatest is that of irregular attendance. The parents are as yet unable to appreciate properly the benefits that would accrue to their children from a good elementary education.

Some of the school-houses are in a somewhat dilapidated condition. Next year's report, will, I am certain, contain a record of new school-houses.

Religion.—At Black River Reserve there is a very commodious Anglican church, which is well attended. At Hollow Water Reserve religious services are held in the school-house under the Church of England. At Blood Vein the people are mostly pagans. At Berens River the Methodists have a large church, Rev. Mr. McLaughlin being in charge. There is a fine residence here for the missionary. Services are well attended. At Poplar River there is another Methodist mission under the charge of Rev. Mr. McLaughlin of Berens River; in his absence services are conducted by Mr. Dargue, the teacher of the school, services being held in the school-house. At Fisher River there is a very large and prosperous Methodist mission in charge of Rev. Mr. Desbrough, services being held in a fine church, capable of holding four hundred people, and I am told it is taxed to its utmost capacity. At Jack Head there is a Church of England mission, services being held in a church.

At Norway House there is a very large Methodist mission in charge of Mr. Nelson, assisted by two local preachers. There is a large and tasteful church, capable of seating fully four hundred people, and filled twice a day. There is also at this place a good parsonage. At Cross Lake there is another Methodist mission in charge of Rev. Edward Papanikis, an Indian, service being held in a church. This mission, I am informed, is in a prosperous condition. At Grand Rapids there is no regular mission established; Rev. Mr. McLaughlin visits this reserve occasionally. At Pee-kange-kum there is no mission; the Indians are all pagans.

Undoubtedly, through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. John McDougall of the Methodist Church and Ven. Archdeacon Phair of the Church of England, the Indians are being rapidly raised to a higher plane. Too much cannot be said in praise of the resident missionaries and teachers in the performance of their respective arduous duties.

Character.—My experience and observations so far lead me to the conclusion that the Indians in this agency are industrious, law-abiding and temperate. Intoxication is unknown now. I had one case, but it was promptly brought to justice and punishment was inflicted.

I have, &c.,

J. W. SHORT, *Indian Agent.*

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

WINNIPEG, November, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Clandeboye Agency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—In the Clandeboye Agency there are three reserves, embracing about seventy-three thousand three hundred and ninety-four acres, namely: St. Peter's, located a few miles north of Selkirk; Broken Head River Reserve, at the mouth of the river of that name on the south-east of Lake Winnipeg; and Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg River.

Resources.—The resources from which the Indians obtain their livelihood are farming, stock raising, lumber, cordwood, fish, game and fur.

Tribe.—The tribe to which these bands originally belonged was the Ojibbewa, but subsequently a large emigration of Swampy Crees from the shores of the Hudson's Bay settled among them, and so tenacious are they of their nationality that frequently in the election of chief and councillors this issue decides the contest.

Population.—The number of Indians who were paid annuity this year were seventeen hundred and ninety-two, namely: St. Peter's, one thousand and ninety-nine; Broken Head, one hundred and ninety-three; and Fort Alexander, five hundred; but this number does not include absentees.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary regulations of the department are generally observed, and houses and premises are very clean and tastefully kept.

The health of the Indians is generally satisfactory, there being no epidemic among them; the most frequent diseases with which they are afflicted are consumption, scrofula and syphilis. Dr. Steep, the medical officer, makes an official visit to St. Peter's Reserve once every month, and every three months to Broken Head and Fort Alexander Reserves, and oftener when occasion requires.

Occupation.—Many of these Indians are employed as voyageurs, guides to tourists, at fisheries, lumber camps and saw-mills, cutting cordwood, hunting, &c., while others are farming, stock-raising and hay-cutting, from all of which they make a comfortable living.

Buildings.—There are two hundred and twenty-two log dwellings in St. Peter's, thirty-two at Broken Head River, and eighty-one at Fort Alexander, and two hundred and ninety-four cattle stables,—two hundred and twenty-five at St. Peter's, seventeen at Broken Head and fifty-two at Fort Alexander.

Stock.—The number of stock of all descriptions in this agency, is ten hundred and fifty-eight, of which seven hundred and sixty-nine are owned by the Indians of St. Peter's, seventy-one by those of Broken Head River and two hundred and eighteen by the Fort Alexander Band.

Implements and Vehicles.—The Indians have one thousand and eighty-one implements, of which eight hundred and eighty belong to St. Peter's Indians, sixty-seven to Broken Head and one hundred and thirty-four to Fort Alexander.

It may be observed that fifty ploughs, fifty-two harrows, seventy mowers and seventy horse-rakes are owned by the St. Peter's Band: the last three articles were purchased by the Indians. This band also possesses from its own earnings one hundred and seventy-nine wagons, carts, sleighs and buggies.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Education.—Eight schools are in operation in this agency, viz.:—five at St. Peter's, one at Broken Head and two at Fort Alexander. The schools are commodious and equipped with everything necessary for the efficient instruction of pupils; but, owing to their irregular attendance, their advancement in learning is materially retarded.

Religion.—In this agency there are five Anglican churches having a membership of twelve hundred and twenty-nine; three Roman Catholic churches with a membership of four hundred and forty-one, and one Baptist, having a membership of forty-four. The Anglican churches are presided over by the Rev. Messrs Anderson, Coates and Thomas; the Roman Catholics by the Rev. Fathers Allard and Magnan, and the Baptist by the Rev. William Henry Prince. The Indians zealously attend regularly their different churches and manifest profound interest in the various ceremonies and observances.

Characteristics and Progress.—The general characteristic of the Indian is a lack of application for any continued pursuit when left to himself, but he works diligently under constant controlling influence; on the slightest discouragement Indians abandon any undertaking. They delight in dressing gorgeously and are most improvident; they are very tractable when kindly and firmly treated, but sullen and ungrateful when rebuked for any misdemeanour. They are law-abiding and peaceable as any other community, and they are gradually progressing in the appreciation of the comforts of life.

Temperance.—A large majority of them are strictly temperate and shun all alcoholic beverages as they would poison, but some of them indulge in intoxicants whenever they have an opportunity, which is often given them by unscrupulous vagabonds.

Morality.—The marriage relation was not always sacredly observed by Indians. The habit of taking a wife and “throwing her away” for the most trivial cause, and taking another was frequent among them; but I am happy to say that instances of this description are very rare in this agency, and when they do occur the parties become social outcasts. The chief and councillors have been urging me to lay the matter before the department in order that a law might be enacted so as to empower them to deal with such illegal practices.

General Remarks.—The soil in this agency is exceptionally fertile, and with proper cultivation yields abundantly all kinds of cereals, vegetables and roots. The hay crops of the St. Peter's and Broken Head Reserves are simply immense, thousands of tons are cut annually, a large portion of which finds a ready market at Selkirk and Winnipeg. Upwards of six thousand bushels of cereals were harvested and nearly ten thousand bushels of roots secured this year.

These Indians own about twelve thousand boats, guns, nets and traps, and they earned approximately \$20,000 by fishing and hunting, and realized a large amount from the sale of cordwood, berries, wild rice, and by working at saw-mills, on steamers and with farmers. As an evidence that these Indians are largely self-sustaining, only a limited supply of provisions for the infirm and destitute, and a few implements and garden seed are furnished them.

I have, &c.,

E. McCOLL,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.

FORT FRANCES, ONT., 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Agency.—The Coutcheeching Agency is situated in the Rainy River District, Treaty No. 3.

Reserves.—The agency embraces the following reserves: Hungry Hall No. 1 and No. 2, Long Sault No. 1 and No. 2, Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2, Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Naicatchewenin, Nickickonsemencanning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.

The first four reserves are situated on Rainy River, the next four on Rainy Lake, the last two on Seine River and Lac la Croix respectively.

The total area of all the above reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres.

Resources.—The reserves on Rainy River contain a large proportion of farming land, there is also considerable pine timber, also large quantities of timber suitable for firewood and cordwood for steamers. There is good fishing and hunting at certain seasons of the year. The reserves on the lakes are mostly rocky, but good mineral locations may yet be discovered on them, which would be a steady source of revenue for the Indians. There is also considerable pine on Nickickonsemencanning Reserve, also on Seine River Reserve. The fishing and hunting are also good at certain seasons of the year.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population at treaty payments was eight hundred and forty-three souls, made up as follows: one hundred and sixty-nine men, two hundred and thirty-one women, two hundred and twenty boys and two hundred and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been good, they have been very carefully attended to by Dr. Moore, who also vaccinated those requiring it. The villages are kept clean, all the refuse being burnt up. No epidemics have taken place. There are a number of cases of consumption and scrofula, but not more than usual.

Occupation.—These Indians have been occupied in attending to their fields and gardens, building and repairing houses, hunting and fishing, working in saw-mills, lumber camps, steamboats, river-driving, acting as guides to tourists and prospectors, also making and selling bark canoes, selling berries and bead-work, in fact taking any opportunity to make a living.

Buildings.—The agency buildings have been repaired and present a very neat appearance, and a number of dwellings have been erected by the Indians, on the different reserves, finished with shingle roofs, partitions, floors and ceilings put in.

I may mention four on Coutcheeching Reserve, built by Joseph Jourdain, jr, Esquibenesse, William Mainville and Joseph Grimo. There are others at Long Sault and Seine River Reserves, where the Indians have taken out logs to be sawn on shares by the saw-mills to finish their houses. They are taking a pride in having their dwellings as nearly like a white man's as possible. The stables for stock are small but comfortable and clean.

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Education.—There are in this agency four hundred and forty-three children, one-third of whom are of school age. There are four day schools, one at Long Sault, one at Manitou, and one at Little Forks. A new building has been purchased to replace the old one at Manitou, so that the three buildings are in every way satisfactory. Water-closets have also been built at each. There is also a day school at Coutcheeching Reserve. The standard course of studies is followed as nearly as possible; the attendance is neither regular nor large, consequently the progress of the pupils is not good.

The parents do not appear to take much interest in the education of their children. I continue to impress on them the importance of education, and have frequently pointed out to the teachers the necessity of continuing their efforts in getting a larger and more regular attendance.

Religion.—Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Long Sault Mission, has a very nice church built where service is held regularly, and well attended. Service is also held at Little Forks, in the teacher's house, which was built by the Church of England Mission. Rev. Mr. Gover is teacher at Long Sault, Mr. Wood at Manitou, and Mr. Bagshaw at Little Forks, all of whom hold service in Rev. Mr. Johnston's absence.

Rev. Father St. Almont holds service every alternate Sunday on Coutcheeching Reserve at the school-house, which is very well attended. Both missionaries take great interest in their work.

In the agency there are one hundred Roman Catholics, and fifty Church of England converts, the rest being pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians in this agency are generally honest and law-abiding, I not having received any complaints, except of interference with the fishing nets of Captain Hooper of Seine River, which was done, because, as they thought at the time, he was interfering with their means of making a living. There was also a case of assault against the chief at Hungry Hall, by one of his own band. The assault was provoked.

I notice considerable progress in their way of living. Two Indians, namely, Ange-ke-jick and Ma-che-king-ung, of Long Sault and Manitou, act as pilots on steamers on Rainy River, and receive large wages, which are expended in improvements to their houses. Mis-che-ke-ke-jick, councillor at Seine River, Windgoes, councillor at Nickick-onsemenecanning Reserve, and the Mainville brothers of Coutcheeching Reserve, and many others, deserve credit for their progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In general, the Indians in this agency are temperate, and not immoral, but in the vicinity of white villages there are a certain number of them that are enticed into drinking. During the year the liquor traffic has, I am glad to say, been considerably reduced. In three cases where warrants were issued for arrest, the parties left for the American side and cannot return. It is difficult to make convictions, as the party selling is very secret in his dealings, and the international boundary line is very close.

General Remarks.—During the year Mr. Inspector Leveque visited this agency and made a careful inspection.

I regret to record the death of Chief Kee-way-quon-astung, also that of his son-in-law and cousin, of Nickickonsemenecanning Reserve, by drowning last fall. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

In conclusion I may say that, taken altogether, the Indians in this agency have made fair progress, and have conducted themselves well.

I have, &c.,

MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 1st October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my first annual report upon Indian affairs in this inspectorate during the fiscal year ended 30th June last, and to the date above mentioned in the current fiscal term.

This inspectorate includes Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and Pas Agencies, the first two being within the province of Manitoba, and the latter in the district of Saskatchewan, North-west Territories.

There are eighteen reserves in the inspectorate, viz.: three in Portage la Prairie, nine in Manitowapah and six in the Pas.

The reserves in Portage la Prairie Agency are all situated in good agricultural districts, those of Manitowapah on Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin, those of the Pas on Lower Saskatchewan River and tributary streams.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

ROSSEAU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers in township 2, range 2, east of the first principal meridian. There is also an auxiliary to this reserve known as "Rosseau Rapids," situated about eleven miles up the Rosseau River from the principal reserve. The principal reserve has an area of about thirteen thousand five hundred acres, and the auxiliary eight hundred acres.

Population.—The combined population at the last annuity payments was sixty-five men, seventy-four women and one hundred children,—total two hundred and thirty-nine. About sixty per cent of the population reside at the Rosseau proper and the rest at the Rapids.

Resources.—The principal reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, with plenty of wood on the river banks to do the Indians for many years. Wild hay grows in immense quantities on the reserve, and there is a large amount of very choice grain land. If the Indians would only apply themselves to stock and grain raising they would soon become independent. I am pleased to be able to state that latterly they are taking more interest in farming operations, and I trust to be able to report an improved condition next year. A farm instructor has lately been appointed, which should have a good effect. The reserve at the Rapids is grain land and the soil is lighter than at the principal reserve.

The Indians here are thrifty and anxious to provide for themselves. This year there were ninety acres under crop at the reserve proper, and sixty-five at the Rapids.

As the threshing returns are not yet in, I cannot give you the result.

Stock.—The combined reserve has twenty-eight head of cattle and thirty-six horses and ponies.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in township 5, range 11, west, with an auxiliary known as "Indian Gardens," being section 11, township 9, range 9, west.

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The principal reserve contains about eleven thousand eight hundred acres, and the Gardens six hundred and forty acres. The combined population at this date is thirty-three men, forty-four women and forty-three children,—total one hundred and twenty. Seventy-five per cent of the population reside at Swan Lake.

Resources.—The principal reserve is mostly high rolling prairie interspersed with poplar bluffs of timber. The soil is good and well adapted for mixed farming. Large quantities of wild hay are to be had on the reserve on the margin of the lake. The Northern Pacific Railway runs through the reserve, and has a station situated about the centre.

This season the Indians have one hundred and twenty-five acres under crop, which at the time of my visit promised well. Mr. Malcolm Campbell is farm instructor, and under his supervision it is expected that the condition of the band will greatly improve.

The smaller reserve is situated on the south bank of the Assiniboine River and is a magnificent section of wheat land. This season there were seventy-two acres under cultivation, which is expected to turn out well. It is not adapted for stock-raising, as hay is scarce, there being only a small quantity on the reserve. The Indians living here are not progressive and are rather a difficult lot to handle.

LONG PLAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Assiniboine River about fifteen miles south-west of Portage la Prairie. It contains about ten thousand eight hundred acres, the greater part of which is heavily wooded. It is not so well adapted for farming as the other reserves in the agency; the soil is a light sandy loam. There are about one thousand acres that could be cultivated. There are also a number of hay marshes where large quantities of hay can be cut when the season is not too wet. This season there were one hundred and forty acres under crop, which is expected will be a good average.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-eight men, fifty women and forty-eight children,—total one hundred and thirty six.

Farming Implements.—These Indians show an improvement during the last year. This spring they were supplied with a good stock of farming implements, &c., purchased from their non-capitalized funds, and it is expected that real progress will be made in the future.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this heading the same remarks will apply to all reserves in this agency.

Progress.—The Indians are making fair progress and appear to be contented with their lot.

Religion.—They are all pagans excepting a few Roman Catholics at the Roseau Reserve. A small Roman Catholic church was erected at the above place last season. They are very much opposed to missionaries and schools. Some of the younger men would like to educate their children but are overawed by the older ones. However, I am pleased to state that this feeling is gradually losing ground. During the present year two or three families have broken through the old order of things and are sending their children to school.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health and sanitary condition is good as shown by an increase of five of births over deaths. Scrofula and consumption are the principal diseases. On the whole these Indians are law-abiding and obedient to instructions given them.

Farming Implements.—The different reserves have had quite a supply of farming implements and seed this season, and, if their crops turn out as well as is expected, they will be much encouraged to proceed with farming operations.

Household Effects.—They are gradually surrounding themselves with the comforts of the white man. In many of the houses will be found box and cooking stoves, lamps, clocks and other household effects which add much to their comfort.

Occupation.—Numerous occupations are open to the Indians of this agency. Outside of their farming operations on the reserves, the men can and do earn considerable money as farm labourers during the summer months, and the women and children dig senega root, for which they find a ready market.

SIoux INDIANS.

In concluding my report on this agency I would like to draw your attention to the Sioux Indians living within the limits of the town of Portage la Prairie. These Indians, as the department is aware, are aliens from the United States, and their descendants, once a part of the great Sioux nation, which was obliged to take refuge here after the fearful massacre of white settlers in Minnesota and the Dakotas in 1862. Although a superior race of Indians, these people had sunk to almost the lowest point of human degradation when some twelve years ago they were taken in hand by a number of the citizens here. A small school was started by some of the ladies, which after many discouragements has now developed into a well equipped boarding school with an attendance of nearly forty pupils. The men and women were induced largely by the efforts of Mr. A. D. MacKay, cashier of the Manitoba and North-western Railway, to save and deposit a portion of their earnings for the purpose of buying land.

In this way they saved nearly \$400, with which they purchased twenty-six acres of land situated on the Assiniboine River within the limits of this town. Here they are now living and prospering as a village community. They have good houses and gardens and have surrounded themselves with many of the comforts and conveniences of life. The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has built a neat and comfortable church, which is well attended.

I am pleased to state that an Order in Council has recently been passed granting them lot 14 of the parish of Portage la Prairie for farming purposes.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

SANDY BAY BAND.

Reserve.—I visited this band on the 6th July, 1897, and on the 4th August, 1898. The reserve is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba, and contains an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres. It is fairly well wooded. The land is low and not adapted for agricultural purposes, but is well suited for cattle-raising. Some years the hay lands were submerged by the overflow from the lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-two women and one hundred and fifty-seven children,—total two hundred and fifty-two. There were twenty-two births and six deaths,

Resources.—Fishing, hunting, gardening, cattle-raising and gathering senega root, are the chief resources of these Indians. The men earn a little during the summer months as farm labourers.

Education.—There is a good frame school-house on the reserve, which is fairly well attended.

Religion.—Nearly all these Indians are Roman Catholics, and their spiritual welfare is attended to by Father Comeau. A neat little church has been completed this year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The younger members of this band are very much afflicted with scrofula, in fact it is the exception to find a child who does not show traces of it.

Strong measures have of late years been taken to improve their sanitary condition: the houses and yards are kept clean, and this year the death-rate is much lower than usual.

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Stock.—The members of this band take considerable interest in cattle. Their herd consists of nearly one hundred head. They also have seventy-seven ponies and a number of swine.

LAKE MANITOBA BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 8th July, 1897, and the 5th August, 1898. The reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Manitoba. It contains an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres. The reserve is mostly heavily timbered with poplar. There are large hay meadows which are subject to overflow from the lake. For this reason some years the Indians find it difficult to get hay for their cattle, of which they have about one hundred and fifty head. The land on this reserve is very low, so much so that gardening is not very successful.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, sixty-six children,—total one hundred and sixteen.

Religion.—In religion nearly all are Roman Catholics.

Education.—The school is not very well attended. The parents are indifferent, and some are too far away.

Buildings.—The houses are fairly comfortable, built of logs with thatched roofs.

Occupation.—These Indians obtain the greater part of their living from fishing and hunting. They do not depend much on gardens, for the reason above mentioned.

EBB AND FLOW Lake BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 10th July, 1897, and 6th August, 1898. Their reserve contains an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Population.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty women and twenty-seven children,—total sixty-three.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Roman Catholics, a few are Anglicans, and there are two families of pagans.

Stock.—They have about seventy head of cattle.

Education.—The school is well attended and ably conducted.

Material Condition.—This band, although small, is in good circumstances. The chief is an excellent man, doing all in his power to influence his people in the right direction. During the past year they have made considerable improvement in their houses, and have built two very substantial bridges.

They burn their own lime and the houses are kept as white as lime can make them. They have good gardens and raise quite a quantity of potatoes and other vegetables.

William Richard is worthy of special note for having the neatest house, garden and outbuildings on the reserve.

Occupation.—Fishing and hunting are good and some money is made by the men in the lumber woods.

FAIRFORD BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 13th and 14th July, 1897, and on the 19th August, 1898.

This is the most progressive reserve in the agency, and is situated on the Fairford River. It contains an area of eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty-three acres.

Population.—The population consists of forty-two men, forty-five women and ninety-five children,—total one hundred and eighty-two.

The chief and councillors are energetic in furthering the interests of their people. The land is higher than in most of the reserves in this agency, and consequently the gardens are better.

Education and Religion.—There are two day schools and two churches (one Anglican and one Baptist). The Hudson's Bay Company has a post here, and there is also a post office.

Resources.—Besides hunting, fishing, farming and gardening considerable money is made by work in the lumber camps in winter and farm labouring in summer.

It is at this place that it is proposed to dig a canal to lower the waters of Lake Manitoba, and while this work is under way the Indians should find employment for all who are able to work.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 15th July, 1897, and 20th August, 1898. This reserve is situated on the north-west shore of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of three thousand two hundred acres.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-seven men, twenty-seven women and fifty-two children,—total one hundred and six.

Resources.—This reserve is better adapted for stock-raising than for gardening. The land is generally low and the soil cold and soggy; however, the Indians grow considerable quantities of potatoes.

Religion.—Most of these Indians are Anglicans, and a few are Baptists.

General Remarks.—The people of this reserve are healthy, and attend well to sanitary matters. They have quite a nice herd of cattle, and take very good care of them. The chief occupation of the band is hunting and fishing. The school is fairly well attended.

LAKE ST. MARTIN BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 17th July 1897 and 20th August 1898. This reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, and comprises four thousand acres. The description of the last mentioned reserve will apply to this, as they are very much alike in all respects. Both are well wooded.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and forty-nine children,—total one hundred and four.

CRANE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 23rd July, 1897, and 8th August 1898. This reserve is situated near the north-west end of Lake Manitoba, and has an area of eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

Population.—The population consists of eleven men, nine women and thirty-three children,—total fifty-three.

Resources.—This reserve is very much isolated, and there is not the same opportunity for making a living as at some of the other reserves; but I am pleased to report that in spite of all drawbacks the members of this small band are doing well. They have over fifty head of cattle, and this year their gardens are good.

Fishing and hunting are good, and it is from these sources the Indians obtain the greater part of their living.

Education.—Considering the number of children, the school is well attended, and shows marked improvement over last year.

Religion.—Nine of the population are Anglicans, and the rest are pagans.

WATER HEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 25th and 26th July, 1897, and 10th August, 1898. This reserve is situated on the Water Hen Lake, between the two

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Water Hen Rivers. It contains an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-two men, twenty-eight women and sixty-nine children,—total one hundred and twenty-nine.

Resources.—Physically this reserve is poorly situated, but owing to the indefatigable exertions of the school teacher, Mr. Isaac Adams, well seconded by the chief and councillors, it is one of the most prosperous reserves in the agency. Wood is scarce and hay is some distance away. The land is salty, but in the face of all these difficulties the people are progressing. They have over sixty cattle and eighteen horses. Hunting, fishing and trapping are the principal occupations.

Education.—There is a combined boarding and day school on this reserve under the Roman Catholic denomination. The boarding department receives a grant for fifteen pupils. The average attendance at the day school was twenty-five for the last quarter. The work done in this school is the best of any in my inspectorate.

PINE CREEK BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 29th and 30th July, 1897, and on the 13th August, 1898. This reserve, as its name suggests, is situated on Pine Creek, a small stream running into Lake Winnipegosis. The village is situated about two miles from the lake on high dry ground. The soil is somewhat stony; otherwise it is good for gardening and farming on a small scale. Part of the reserve is well timbered with spruce and poplar. It contains an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Population.—The population consists of sixteen men, twenty six women and forty-three children,—total eighty-five.

Occupation.—These Indians make use of all the resources, viz., fishing, hunting trapping, gardening and cattle-raising. Their stock of cattle is small.

Education.—A boarding and day school is situated here and operated on the same lines as the one referred to on the Water Hen River Reserve. The progress in this school is not as marked as in the former, but I understand some changes are to be made soon which no doubt will be beneficial.

PAS AGENCY.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 20th and 21st August, 1897, and on the 4th, 5th and 6th September, 1898. This reserve is situated on the south side of the Sa-katchewan River at its mouth, and has an area of four thousand six hundred and fifty-one acres.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting, gardening and cattle-raising, are the principal resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-three men, twenty-seven women, sixty-four children,—total, one hundred and fourteen.

Resources.—Some progress has been made by this band during the past year, but not as much as I had looked for. These Indians should do well. All the able-bodied men can find employment during the summer with the Fish Company. The soil is very fair for gardening. Fish is very plentiful; large game is abundant at certain seasons. As this is a summer resort, considerable money is made from the sale of curios.

Education.—There is a good school, conducted by Mr. Lamb. The average attendance is seventeen.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Reserve.—I visited these Indians on the 5th and 6th August, 1897, and on the 17th September, 1898. The reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan River, at the west end of Cedar Lake. The area is two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one acres. The land is rocky, but the soil is good. Potatoes and other vegetables are raised. There is plenty of hay and the Indians raise a few cattle, but make their living mostly by fishing and hunting. There is not much opportunity for employment. The Hudson's Bay Company employs a few of them at times as boatmen.

Education and Religion.—The people move around a good deal to different hunting grounds; consequently the attendance at the school is very irregular. The Church Missionary Society has lately placed a missionary on the reserve, which may have the effect of keeping them more at home.

Population.—The population at the last payment was one hundred and fifty-one, consisting of thirty-three men, forty women and seventy-eight children.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve I visited on the 19th September, 1898. I did not have an opportunity of visiting it last year. It is situated on Moose Lake and on an island in the lake. Some of the Indians live on the mainland and some on the island. The area of the reserve is three thousand five hundred and thirty-five acres.

Population.—The population at the last payment was twenty-nine men, thirty-five women and fifty-nine children,—total one hundred and twenty-three.

Resources.—The Indians depend largely on fishing and hunting for a livelihood. The soil is not very well adapted for cultivation, being very stony and swampy. However, I found some very good gardens and obtained a promise of better ones next year. The Indians give some attention to stock-raising, but do not seem to realize the benefits they might derive from this pursuit. The reserve is heavily wooded with spruce and poplar.

Buildings.—The houses are not so good as on some of the reserves.

Religion and Education —The Church Missionary Society has a chapel here which is used for school purposes.

The children are backward, which is accounted for by the roving habits of the parents.

PAS BAND.

I visited these Indians on the 11th and 12th August, 1897, and on the 21st and 22nd September, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve contains an area of four thousand two hundred and thirty-eight acres.

This reserve may be called the Hub of the agency and is situated on the Saskatchewan River one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth. Naturally it is not nearly so well adapted for a reserve as some of the others, but, owing to its central situation, it is the place of largest population. The agency office is located here. The Rev. Rural Dean Hines, in charge of mission work for the Church Missionary Society, also resides here.

Education and Religion.—The Roman Catholics have a chapel, and there are three schools on the reserve. A new frame school-house was erected this summer, containing two class-rooms.

The other school is four miles up the river at what is known as "The Big Eddy." The spiritual welfare of the Protestant Indians is closely looked after by Dean Hines and Mr. Reader. Father Charlebois of Cumberland does not neglect the Roman Catholics.

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Chief and Councillors.—The temporal affairs are in the hands of Mr Agent Courtenay, who is ably assisted by Chief Antoine Constant and Councillors Cook and Henderson. Too much praise cannot be given to the chief and councillors for their efforts on behalf of their people. They fully understand their position as intermediary between the Government and the Indians, and are always ready and willing to carry out to the best of their ability all requests made to them by the officers of the department.

Resources.—Much of the land on the reserve is stony, and it is not nearly so well timbered as the other reserves. Wild hay is abundant, and the Indians have quite a large herd of cattle. Fishing is not so good as at the reserves lower down the river. Water-fowl are abundant in the spring and fall, but large game and fur-bearing animals are scarce. Most of the Indians have comfortable log houses and good gardens.

There is very little employment: a few are engaged as boatmen in the summer by the Hudson's Bay Company.

In spite of many drawbacks some of the people are doing well, notably the Cook family, father and sons.

SHOAL LAKE AND RED EARTH BANDS, PAS MOUNTAIN.

I visited these Indians on the 26th and 27th September, 1898.

Reserves.—About one-third of the population reside at Shoal Lake, the rest at Red Earth. Shoal Lake is situate on the Carrot River about one hundred and seventeen miles from its mouth, and has an area of two thousand one hundred and ninety acres. Red Earth is about fifteen miles further up the river, and has an area of four thousand seven hundred and fifty-one acres.

Population.—The population of the two reserves is forty men, thirty-nine women and one hundred and ten children, making a total of one hundred and eighty-nine.

Resources.—Physically these are the best reserves in the agency. At Shoal Lake the soil is rich and free of stones. Hay is abundant. The finest spruce timber I have seen in the North-west is at the doors of these Indians. They have several salt springs of pure brine and make their own salt. The same remarks apply to Red Earth except that the Indians on that reserve have not the salt springs. The Indians on both reserves depend largely on their gardens for food.

Fish are scarce, but water-fowl and large game are abundant. From the isolated position of these reserves, the Indians have little opportunity of earning anything, and the great trouble they have to contend with is lack of clothing. Were it not for the second-hand clothing sent out by the Church Missionary Society, this matter would be very serious. As it is, I understand there is much suffering during the winter months. Of course a little is earned by trapping, but it is very uncertain.

Religion.—Many of these Indians are pagans, but the Church Missionary Society has chapels at both reserves, and gradually the people are becoming Christianized. The schools are fairly well attended at both reserves.

Stock.—Considerable interest is taken in cattle-raising, and both places have small herds.

Health.—The health of this people is remarkably good. During the past year only one death occurred. I attribute this state of affairs to the free use of vegetables and abundance of salt. I only noticed one case of scrofula.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Saskatchewan River about eighty miles west of the Pas, and has an area of twelve hundred and forty-three acres.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty-two men, forty-three women and seventy children,—total one hundred and forty-five.

Occupation.—The Indians on this reserve are mostly hunters, and obtain a living by the trap and gun. A few reside at the reserve and have gardens, but the soil is not prolific, being very low and wet. A few of the men obtain employment for a short time with the Hudson's Bay Company as boatmen.

Education.—This is the only reserve in the agency where we have no school. It has been tried, but owing to the roving habits of the parents it was not a success.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general condition of the Indians of this inspectorate is good, and I am pleased to be able to say that there have been no epidemics of any kind.

A slight increase of population is shown. I find the Indians loyal, law-abiding, reasonable and obedient. Parents are beginning to see the benefits of education, and there is not the same difficulty as formerly in getting them to send their children to school. No great advancement is made at the day schools, but the children learn a little restraint and the rudiments of an English education, which fits them to be more contented when they are taken to the boarding or industrial institution. Many of the Indians are beginning to realize that the time is coming when they must change their mode of life, and for this reason they are anxious to learn the white man's ways and methods.

The process of evolution is hard, but they have the interest of their children at heart, and for their sakes they try to carry out the wishes of the department in respect to their advancement.

Intemperance is almost unknown in the Manitowapah and Pas Agencies, owing to their isolation. In the Portage la Prairie Reserves there is more or less trouble all the time. The Indian likes liquor and he has no difficulty in procuring it, if he has the money, in the face of the most stringent laws.

The Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches have the care of the Indians of the northern agencies and have many faithful and zealous missionaries working there. So far, the Portage la Prairie bands have been almost unapproachable by missionaries of any denomination.

The agency work for Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah is now conducted from this office, and so far works satisfactorily. Mr. Martineau performs this work to the satisfaction of the Indians and, I hope, of the department. His long experience in agency work is of great assistance to the writer.

The agency office at the Pas Reserve has this summer been removed from an out-of-the-way place known as "Uno Cup" to the large central Pas Reserve. This change is very much appreciated by the Indians and will save considerable money for the department.

Mr. Courtenay, the newly appointed agent, promises well, and I hope and expect considerable advancement from all agencies next year.

In conclusion, I am pleased to be able to state that during my visits to the various reserves in this inspectorate, during the past three months, I have not heard of a single case of illegitimacy.

I have, &c.,

S. R. MARLATT,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MANITOBA,
MANITOWAPAH AGENCY, TREATY No. 2,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 10th September, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your information, my twenty-second annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

SANDY BAY BAND—TREATY No 1.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south-west shore of Lake Manitoba. The land is high, a ridge of considerable height running the entire length of the reserve. With a sufficient quantity of timber near, and the lake affording plenty of good water, it has a pleasant location. It has an area of twelve thousand one hundred and two acres.

Resources.—The principal resources are hunting, fishing, digging senega root, and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The pure-blooded Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe; the remainder are English, French and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-two women, and one hundred and fifty-nine children,—total two hundred and fifty-four. There have been twenty-one births and six deaths, making an increase of fifteen since the previous year. In the majority of cases the deaths were caused by consumption. One Indian joined the band and twelve left it during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians is good, the diseases most prevalent being whooping cough and consumption. Sanitary precautions are taken as far as possible by having the houses kept in a state of cleanliness and by enforcing the liberal use of mud-wash and lime-wash in the spring and fall of the year.

Occupation.—Numerous occupations are open to the members of this band, among the principal being hunting, fishing, digging senega root, acting as guides to tourists, working for the farmers during harvest time, and manufacturing flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, carts and cart wheels, harness, snow-shoes, &c. The dairying industry is making good strides, and the women perform the duties of milking, making butter and attending the poultry in a creditable manner. The housewifery is also very satisfactory and many of the women have acquired the art of making bread.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all ninety-eight buildings. During the year, the Roman Catholic mission completed a new chapel on the reserve. There has been much rebuilding of houses recently, and the improvement is such that most of the buildings are roomy, well ventilated and substantial. Of the one hundred and twenty-nine head of cattle (an increase of thirty-one over last year), twenty-four belong to the Government and one hundred and five are the personal property of Indians. These Indians have also seventy-seven horses, thirty pigs and about one hundred and fifty-five head of poultry. They have a good equipment of all necessary tools, wagons, buckboards, implements, &c.

Education.—There are in all about ninety children of school age, and the average attendance for the year has been thirty-five. There is only one school, under the management of one competent teacher, and it is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The following is the course of studies taught in this school:—English, writing, arithmetic, geography, reading, elocution, history, vocal music, calisthenics, religious instruc-

tion, ethics (the practice of cleanliness, obedience, order, neatness, right and wrong, truth, independence, self-respect, reasons for proper behaviour, and appearance, industry, honesty, thrift), and general knowledge. The last head embraces facts concerning things in school, days of the week, months, seasons, measures of length and weight in common use, colours, animal and vegetable kingdoms—their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c., money, the useful metals, use of railways, canals and ships, &c., manufacture of articles in common use, the races of man. All the above mentioned studies are taught as far as Standard IV. in this school. The building is properly lighted and heated, and the hygienic conditions are all that could be desired. It is provided with the requisite number of desks, a table, chairs, blackboard, cupboard, &c., and also with a sufficient quantity of school materials, books, and biscuits. It will easily accommodate sixty pupils. The discipline maintained is good, and the progress of the pupils is, on the whole, satisfactory. Quite a few boys and girls were sent from here to the St. Boniface Industrial School during the year, and the parents are willing to send some more when there is room. I am pleased to note that the parents seem anxious that their children should put in their time at school.

Religion.—There are thirty-two Anglican, two hundred and seven Roman Catholics and fifteen pagans on the reserve.

LAKE MANITOBA BAND—TREATY No. 2.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east shore of Lake Manitoba. It has an area of eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one acres.

Resources.—The principal resources are fishing, hunting, trapping and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and sixty-one children, making a total of one hundred and sixteen. During the year there were seven births and two deaths, three joined the band and one left it. The deaths were caused by old age and consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians are in good health, and sanitary measures have been put into effect, such as lime-washing and mud-washing the houses, burning refuse, &c.

Occupation.—These Indians are generally occupied in hunting, trapping, fishing, manufacturing wooden and flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, and in butter-making.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about fifty-five buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, one hundred and thirty are Government property and the remaining twenty-nine are the personal property of the Indians. Four of the horses belong to the Government, the Indians owning the remaining thirty-three. The members of this band are well equipped with all necessary tools, rigs, implements, &c.

Education.—There are thirty-two children of school age. The average attendance is about nine. During severe winter weather it is impossible for the children to attend. As a rule they are well supplied with clothing. The holidays are taken to suit the absence of the Indians, thus filling the full number of school days (two hundred and sixteen) required by the department. The teacher is competent and energetic. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed, and the pupils are advanced to Standard II. The school is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The new school-house was completed this year, and is conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils. The school is well supplied with materials, &c., the progress of the pupils is fair and the discipline and behaviour good.

Religion.—There are five Anglicans, eighty-six Roman Catholics and twenty-five pagans here. The interest in religious matters is on the increase. The Roman Catholic mission has completed a new chapel.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east shore of Ebb and Flow Lake. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and sixty-five acres.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Resources.—The principal resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The pure Indians of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe, while the remainder are French and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fifteen men, nineteen women and twenty-nine children, making a total of sixty-three. There was one birth and no death during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy. Sanitary precautions have been observed, and the houses are kept clean.

Occupation.—The members of this band are engaged principally in hunting, trapping, and acting as guides to tourists and boatmen. They also work in the lumber camps in the winter.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about thirty-nine buildings here. Of the cattle, fifty-five are Government property and ten are the personal property of the Indians. There are also sixteen horses. The Indians have all that is required in the way of implements, tools, wagons, rigs, &c.

Education.—There are eleven children of school age, and an average attendance of eight. The school is situated in the centre of the reserve, and the children have only a short distance to go, the longest distance being one mile. The teacher is competent, and the general course of studies prescribed by the department is followed as far as Standard IV. There is only one school and that is of the Roman Catholic denomination. The school is well equipped with all necessary books, materials, &c., and is well heated and comfortable. The progress is good, as is also the discipline and order.

Religion.—There are five Anglicans, forty-six Roman Catholics and twelve pagans on this reserve, and an intelligent interest with regard to religious matters is manifest.

Progress.—There has been marked progress on this reserve during the year. The Indians have built two more bridges, made ditches and roads, and constructed a good wharf with an approach of corduroy over two hundred feet long through a swamp, and have burnt about three hundred bushels of lime. They have also erected substantial new buildings, such as private residences, larger stables and storehouses, and have made better fences.

FAIRFORD BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fairford River and on the south-west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of eleven thousand and twenty-three acres.

Resources.—Besides hunting, fishing and cattle-raising, the members of this band work in the lumber camps and mills near Fairford in winter, and act as guides to tourists and boatmen in summer and fall.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Indians of the Ojibway tribe and Scotch half-breeds.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of forty-four men, forty-eight women and ninety children, making a total of one hundred and eighty-two. There have been nine births and two deaths, and seven joined the band during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians on the whole, is good ; consumption is the most prevalent disease. The houses of the half-breeds at Upper Fairford are neat and clean, and those of the Indians at Lower Fairford, though small, are generally clean. Lime is liberally used, the whole population being in the habit of burning lime-kilns every year. Lime-wash is used in the houses periodically.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, trapping, boat and canoe-building, making wooden and flat sleighs, single and double sleighs, harness, &c. ; some of them are also carpenters. They also work out at harvesting, and as bargemen, millmen and shantymen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all about one hundred and five buildings. Under Government control there are one hundred and ten head of cattle and four sheep. The personal property of the Indians consists of two hundred and seventy-six head of cattle, fifty-two horses and fifty-five pigs. They are well supplied with all tools and implements, wagons, ploughs, harrows, grist-mill, spinning-wheel, &c., requisite for their use.

Education.—There are forty-two children of school age on this reserve, and there are two schools, one at Lower and one at Upper Fairford. The average attendance is twenty-nine, which would be better but for the state of the river. As a rule the clothing is good, owing to the free distribution of clothes by the Church Missionary Society. The teachers are competent and discharge their duties satisfactorily. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as far as Standard IV. at the Lower school, and Standard V. at the Upper school. Progress is good. Both schools are under the auspices of the Church of England. The school-houses are provided with the requisite number of books, materials, &c. The discipline at both schools is very good. The parents, having received the benefit of a primary school established about forty years ago by the Church of England, are alive to the advantages of education and take great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—Of the inhabitants, one hundred and forty-eight belong to the Church of England, thirty-three are Baptists and one is a Roman Catholic. At Upper Fairford there is a fine church and a parsonage under the charge of the Rev George Bruce. There is also a cemetery attached to the church. The mission, which is accomplishing much good, has been established for over forty years, and to it in a great measure is due the marked civilization of this band. The Baptists have built a new church and parsonage since last year and are also doing good work among the Indians.

SANDY BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on the west shore of Lake St. Martin. It has an area of three thousand and two hundred acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing, cattle-raising digging senega root, building boats and birch bark canoes, making snow-shoes, wooden flat sleighs, &c., are the principal resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—Most of the members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of twenty-six men, twenty-nine women and fifty-one children, making a total of one hundred and six. During the year there were five births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is, generally speaking, good, their houses and premises are kept clean, and lime-wash is freely used.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, digging senega root, boat and canoe-building, making sleighs, &c. They also hire out as shanty-men and millmen.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are in all about fifty-two buildings. The Government cattle number thirty-one head, while as personal property the Indians have twenty-seven head of cattle and five horses. They are well supplied with all necessary tools and farming implements.

Education.—There are twenty-three children of school age, and an average attendance of fifteen, which is fairly good, considering that many of these Indians and their families are still living at the lower mouth of the Little Saskatchewan River and many of the pupils have quite a distance to walk. The school is of the Church of England denomination, and the same course of studies is taught as on the other reserves. The teacher is competent, the progress is good, and discipline and order are well maintained. The school is supplied with every requisite in the way of furniture, books, material, biscuit, &c., and the interest taken by the parents in the education of the children is satisfactory.

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Religion.—Of this band seventy-nine belong to the Church of England and twenty-seven are of the Baptist persuasion, and there is an active interest taken by all in religious concerns.

LAKE ST. MARTIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north shore of Lake St. Martin and east of the narrows of the same lake. It comprises an area of four thousand acres.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-three men, twenty-seven women and fifty-four children, making a total of one hundred and four. There were four births and one death, making an increase of three since last annuity payment. The death was the result of consumption and fever.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Generally speaking, the health of these Indians is good. Their houses are kept clean, and lime-wash is liberally used. There is no disease.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age, and an average school attendance of twelve. The low average is owing to poor clothing in the winter, and families being away from the reserve hunting in the spring, fishing in the winter, and visiting during the summer. The school is kept in very good order by a competent teacher. The course of studies is the same as taught on the other reserves. The school is of the Church of England denomination. The equipment of furniture, books, material, &c., is all that is requisite, and order and discipline are well maintained.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are fifty-one buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, fifty-three belong to the Government and eighty-five are the personal property of the Indians; they have also fifteen horses. Their equipment of tools, implements, &c., is all that is necessary.

Religion.—There are fifty-nine of the Church of England and fifteen of the Baptist persuasion, while the remaining thirty hold other beliefs.

CRANE RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north-east side of Crane River and on the north-west side of Lake Manitoba. Its area comprises eight thousand seven hundred and sixty acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing and cattle-raising are almost the only resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Indians belonging to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of ten men, nine women and thirty-four children, making a total of fifty-three. There were four births and two deaths, making an increase of two since last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and sanitary precautions are taken by the use of lime-wash frequently.

Occupation.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, and cattle-raising on a very small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are twenty-nine buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, eighteen belong to the Government, while as personal property there are thirty-seven cattle, one horse and five pigs.

Education.—There are thirteen children of school age, and an average school attendance of eight. The school is of the Church of England denomination and is kept in good order. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is carried out; the teacher is competent, and the equipment of school material, books, &c., is all that is requisite. The parents take quite an interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—Ten of these Indians are Anglicans and the remainder are pagans.

WATER HEN RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated south of Water Hen Lake, between the two Water Hen Rivers. It comprises an area of four thousand six hundred and sixteen acres.

Resources.—The principal resources of these Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing and cattle raising.

Tribe.—This band forms part of the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of thirty-one men, twenty-eight women and seventy children, making a total of one hundred and twenty-nine. Eight births and four deaths took place during the year, and two having joined the band, there is an increase of six since last year.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the principal occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are fifty-nine buildings. Of the cattle, forty-six are the property of the Government, while the personal property of the Indians consists of twenty cattle and fifteen horses.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band is good. The houses and premises are kept clean, and sanitary regulations are observed.

Education.—There are thirty children of school age on this reserve, with an average attendance of thirteen for the day school and fifteen for the boarding school. Both schools are under the able management of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, are of the Roman Catholic denomination and are a credit to both teachers and pupils. English is fluently spoken by the scholars, and the girls receive instruction in the arts of housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, making dresses, &c. The progress is very satisfactory, and order and discipline are well maintained. The parents manifest a great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all Roman Catholics.

PINE CREEK BAND—TREATY NO. 4.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the mouth of Pine Creek River, on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis. It has an area of nine thousand one hundred and forty-five acres.

Resources.—Hunting, fishing, trapping, and stock-raising constitute the principal resources of these Indians.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibway tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of fourteen men, twenty-two women and thirty-six children, making a total of seventy-two. Five births and one death occurred during the year and seven joined the band, making an increase of ten since last annuity payment.

Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There are about thirty-three buildings on this reserve. Of the cattle, twenty-one are under Government control, while the personal property of the Indians consists of thirty-six cattle, twenty horses and eight pigs. They have all necessary tools, implements, &c.

Education.—There are twenty-two children of school age on the reserve, and some Indians outside the reserve send their children to school. The average attendance of the day school is fourteen, and of the boarding school fifteen, that being the number attending that institution from this agency only. Both schools are of the Roman Catholic denomination, and are under a staff of competent teachers. The course of studies is the same as taught at Water Hen River, with the addition of the pupils being taught the useful art of husbandry, a farm of one hundred and sixty acres being attached

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to the school. The progress is good, and order and discipline are well maintained. The parents manifest great interest in the education of their children.

Religion.—The Indians on this reserve are all of the Roman Catholic denomination. There is one church, which is large and comfortable and is well attended.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

This agency comprises five bands as follows:—

ROSSEAU RIVER BAND PROPER.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the confluence of the Red and Rosseau Rivers. It has an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is an abundance of hay and the Rosseau River runs through a portion of it. The soil cannot be surpassed in any part of Manitoba.

ROSSEAU RIVER RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Rosseau River, eighteen miles from its mouth. It has an area of only eight hundred acres.

Resources.—This reserve is well adapted for farming, as it is high and dry. There is no hay on it and the soil is much lighter than at the mouth of the river, but grain does well on it, as also potatoes and other roots.

Tribe.—These bands belong to the Chippewas and speak their language.

Vital Statistics.—They have a population of two hundred and sixty-four, consisting of sixty-three men, sixty-nine women and one hundred and thirty-two children. There were eleven births and nine deaths. Two joined the band and twenty-six left it, making a decrease of twenty-two from last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians in general was pretty good. The deaths were from natural causes. There were no infectious diseases.

Occupation.—Some of these Indians farm and raise stock, but the majority of them make a great deal out of digging senega root.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their stock looks well. Only a few of these Indians have good buildings. Their farming implements are in pretty fair condition.

Education.—These bands have no schools and only a few of them attend the industrial school at St. Boniface. There are about forty-four children of school age in these bands. These Indians, with few exceptions, are not interested in education, especially the band at the Rapids.

Religion.—There are eighty-nine Indians at the Rosseau River proper who are members of the Roman Catholic Church. They have built a small chapel and they seem to be interested in religion, and they are requesting their pastor to give them a competent teacher for a school. But the other Indians, numbering one hundred and seventy-five, are pagans, and they are not much interested in religion.

LONG PLAIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of the Assiniboine River, fifteen miles west of Portage la Prairie. It has an area of ten thousand eight hundred and seventy acres.

This reserve is pretty well adapted for farming, the soil is of a light sand, but better land is found in the river valley where the soil is very good. The greater part of the reserve is wood and hay meadow alternating. These Indians have good stock and take good care of it.

Resources.—The principal resources are hunting, digging senega root, and cattle-raising.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are thirty-seven men, forty-seven women and fifty-two children, making a total of one hundred and thirty-six. There were eleven births and six deaths; nine joined the band and seven left it: making an increase of seven over last year. In the majority of cases the deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is pretty good. There were no infectious diseases among them, and they generally keep their premises clean. The diseases most prevalent were whooping cough and consumption.

Occupation.—A number of this band farm, they cultivate one hundred and fifty-seven acres. Some of these Indians work for the farmers when harvesting and threshing, and receive good wages for their labour, and during the winter months they cut and haul firewood to market.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The members of this band have good stock, which is in fine condition. A few of them have thatched roofs on their houses, others have nothing but flat mud roofs yet. Their implements were getting pretty well used up, as they had them for a number of years. New ones were given them this year and they are careful of them.

Education.—This band has no school on its reserve yet, but lately these Indians have expressed themselves in favour of accepting a school for their children, as they have at least eighteen children of school age.

Religion.—With the exception of two Indians that belong to the Church of England and two to the Roman Catholic Church, they are all pagans.

SWAN LAKE AND GARDEN BANDS.

The larger number of these Indians formerly constituting one band have settled down at Swan Lake and the smaller number at Indian Gardens.

SWAN LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of Swan Lake, in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, in the province of Manitoba.

It contains eleven thousand eight hundred and three acres. This reserve is very well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is plenty of hay and a fine spring creek running through it and a large amount of good clean prairie with a gravelly subsoil well adapted for grain-raising. The only drawback is that the country in the neighbourhood of Swan Lake is subject to early frosts.

INDIAN GARDENS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine River. It comprises section 11 in township 9, range 9, west of the 1st principal meridian, in the province of Manitoba, and contains six hundred and forty acres.

Resources.—This small reserve is well adapted for farming, especially wheat growing, the soil is of the very best quality, and the crops come in early; but it is not suitable for stock, as there is no hay on it, and, the "Herd Law" being in force, the cattle are not allowed to run at large.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Tribe.—These Indians are also Chippewas.

Vital Statistics.—There are twenty-nine men, thirty-nine women and fifty-two children, making a total of one hundred and twenty. There were three births and five deaths, five joined the band and two left it, making an increase of one over last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians is good, and no infectious disease appeared among them during the year. They keep their premises clean, and the few deaths that occurred were from natural causes.

Occupation.—Five of the band reside at the Indian Gardens, and ten of those residing at Swan Lake farm each from five to twenty and thirty acres, and last season they had a good crop, but at Swan Lake the crops were impaired by frost. When not engaged at their own crop, some of them dig snake root and others work for the farmers in time of harvest and threshing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The members of this band have not as many cattle as the other band, owing to the fact that they have not enough hay on their reserve, and in consequence they lose some of them nearly every winter. They have no good buildings on their reserves; the dwellings are all log shanties with flat mud roofs. Their implements are in fairly good condition, as their chief, Yellow Quill, is careful of them.

Education.—This band has no school. These Indians are very much opposed to education, and will not allow any denomination to come on their reserves to open a school.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans, and are very much opposed to having clergymen, or anybody else, come among them.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Indians are a very law-abiding people, and industrious in the pursuit of their occupations. The progress of recent years has been very creditable. Indians who a few years ago had only their furs and fish to rely upon have by their industry acquired a considerable number of cattle, horses, implements and other personal property. They are energetic, and put up large quantities of hay in the summer, when practicable, for winter use.

Last winter quite a number of cattle, however, were lost owing to the insufficiency of hay caused by the encroaching waters of Lake Manitoba, and this year, the lake being still higher, considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining hay. Many of the Indians have, during the year, built substantial boats, for which a ready market is found on their reserves.

Temperance and Morality.—There is little, if any, intemperance; and the morality is improving.

General Remarks.—The Indians are fast becoming more civilized and self-sustaining. The indoor life shows much more refinement, and many of the houses are supplied with good cooking stoves; open chimneys and fireplaces are found in every house, also cooking utensils, dishes, ordinary beds, tables, chairs, cupboards and clocks. With a few exceptions I found their houses clean and well kept when I inspected them last winter. The Indians live mostly under canvas in the summer months, and it may reasonably be supposed that this conduces greatly towards their general good health, especially as the houses are lime-washed before being occupied in the winter and again when leaving in the spring. English is taught in all the schools, and the children are fast learning to speak the language. In the instruction of the children the lessons are interspersed with singing, and an effort is made to make the studies as interesting to the pupils as possible. There is a competent staff of teachers, and the progress of the children indicates energy, patience and perseverance on their part, and I must admit that I have been well supported during the year by said teachers in the general management of their respective reserves in the Manitowapah Agency. The teachers are all liberally supplied with medicine to be dispensed in cases of sickness, and the results have been thoroughly satisfactory. The health of the Indians on the whole is fairly good.

It will be observed that I have massed my general remarks on "Characteristics" for all the reserves. This is owing to the fact that the same remarks apply to all the Indians

in my two agencies. The Ebb and Flow Lake and Crane River Indians have, however, made more marked improvement than the others. This year Mr. Inspector Marlatt and the Medical Superintendent for my agencies, Dr. Frank B. Lundy, accompanied me while making the annuity payments in the Manitowapah Agency, which proved of great advantage and benefit to the Indians. The doctor vaccinated all the Indians who had not been vaccinated before, and attended promptly to all cases that came before him, to the great satisfaction of the Indians. In conclusion I would say that no effort on my part has been spared in doing all in my power to carry out the instructions of the department, and in enforcing proper submission to the authorities. I have, at the same time, been very particular that the Indians' wants and comforts were attended to, and have endeavoured, not without success, to advance their civilization.

I have, &c.,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

RAT PORTAGE INSPECTORATE,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 12th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, showing the condition of the various bands in this inspectorate, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Poplar Point, on Lac des Mille Lacs. It contains an area of two thousand nine hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty six, consisting of sixteen men, fifteen women, twenty-four boys and thirty-one girls. During the year there were three births and two deaths: one woman was transferred to the Robinson Treaty, another has married a member of the Fort William Band, five absent last year have returned home.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band during the past year has been good. The great majority are very clean in their persons. The water supply from the lake is good. The garbage around their wigwams and houses was burned. Their camp is in good condition as well as their premises.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this band are fishing and hunting for home consumption and sale. These Indians secure employment at odd jobs of work with prospectors in the mining districts.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are few in number and small. They are built of logs, and of altogether too small dimensions to allow of the proper accommodation of the occupants. The buildings are occupied only during the winter months, with the exception of Kaskebinance's house, which he occupies permanently. The other Indians, from the beginning of the spring till late in fall, live in wig-

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wams along the shore of the lake. Of stock and agricultural implements they practically have none.

Education.—There are twenty-four children of school age in the band. There is no school on this reserve, and the Indians do not seem anxious to have one, although they erected the walls for a school-house three years ago, and the same are still standing.

Religion.—There is no church or missionary on the reserve. All the Indians are pagans.

Characteristics.—The main characteristics of this band are unwillingness to engage in any work for any length of time and indolence while at home.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band adhere to the principles of temperance and morality as well as can be expected.

KAWAWIAGAMOK BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Kanninpininamkoka Lake, on the Kawawiagamok River. It contains an area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The band has a population of twenty-seven, consisting of eight men, seven women, eight boys and four girls. During the year there were two births and one death, and two persons absent for some time returned to the reserve.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. Only a few show cleanliness of their person. The others are very dirty and ragged. There has not been any contagious disease. The majority were vaccinated three years ago. The others, owing to their roaming habits, could not be operated upon.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians do not cultivate the soil at all ; they depend entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—There is only one small log building on the reserve, the property of the chief. The Indians have no stock whatever, and the few small implements on hand are adequate for their wants.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve, and this band has no desire to educate the few children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics.—These Indians do not seem anxious to improve their condition. They are law-abiding and quiet in their manner.

Temperance and Morality.—They are generally temperate, and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Little Wabigoon Lake. It contains an area of twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-two acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is eighty-six, consisting of thirteen men, twenty-four women, twenty-six boys and twenty-three girls. During the year there have been three births and two deaths, making an increase of one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians during the past year has been fairly good ; there was no serious case of sickness nor contagious disease. All the garbage has been removed and burnt, and their houses and surroundings are kept fairly clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are fishing and hunting for home consumption and sale ; also odd jobs of work with prospectors in the mining district, and the making of birch bark canoes.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Most of the buildings are composed of logs. There are a few frame buildings. The dwelling houses are mostly whitewashed and kept in a very neat condition. This band has no stock. The few agricultural implements, consisting of ploughs and harrows, are in good condition.

Education.—There is one school on this reserve. The number of children of school age is twenty-seven. The school is under the supervision of the Church of England, and very fair progress is being made in the education of the children, on account of the anxiety of some of the Indians to have their children educated, and to have them attend school more regularly than is usually the case with Indian children.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans. The Church of England has a missionary station near this reserve, which the incumbent visits for the spiritual welfare of this band.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are slowly improving.

Temperance and Morality.—In the matter of temperance they have improved, while morally their conduct is fair.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the lake of the same name. It contains an area of eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-two acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve contains much good merchantable timber. The lake and small streams are well stocked with various species of fish, while game and fur-bearing animals are numerous throughout the country.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-one, consisting of eighteen men, thirteen women, sixteen boys and fourteen girls. During the year there were two births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band is good. There was no serious sickness during the year, and sanitary precautions are attended to.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians make a living by hunting and fishing. Berry-picking is also one of their principal resources. They live also on the product of their gardens.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Their dwelling houses, mostly of log, are comfortable and have been much improved, especially by those residing continuously on the reserve. With the lumber supplied to them they are now making them larger, with good sized windows, doors and other comforts. A young bull has been supplied to their stock, and the same is in good condition and well attended to. Of agricultural implements there are a few, consisting of ploughs, harrows and hoes. These are well cared for.

Education.—A school-house has been erected on this reserve. There are eleven children of school age, but no teacher has been appointed to take charge of the school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are gradually improving, particularly Councillor Keewaycabometing, whose house is comfortable, contains good furniture and a sewing-machine, and is very clean.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are generally temperate and respect the laws of morality fairly well.

FRENCHMAN'S HEAD BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated near Lac Seul. It contains an area of twenty-four thousand acres.

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Natural Features.—This reserve is well timbered with poplar, birch and spruce. Some portions are good for farming. On the swamp at low water there is an almost inexhaustible supply of hay.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and ninety, consisting of forty-five men, forty-three women, fifty-three boys and forty-nine girls. During the year there were eleven births and eight deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the members of this band has been fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula among them, and sanitary measures have been put into effect.

Resources and Occupation.—The chief means of livelihood of these Indians is hunting and fishing. The young men are employed as guides and canoemen by prospectors, and some are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders. They attend to their gardens, and appear also to be making some progress in the art of building.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Most of the dwellings are of logs and are in good repair. The outbuildings are not as good as could be wished. Their stock, which consists of a few cows, a bull and a few young animals, is in good condition and well cared for. Their farming implements are sufficient for the requirements of the band.

Education.—There are thirty-nine children of an age to attend school, but several are most of the time absent with their parents from the reserve, and only attend school during annuity payments; therefore the attendance is irregular, thus making it exceedingly difficult to make progress.

Religion.—Nearly three-fourths of the members of this band belong to the Church of England, the remainder being Roman Catholics. The Church of England has a church, a manse and a missionary on the reserve, and regular services are held, which are well attended by the adherents of that Church.

Characteristics.—These Indians appear to be unusually hardy, as evidenced by the arduous work they perform with the paddle and in portaging, their ability in the former respect being superior to anything I have ever seen.

Temperance and Morality.—In general they adhere to the principles of temperance and morality as well as can be expected.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Lac Seul. It contains an area of twenty-five thousand acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is three hundred and thirty-one, consisting of sixty-nine men, sixty-seven women, one hundred and five boys and ninety girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is usually good; there are a few cases of scrofula among them. Due care is taken as to their sanitary condition. A number of children were vaccinated last fall.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources are an abundance of fish, especially whitefish, game indigenous to the district, and fur-bearing animals. The occupations in the main are hunting, fishing and trapping, and attending to their potato patch. Some of the young men find employment with the Hudson's Bay Company, traders, and prospectors.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses on this reserve are all built of logs and above the average and more or less substantially well built. These Indians appear to take more interest in the erection of good, comfortable houses, almost every family having stoves and having abandoned the open fireplaces. This is a mistake, because they are doing away with a good source of ventilation. Their stock is in good condition and well cared for. Their agricultural implements, consisting of ploughs and harrows, are properly stored.

Education.—The Indians of this band take more interest in the education of their children than the majority of the Indians in this treaty, and the result shows fairly good progress. Several of their children are pupils of the Rupert's Land Industrial School.

Religion.—The great majority are members of the Church of England. That denomination has a mission station and church near the reserve, and the services are well attend.

Characteristics.—These Indians are well-meaning and very intelligent. They have greatly improved their habitations, surroundings and mode of living.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and not inclined to immorality.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Wabuskang Lake. It contains an area of eight thousand and forty-two acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—There are sixty-five persons in the band, seventeen men, seventeen women, eleven boys and twenty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the Indians on this reserve are healthy and free from contagious diseases; their houses are clean, and no garbage can be seen around them. Several drains have been made which carry all the water coming from the hills to the lake, so the ground is always dry and clean.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians hunt and fish. Every family puts in a small area of corn and potatoes and a little garden. A few are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and other traders.

Buildings and Implements.—There are a few good log houses on this reserve, covered with shingles, which are well kept and tidy, especially those of Chief Pierrot and his two brothers Francis and Alexander. Their equipment of small implements' is sufficient and well cared for.

Education.—There are only thirteen children of school age in this band. The school has been closed for want of a teacher.

Religion.—In this band there are twenty-seven belonging to the Church of England, five Roman Catholics and thirty-three pagans.

Characteristics.—The majority of these Indians are industrious. They are a law-abiding people and some have improved fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule they are temperate and appear to respect the laws of morality.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the English River. It has an area of ten thousand two hundred and forty-four acres.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band numbers ninety-eight, consisting of twenty-one men, twenty-three women, thirty-one boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of Councillor Ocheck's wife, who has been laid up for upwards of three years, all the Indian of this band are healthy. They have been slow in adopting the sanitary measures over and over again inculcated for their benefit, and they are still not too clean in their persons and about their premises. But this remark happily does not apply to the entire band.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing and picking berries are the main occupations of the members of this band.

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Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings consist of small log houses, not too comfortable, but fairly built. They do not occupy these dwellings during the spring and summer months, living in their wigwams. The few animals in their possession are well attended to.

Education.—The school has been closed for want of attendance and on account of the indifference manifested by the majority of the Indians regarding education.

Religion.—There are fifty-four Roman Catholics, ten members of the Church of England, and thirty-four pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have made less progress than the Indians of other reserves, owing to their indolence and inclination to go on in the same quiet style. Although poor, they are more contented than the generality of Indians in better circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—The same remarks under this heading apply to this band as to the Wabuskang Band.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, Nos. 38 A, B and C. The two former are situated about six and ten miles from Rat Portage, and the latter on the Winnipeg River, about ten miles from Rat Portage. They contain an area of twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—They have a population of one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of thirty-six men, thirty-nine women, forty-four boys and thirty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is fairly good. Consumption is the most prevalent disease. Sanitary precautions have been enforced with difficulty, and it will take a long time to persuade these Indians to adopt sanitary measures. They do not occupy their houses during the spring and summer months.

Resources and Occupation.—The reserves on the lake are rocky. There is little doubt that more good mines will be discovered on them like the Sultana on Reserve B. The one situated on the Winnipeg River has good farming land. These Indians have small gardens of potatoes and corn. They fish and hunt for a living. Most of them are employed during the winter cutting cordwood, and some as guides and canoemen.

Buildings and Stock.—Only a few dwellings might be considered fairly good, the general character of their houses is poor. The fragment of the band living on the river reserve have two working oxen in fairly good condition.

Education.—There is a day school on Reserve No. 38 C, but the attendance is irregular; consequently little progress has been made. A few of the children are pupils of the boarding school near Rat Portage.

Religion.—Two-thirds of this band are pagans. The teacher is a catechist of the Church of England, and holds service in the school-house. The Roman Catholics are visited by Rev. Father Cahill, who attends to their spiritual welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—A great number of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor, and a constant watch is required when they come up to town. Several arrests have been made during the year of the culprits, and those who have supplied them with intoxicants have also been arrested and convicted. Some of them, also, are immoral.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 39.

Reserve.—The members of this band reside on Shoal Lake. Part of this reserve is in Manitoba. Its area is nine thousand nine hundred and forty six acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is timbered with cedar and spruce. Good mining locations have been found on it.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is eighty-one, consisting of twenty-two women, twenty-one men, sixteen boys and twenty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The members of this band are fairly healthy, although slow in adopting the sanitary measures over and over again inculcated for their benefit. There has been no epidemic or infectious disease among them.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians depend chiefly on hunting and fishing for a living. With the exception of planting corn and potatoes, no farming is done by any of them.

Buildings.—The usual log house forms the winter quarters for these Indians, but in summer they live in wigwams. The houses are fairly well made, and show improvement as to cleanliness.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve, and only thirteen children of school age. These Indians are indifferent as regards education.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule they are temperate and moral.

Characteristics.—Some of these Indians are industrious, while others are indolent and wander about from one part of the district to another.

SHOAL LAKE BAND, No. 40.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Shoal Lake; the area is six thousand seven hundred and sixty-two acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is timbered with cedar, birch and spruce. Good mine indications have been found on it.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is sixty-one, consisting of fourteen men, fourteen women, seventeen boys and sixteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Like their neighbours at Shoal Lake, Band No. 39, these Indians are slow to become clean and tidy. Their health is fairly good.

Resources and Occupation.—Fishing and hunting are their principal resources. They attend to their gardens, gather berries and rice, and also work in wood camps.

Buildings.—Their houses are poor; they are used as winter quarters only, in summer the Indians live in wigwams.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve, although there are twenty-four children of school age, but the Indians do not seem anxious to have a school.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics.—Some of the Indians are industrious, but the majority are inclined to be indolent; they are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been much improvement in the former respect, though there is room for more; the Indians are also becoming more moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 37.

Reserves.—This band has several reserves, but the Indians reside on only two, one at the entrance of Rainy River, and the other at the North-west Angle. The area of their reserve is twenty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are timbered with poplar, birch and spruce; some portions are good for farming, and on the swamp lands the Indians obtain large quantities of hay when the water is low.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

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Population.—The population of this reserve is one hundred and nineteen, consisting of twenty-four men, twenty-eight women, twenty-six boys and forty-one girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good. There are a few cases of scrofula, but no epidemic disease among them. There is a little improvement in the cleanliness of some of the houses.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are hunters and trappers. Several get employment during the summer from the fish companies. They plant corn and potatoes and a few small seeds.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwellings are of the ordinary kind of log houses, poorly built and not very comfortable. They occupy them during the winter months only. Their stock suffered last winter for want of hay and on account of the indolent and roaming habits of the Indians.

Education.—There is no school on the reserve. There are twenty-nine children of school age, but these Indians are not anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—The members of this band are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though some of these Indians are industrious, not much can be said of their progress. Their time is too much taken up in wandering around the lake in indolence ; therefore their condition is far from improving.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule, they are not given to liquor, and are generally moral, owing to the isolation of their reserve.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 33.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band reside at the North-west Angle. They have several other small reserves. The area of the same is four thousand six hundred and eight acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers fifty-four, consisting of twelve men, sixteen women, twelve boys and fourteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. There is no epidemic among them, and their sanitary condition has materially improved.

Resources and Occupation.—Their chief resource is hunting. Some are employed by the fishing companies and others by explorers.

Buildings and Stock.—They have only a few buildings for their winter quarters, built of log, which need improvement, but are fairly clean. They have no stock.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve ; there are only ten children of school age, and their parents do not seem anxious to educate them.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of them are more or less intelligent and seem anxious to better their condition. They are law-abiding and quiet in their manner.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians, living as they do far from the town, are not thrown much in the way of temptation, and I believe that they are on the whole temperate and moral.

NORTH-WEST ANGLE BAND, No. 34.

Reserve.—These Indians have several reserves. They reside on one of their reserves, about three miles from Assabascasing payment grounds on Gull Bay. The total area of their several reserves is five thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is twenty-two, consisting of seven men, nine women, one boy and five girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good, and their sanitary condition is also good.

Resources and Occupation.—They hunt and fish for a living, and attend to their gardens. Some are employed by contractors, cutting cordwood for steamers.

Buildings and Stock.—Their few log houses are fairly comfortable and are kept clean. Their stock is well cared for and in good condition.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve. There are only three children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Councillor Weniteecoos, in particular, has made considerable advancement. He has a large garden. All their cattle are properly attended to.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of these Indians are addicted to liquor, but as a rule they are temperate and moral.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located on Buffalo Bay, Lake of the Woods, and is in the province of Manitoba. Its area is four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six acres.

Natural Features.—The reserve is well timbered with different kinds of wood, and its land is good for farming, with an abundance of hay land.

Population.—The population of this band is fifty-one, consisting of nine men, thirteen women, twelve boys and seventeen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is fairly good and they are exempt from contagious disease. Sanitary instructions are in general complied with.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal resources are hunting and fishing. Several of them are employed by American fishermen. They attend properly to their gardens, mostly planted with corn and potatoes.

Buildings and Stock.—Their dwelling-houses, built of logs, are of a fair size and well constructed, and fairly clean. Their stock consists of a few horses.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Sixteen children are of school age. These Indians are very indifferent in regard to education.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few good workers in this band, but there are also those who are indolent. Aneemekeese and Maishnanaqueba have improved their habitations considerably of late, and they are kept clean and neat.

Temperance and Morality.—As far as I can learn, these Indians are temperate and moral.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have nine separate reserves, but they reside on only two: Big Island and 31 A, on the south end of the large peninsula. The area of these reserves is ten thousand three hundred and sixty acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The combined population of these reserves is one hundred and forty-one, consisting of thirty men, thirty-three women, forty-eight boys and thirty girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been very good. The sanitary instructions have been fairly followed. With the exception of a few cases of scrofula, there has been no epidemic disease among them, and as a rule their houses are kept fairly clean.

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Resources and Occupation.—Hunting is the principal resource of these Indians. Some are employed in cutting cordwood for steamers, and during the summer by fishermen and explorers.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings—the majority of them—are in a fairly good state of repair, but are small and not very comfortable. Their stock is well kept.

Education.—There are thirty-six children of an age to attend school, but there is no school on the reserve. These Indians do not seem anxious for the education of their children.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are peaceful and law-abiding. Their progress is greatly hindered by indolence.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—Several of them are addicted to liquor, but as a rule the majority are temperate and moral.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has several separate reserves, but the Indians reside on only two, one at Whitefish Bay, the other at Yellow Girl Bay. The combined area of these reserves is nine thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is fifty-one, consisting of twelve men, thirteen women, ten boys and sixteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians have been slow in adopting the sanitary measures over and over again inculcated for their benefit; consequently they have suffered. But this happily does not apply to the entire band. Those living at Gull Bay are better in this respect in keeping their houses and premises clean.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, gardening and boating are the chief employments of this band. Some work at the Regina Mine, (which is in the vicinity of the reserve), cutting cordwood.

Buildings and Stock.—The general character of the houses is poor and dilapidated. Their little stock of cattle is in good condition.

Education.—The school on the reserve has been closed for want of attendance. Some of the children attend the Indian boarding school at Rat Portage.

Religion.—There are six Roman Catholics belonging to this band, the others are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Speaking generally, the Indians of this band are indifferent. I do not know an instance where any one of them can be said to be getting poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—Many are addicted to strong drink and will, when they get the chance, imbibe freely. Several persons have been fined for supplying them with liquor. Their morality, so far as I can discern, compares favourably with that of other bands.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band has nine reserves. The Indians reside on a large reserve near Turtle Portage, and on Reserve 35A, on the north-east shore of Lake of the Woods, Grassy River. The combined area of these reserves is seventeen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are well timbered with merchantable wood.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and ninety-two—thirty-eight men, fifty women, forty-two boys, and sixty-two girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band was fairly good during the year; there was no epidemic disease among them. These Indians are slow to become clean and tidy, but they are urged to improve by the new school teacher.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are their principal resources. Some of them were employed by lumbermen in cutting cordwood for steamers, and by the Fishing Company.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log houses are in good repair and kept fairly clean. Their stables, also and their stock of horses and cattle are kept in good condition.

Education.—There is one school under Government control on the Assabaska Reserve. Twenty-two children of age to attend school live in the vicinity, but the attendance is very irregular, as the children must leave with their parents when they go hunting; therefore their progress is nil.

Religion.—All the members of this band are pagans, and are very much opposed to the clergy of any denomination visiting their reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a number of very good workers in this band, but the great majority are indolent and like to wander about.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of this band are apparently fond of intoxicants. Two white men were convicted of supplying liquor to them, and it is needless to say that the Indians have been supplied with it on other occasions, but were not detected. I have heard that some members of the band are not as moral as they ought to be.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserve.—This band has several reserves and the Indians reside on Islington, Swan Lake and "One Man" Reserves. The combined area of these reserves is twenty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-one acres.

Natural Features.—These reserves are fairly well adapted for farming and stock-raising, as there is good pasture and meadow land within their borders. Potatoes and other roots do fairly well. Game is plentiful, and fish in the lakes that are within accessible distance of these reserves.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven—forty men, forty-one women, thirty-nine boys and thirty-seven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There are several cases of chronic disease, but the general health of the Indians is good. Their houses are fairly clean, and sanitary instructions are followed.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are all hunters. Some are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. They attend to their gardens, and also gather a large quantity of blueberries.

Buildings and Stock.—Their log houses are well built, clean and tidy. Several new houses have been built during the year. Their stock of cattle is in good condition and better attended to.

Education.—This band has a day school on the Islington Reserve, but the attendance is irregular. Some of the children are enrolled in the Rupert's Land and St. Boniface Industrial Schools in Manitoba.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church near the reserve, with a resident minister. There are one hundred and twenty-nine members of the Church of England, a few Roman Catholics, and the remainder are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although no great strides have been made by the members of this band, they are depending more upon their own exertions and are year by year making their dwellings more comfortable by adding furniture, such as bedsteads, tables and chairs, and keeping them clean and tidy; and in this connection I am pleased to mention the names of David William, Michel Sandon, and James McDonald.

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Temperance and Morality.—There are four or five members of this band who, I believe, would take intoxicants if opportunity offered, but as a rule these Indians are temperate. Although there may be some immorality among themselves, I do not think that any of this is for gain.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Coutcheeching Agency on the 1st September.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings are situated on Pither's Point, about three miles from Fort Frances (which is the nearest and most available post office), on the margin of Rainy Lake, and in consequence of their position form a most agreeable place of residence. Then there are the agent's residence, the agency office, storehouse, barn, stable, and wood shed; all these latter named buildings are in a fairly good condition of repair.

Agency Office.—I audited the receipts and issues of supplies, bringing out balances of each account in the ledger, and took stock of the goods in store, and everything came out true to weight and agreed to the balance shown to be on hand in the ledger. The flour was of excellent quality, and the bacon was also of good quality. I audited the cash book and found all cash and cheques entered as received and all paid out again and supported by receipts and values. The letter book was indexed to date and all other papers properly filed.

Reserves.—The following are the names of the reserves within this agency:—

Hungry Hall, No. 1 and No. 2; Long Sault, No. 1 and No. 2; Manitou, No. 1 and No. 2; Little Forks; Coutcheeching; Stangecoming; Naicatchewenin; Nickickonsemenecanning; Rivière la Seine; and Lac la Croix.

The total area of all these reserves is sixty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-six acres.

Natural Features.—The reserves on the Rainy River are mostly good farming land. They also afford good fishing and hunting. There is some pine on Rivière la Seine and a larger quantity on Nickickonsemenecanning Reserve. The other reserves on Rainy Lake are rocky, as well as that on Lac la Croix; there is little doubt that good mines will be discovered on some of them, as good locations have been found adjoining.

Tribe or Nation.—All the members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, No. 1 AND No. 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are at the mouth of Rainy River.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is sixty-five, consisting of seventeen men, twenty-six women, eleven boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy and they were not visited by epidemics. Sanitary precautions are insisted upon. Their houses are generally clean. All Indians were vaccinated. Their being away from the houses they occupy in winter has a good effect on their health.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some got work in the saw-mills and booms in the vicinity of the reserves; they also attend to their gardens.

Buildings and Stock.—Very little has been done in building. Their old log houses are in fairly good repair, the principal defect of the buildings being in the roofs, which are all covered with cedar bark. Their stock is in good condition and well provided for.

Education.—There is no school-house on these reserves. One was opened years ago, but closed for want of attendance. There are only ten children of school age.

Religion.—All the members of these bands are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—On account of their nomadic habits, little progress, if any, has been made by these Indians of late years. They are too close to the international boundary, to which they pay frequent visits in detriment to their welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—A certain number of these Indians I believe to be both temperate and moral, but a great number, I fear, are both intemperate and immoral.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and one, consisting of twenty-five men, thirty-three women, nineteen boys and twenty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these bands has been fairly good, there having been no epidemics that I am aware of during the year. Consumption and scrofula are the most common diseases. The affliction is gradually disappearing, however, through better morality, plenty of medicines and the survival of the fittest.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are mostly engaged in hunting, attending to their gardens, keeping their houses in repair, and some are employed by the lumbermen as guides in the rapids, and helping the white settlers on their farms.

Buildings and Stock.—A remarkable improvement is noticed in their houses; some are comfortable and well kept, covered with shingles, and they have suitable furniture. Their horses and cattle are well attended to, and good stables have been erected for them.

Education.—There are eighteen of an age to attend school. The school is conducted under the direction of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, with fair progress, but the attendance is somewhat irregular.

Religion.—The Church of England has a church and a resident missionary on this reserve, with but few adherents; the great majority are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are some members of these bands who will take intoxicants whenever they can procure them, and being so close to the international boundary gives them ample opportunities to procure the same. As to morality, there has been improvement in this respect, though there is room for a great deal more.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated on the north bank of the Rainy River, opposite the rapids of that name.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of these bands belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty-three, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-seven women, forty-eight boys and twenty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year. There has been no epidemic or contagious disease among them, unless consumption can be classed with the latter. There is improvement in the cleanliness of many of the houses.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, working as farm hands for white settlers, guides to lumbermen, hunting and fishing, are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings and Stock.—Their houses are of log, some covered with shingles and others with cedar bark; they are comfortable and fairly well kept. Stables are small but kept clean. Their cattle and horses are well provided for.

Education.—The children of school age number sixteen, but the attendance at school is irregular. Very little interest is taken by the parents in the education of their children.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Religion.—Nine only are members of the Church of England, the rest are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are slowly but surely changing under the pressure of circumstances. As the chances of success in hunting and fishing grow gradually less, they take more kindly to farming, and their little fields bear comparison favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians are addicted to liquor, and the proximity of the reserves to the American boundary gives opportunity for smuggling intoxicants to them. In reference to morality they are the same as in other places where there are a large number of whites in constant relation with them.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of Rainy River, twelve miles distant from Fort Frances.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is fifty-two, consisting of eleven men, seventeen women, thirteen boys and eleven girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These Indians are healthy, and they were not visited by epidemics. Sanitary measures are carried out by them. They have all been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources of these Indians are hunting, fishing, attending to their gardens, and working on farm lands for white settlers.

Buildings and Stock.—There are some improvements in the buildings, at least so far as the inside is concerned, and several of the smaller buildings are comfortable inside and nicely kept. The few head of cattle and ponies kept by the Indians are in good condition and well provided for.

Education.—There is a substantial school-house on this reserve, but I regret to say that the same state of affairs exists here; for want of a teacher and attendance the school was closed part of the year, and consequently there was little progress made by the children. There are only twelve children of age to attend school.

Religion.—With the exception of four, who are members of the Church of England, these Indians are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding. Some of them are fairly industrious, but, owing to their improvidence, they do not appear to make much progress in material welfare.

Temperance and Morality.—There are many of them who do not make use of intoxicants, but others will, if they can get them. Their morality has improved.

COUTCHEECHING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, near Fort Frances.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians nominally belong to the Ojibbewa tribe, but many are half-breeds with a large admixture of French blood.

Population.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty-three—twenty-nine men, forty-three women, thirty-two boys and twenty-nine girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the year; in fact, I believe quite as good as that of the whites living in the vicinity. They are free of epidemic diseases, and all have been vaccinated. The houses and premises are for the most part kept clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band, like most other Indians, would rather do almost any other work than cultivate the land; some, however, raise fairly good crops of oats and potatoes, but for the most part they hunt and fish and

work at lumbering, helping to chop logs for white men during the winter; some few others are employed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Buildings and Stock.—Some of their buildings are frame, boarded and shingled; but the majority are of log, fairly comfortable and whitewashed inside, with some furniture. As the Indians on the reserve own ponies and cattle, they have built themselves barns for their hay, which are an improvement.

Education.—There is one school on the reserve, and the pupils are making fair progress. Good discipline is enforced. The full blood Indians of this band are careless about the education of their children. Even those living in proximity to the school are not regular attendants.

Religion.—This band is composed of one hundred and two Roman Catholics, five of the Church of England and twenty-six pagans. There is no church situated on the reserve, but the Roman Catholic priest stationed at Fort Frances holds service every alternate Sunday in the school-house, which is well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding. They are mostly self-supporting. They are not becoming either richer or poorer.

Temperance and Morality.—As a rule these Indians are temperate, and if the law of temperance is violated by them, it is because they frequently visit the adjacent town, where they find half-breeds and even white men who supply them with intoxicants. I regret to say that there are a few cases of immorality in this band, and this even the priest cannot put a stop to.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Rainy Lake, about eight miles from Fort Frances.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is forty-seven—eight men, nine women, eleven boys and nineteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians is good. None of them occupy their dwellings during the spring and summer months; this has a good effect on their general health. All have been vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—The members of this band live by hunting and fishing and attending to their little gardens.

Buildings and Stock.—There are only a few log buildings on this reserve. With the exception of Natawins' dwelling they have a miserable appearance with their poles and cedar bark roofs. The chief has the wall of a new house erected near his old one and has promised to build it as indicated to him.

Education.—A good substantial school-house was built on this reserve a few years ago, under the supervision of Rev. Father Cahill, but it had to be closed for want of attendance. The parents are not interested in education.

Religion.—With the exception of three members of the band, who are Roman Catholics, these Indians are all pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding but indolent, and although they are poor they seem contented.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in this respect is satisfactory.

NAICATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve upon which these Indians reside is situated on North-west Bay, Rainy Lake.

Tribe or Nation.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is fifty-three—ten men, fifteen women, thirteen boys and fifteen girls.

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Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians as a whole has been good. One of their members has been sick upwards of two years with consumption. They have been free from epidemic disease.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal occupations are hunting, fishing and attending to their gardens.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings, which are built of logs, are, I regret to say, of inferior character, only two are covered with shingles, the others with poles and cedar bark. They are, however, fairly clean. The only two head of cattle in their possession are well provided for.

Education—There is no school-house on this reserve, and only ten children of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—I cannot say that the Indians of this band are either industrious or indolent, but they do not appear to make much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—In the band itself the principles of morality and temperance are fairly well observed.

NICKICKISOMENECANING BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve on which these Indians reside is situated on Porter Inlet, Red Gut Bay, Rainy River.

Tribe or Nation.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population is sixty-eight—twelve men, nineteen women, twenty-two boys and fifteen girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year the health of this band has been fairly good. They have not suffered from disease of any moment. Sanitary precautions in the way of premises being kept clean have been pointed out and urged, and in most cases have been observed, but not in all cases.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal resources and occupations of this band are hunting and fishing. A few work with prospectors and in lumber camps.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are of log, some covered with poles and mud, and others with cedar bark. The dwelling-houses are fairly clean, but this cannot be said of their stables.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve. Twelve children are of age to attend school.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Without saying that the members of this band are as industrious as could be desired, they compare favorably with some of the best in the district, but an exception must be made in favour of Councillor Windegoes, who is a hard worker. He has cleared about five acres of land during the last three years, most of which is planted with potatoes, corn and different seeds.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character in these respects is altogether satisfactory.

RIVIÈRE LA SEINE BAND.

Reserve—The Indians of this band reside on two reserves. One situated near the mouth of the river of that name, and the chief with a few followers near Sturgeon Falls.

Tribe or Nation.—They are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and forty-two—twenty seven men, thirty one women, forty boys and forty-four girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band may be considered fairly good, though at the time of my visit there were a few cases of sickness. Nothing of an epidemic nature has affected the band and they ignore all sanitary precautions.

Resources and Occupation.—The majority of this band engage in hunting and fishing. Some find work in the several mines in operation on this river, in chopping wood and other manual labor.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings are small, made of logs and quite insufficient for the number of occupants. They were all deserted at the time of my visit and left in a filthy condition.

Education.—There is no school on these reserves. Twenty children are of age to attend school, but the parents are indifferent in regard to education.

Religion.—All the Indians of this band are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although some cultivate a kind of garden, the main characteristics of this band are indolence and a disregard for cleanliness.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character in these respects is altogether unsatisfactory. Their intercourse with miners and shantymen gives them the opportunity of getting liquor when required.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Namaka River, and on the lake of that name.

Tribe or Nation—The Indians of this reserve are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and five—eighteen men, thirty women, twenty-one boys and thirty-six girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians, so far as it could be ascertained is fairly good. They are visited only once a year, during payment of annuity money, and very little is seen of them after, as they then start on their various pursuits.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing and planting small gardens of potatoes and corn.

Buildings.—These, I regret to say, are of inferior character, built of logs and covered with bark. There is no prospect of much improvement in this respect. They do not occupy their dwelling-houses during the spring and summer months.

Education.—There is no school-house on this reserve, though twenty children are of age to attend school, but their parents are indifferent in regard to education.

Religion.—Only ten members of this band are Roman Catholics, the rest are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The main characteristics of this band are indolence and a disregard for cleanliness.

Temperance and Morality.—In the band itself the principles of morality and temperance are fairly well observed.

General Remarks.—The past year was marked by an absence of epidemic diseases amongst the Indians of this inspectorate. With a fair return of the fur catch the proceeds of their occupations were satisfactory.

I have &c.,

L. J. ARTHUR LÉVÉQUE,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

MEDICAL REPORT,

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 30th June, 1898

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I have visited all the reserves under my care during the year.

In July I visited the treaty payment at Assabaskashing and remained a week among the Indians, attending to all the sick and vaccinating all those that required to

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have it done. I found very few cases of venereal disease, which was so prevalent among them some years ago.

In August I visited Eagle Lake where there were a few sick with sore throat and quinsy.

In September I visited Wabigoon and attended to all that required treatment. At Frenchman's Head I found a number sick with fever. I remained all one day with them on the reserve and attended to them and left medicine with the schoolmaster for their use when required.

At Lac Seul I found a good many sick with coughs, spitting blood and rheumatism. Consumption seems to be getting more prevalent among these Indians than formerly.

At Wasbuskang I found very little sickness among them. I vaccinated all that required vaccinating.

At Grassy Narrows I found a large number sick with scrofula and sore throat. I attended them and left medicine for their use.

At One Man's Lake I visited all the wigwams and attended a few for coughs and rheumatism and some children for brain fever.

At White Dog I visited all the houses and attended to all the sick and left medicine with the schoolmaster for their use when required.

At the Dalles there has been a good deal of sickness among the children; several of them having brain fever and sore throat.

In December I visited Clear Water Bay to attend a case supposed to be small-pox; on my arrival there I found the case to be blood poisoning. I attended him and he got all right.

During the year I have attended a large number of Indians in my office from the different reserves for venereal disease, coughs and rheumatism. I have also performed several operations and pulled a number of teeth for them. On the whole there has been less sickness among them than usual.

There has been no contagious disease among them during the year.

I have &c.

THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,

WOLSELEY, 12th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898, accompanied by a statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge.

ASSINIBOINE BAND, No. 76.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is bounded by a line beginning at the post and mound on the fifth base line at the north-east corner of section 36, township 16, range 11, west of the second initial meridian, and running west along said base line seven hundred and twenty-eight chains more or less to the north-west corner of section 34, township 16, range 12; thence south six hundred and forty-three chains more or less to a post in mound; thence east seven hundred and twenty-eight chains more or less to a

post and mound on the eastern boundary of section 25, township 15, range 11, and thence north six hundred and forty-three chains more or less to the point of beginning, containing an area of seventy-three and two-tenths square miles more or less.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are firewood and hay. The Indians trade a good deal of wood at the mill at Wolseley for flour.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are Assiniboinés or Stonies.

Population.—The population consists of fifty-eight men, sixty-nine women, forty-six boys and forty-three girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians for the past year has been good. The births and deaths have been even. All rubbish which has accumulated during the winter around the houses is burnt in the spring, and the Indians move out and live in tents during the summer.

Occupation.—The Indians cut and sell wood (dry) and hay. They have also dug and sold some senega-root, but the low price of this article has somewhat discouraged them. Some of the young men work for the settlers at haying, harvesting and threshing. The women also tan hides for the white people. These Indians raise a considerable quantity of wheat and roots. They keep enough wheat for seed and for flour and sell the surplus to buy clothing and other necessities for their families.

Buildings.—Most of the houses and stables of these Indians are poor; however, I have persuaded many of them to build new ones, which are in course of erection. Some of the more ambitious intend putting good floors and shingled roofs on; using the money which they receive for the sale of beef cattle and hay for this purpose. The Indians have made all new fencing around their fields this year. The total length of new fencing put up will exceed twelve miles, which will give an idea of the work done in this direction alone.

Agency Buildings.—The agent's house and also office building and clerk's house have had two coats of paint on the outside and have also been painted and whitened on the inside. The kitchen and wash-house have been new plastered, and a blacksmith's shop has been fitted up and floored. All log buildings have been whitewashed and repaired thoroughly. A new fence has been put around the agency garden to replace the old one, which was very dilapidated. The fencing around the agency fields and pasture is very rotten and requires renewing.

Stock.—Upon taking charge here last July I found the stock in rather a bad way. The cattle roamed all around the reserve; none of the Indians appeared to care what became of them. No care seemed to have been taken by the Indians to have their calves castrated and the number of bulls from one year old to three was out of all proportion to the cows in the herd. As soon as the weather permitted I had them all castrated. The cattle are now herded and the calves are altered when about three months old. The Indians do not care much to have cattle. I think the difficulty of getting water handy has a good deal to do with it, also that they can sell their hay well for cash at Indian Head, Sintaluta and Wolseley. Waiting for a steer to grow till he is three years old before they can realize anything out of him seems slow to them when they can make the same money out of hay in a much shorter time.

The farming implements are well cared for and are put away in the sheds when not in use. Some of the Indians own mowers and rakes of their own which they have purchased out of money received for sale of beef and hay. I am getting some more to do this, as our haying season is short owing to the harvest coming and it is discouraging for an Indian who wishes to get a lot of hay up to have to wait till five or six others get through with the mower.

Religion.—A few of the Indians profess the Roman Catholic faith, and some the Presbyterian, but most of the Indians are pagan. The Presbyterian denomination has a very substantial stone mission house, in charge of the Rev. E. McKenzie. Services are held regularly; also Mrs. McKenzie teaches the Indian women to built, knit, etc. A feature of this mission is the distribution in the fall of a large quantity of warm clothing and blankets to the infirm and sick.

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Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are fairly industrious and wish to go ahead, there are others who will work well for a time and then take a wandering spell and thereby lose what they have gained by their work. This inclination to wander around will no doubt die out in time. It is not so strong in the rising generation as in the older Indians. These Indians as a whole are law-abiding and quiet.

Temperance and Morality.—I have heard no complaints regarding these Indians in these respects. There are one or two Indians who frequent the towns in the vicinity who may procure intoxicants occasionally, but since I have been here I have not heard of any case.

General Remarks.—I took over this agency from Mr. Swinford on the 9th July and paid the Indians their annuity money on the 13th of the same month.

Before Mr. Swinford left, he gave me all the information he could. As, however, he had been here only a short time and as he had no interpreter, I had to be content with what it was in his power to give. Mr. Swinford informed me that the Indians were in a mean state over the changes and that they were very much disinclined to do any work at all. I found them suspicious and inclined to be domineering. Many of them had pulled down their fences and other improvements and sold them for firewood.

I may say that I knew this band over twenty years ago, and also having now been on the reserve a year with them, I do not consider them naturally mean, but am of opinion that certain outside influences had been at work that were calculated to make them discontented. Very little crop having been put in, it has taken a larger quantity of supplies to carry us through the winter and working season. Being all alone on the departure of Mr. Swinford, and taking into consideration the state of the Indians at that time, I naturally found the situation awkward and the duties very onerous. The first thing I did was to get the Indians at haying and managed to get them to put up enough to carry them through the long and tedious winter without loss.

The staff of employees here has been reduced by one-half and considerable saving effected thereby.

A. E. Forget, Esq., Indian Commissioner, visited the reserve in September last, on matters pertaining to the agency.

The reserve was thoroughly inspected in January by Major McGibbon, Inspector of Agencies.

The new well auger purchased by the department is now at work on the reserve and I hope to get some good wells for the Indians.

In conclusion, I may say that the Indians appear contented and happy and have got in a large crop this season. Everything points to a good harvest to repay them for their labours.

I have, &c.,

THOS. W. ASPDIN,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—BATTLEFORD AGENCY,

BATTLEFORD, 2nd July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves. —No. 108, Red Pheasant's.....	24,320 acres.
No. 109, Stony's.....	46,208 “
situated in the Eagle Hills south of Battleford.	
No. 113, Sweet Grass.....	42,528 “
No. 114, Poundmaker's.....	19,200 “
No. 116, Little Pine's.....	16,000 “
situated on the south side of the Battle River, and west of Battleford..	
No. 112, Moosomin's.....	16,000 “
No. 115, Thunderchild's.....	20,820 “
situated between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan, and west of Battleford.	

Natural Features.—Rolling prairie diversified with bluffs of poplar, rivers and lakes constitutes the character of these reserves.

Tribe.—All are Crees with the exception of the Stony Reserve Band.

Population.—Eight hundred and fifty-seven men, women, and children form the population of this agency. Twenty-eight births, sixty-five deaths, and thirty-four migrations occurred during the year, making the total decrease seventy-one from last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the various bands has not been good. In addition to the many old cases of scrofula and consumption, la grippe was prevalent this spring. The doctor attended to those who required vaccination. Premises were all cleaned, rubbish and refuse removed and burnt. Houses were whitewashed in the fall. During the summer nearly all live in tents and teepees, which can easily be removed from place to place as required.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming, cattle-raising, sale of hay, wood, lime, and charcoal are the chief occupations of these Indians. During the year they have earned \$73.75 by labour, \$44 by hunting, \$2,088 by sale of hay, wood, lime, charcoal, and a few ponies. The department paid them \$4,316.15 for beef. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to \$6,565.90. There is very little hunting in this district; and only a few fish are caught in the spring for private use.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Agricultural implements are in good condition, buildings are in fair state of repair. Many old houses and stables not required have been pulled down, and the remainder put in fair order. Stock at the different hay camps and reserves came through the winter well, and are now in splendid condition. There are twelve hundred and fifty head of cattle, exclusive of this year's calves; and sixteen thoroughbred bulls of the Shorthorn, Durham, Galloway and Polled Angus breeds. There are also eighty-five sheep, doing well.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Education.—There are one hundred and eighty-eight children of school age and five schools,—three Protestant and two Roman Catholic. The children are in Standards I, II, and III. Equipment, discipline and order are good, and the progress is very fair.

The industrial school, under the charge of Rev. E. Matheson, Church of England, has about one hundred and ten pupils and is doing well. The school and its surroundings are very much improved.

Religion.—There are seven churches and buildings used for divine service,—three Roman Catholic, and four Protestant, with four missionaries. Some are fairly well attended by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians with a few exceptions are law-abiding. They are considered fairly industrious and are beginning to do better for themselves. A few this fall will (if their crops turn out good) be able to support themselves by farming and through the sale of their cattle, viz., “Whitecap” of Moosomin, “Baptiste,” “Jean-Baptiste,” “Pechawis,” and probably one or two more on Red Pheasant’s Reserve. I trust that, in the course of another year, the number will be considerably increased.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are temperate, and very few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grain crops on the different reserves are looking splendid after the rains we have had, and there is every prospect of a fair yield. Potatoes were frozen down in the middle of June, which will somewhat reduce the yield.

I am sorry to say the wood supply on the different reserves of the agency is getting very limited on account of the fires running through the country during the last few years.

I have, &c.,

C. M. DAUNAIS,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,

BIRTLE AGENCY,

BIRTLE, MAN., 2nd July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the statistical statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, ult.

The headquarters of this agency is at the town of Birtle, which is located in township 17, range 26, west of the first principal meridian, on the Bird Tail River and the Manitoba and North-western Railway.

There are nine reserves under my supervision, namely:—Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Kee-see-koo-wenin’s, Way-way-see-cappo’s, Valley River, Gambler’s and Rolling River.

BIRD TAIL BAND, No. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve is located about thirteen miles south of the town of Birtle, at the junction of the Bird Tail and Assiniboine Rivers, and has an area of about ten square miles.

Resources.—The upland portion of the reserve, which comprises about four sections, is fairly level, light undulating prairie, free from stone and scrub, and although it

seldom returns a heavy yield of grain, it can always, with proper tilling, be depended upon to give a matured crop of wheat; in fact during the sixteen years that I have known this reserve I only remember of one crop of corn that was frozen before maturity.

The banks of the Bird Tail River at this point are steep, and the valley of narrow width and covered sparsely with timber and scrub; but the Assiniboine River valley is a mile in width, and the river from the point where it reaches the reserve until it leaves it, hugs the opposite bank, consequently the bottom lands of this river, at this point, are mostly within the reserve. Less than twenty years ago a goodly portion of this bottom land produced grass of sufficient length to mow, but frequent cutting, without an overflow of the river for many years, has almost depleted the grass crops, and little hay is now secured on this portion of the reserve. The cattle have to be fed largely on straw, during the winter months. About ten acres of the upland is now cropped with the brome grass, but so far it has not given a heavy yield. The soil appears to be too light to produce a heavy yield of the brome grass. This season two members of the band provided sufficient alfalfa, Bokhara and Alsike clovers, to seed about two acres. It germinated nicely, but whether it will prove a success or not remains yet to be ascertained. It is to be hoped that they will stand the winter.

The Indians of this band stick tenaciously to corn-growing, and when all other food is scarce with them, they usually have some corn stored away to fall back on. Every family has a few chickens, and two have turkeys, geese or ducks.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are principally Wah-pa-tou-wan and Sivo branches of the Sioux nation.

Population.—The band comprises twenty men, nineteen women and thirty-three children—these Indians are not prolific—total seventy-two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole the members of this band are not strong and robust. They are fairly clean in their habits and housekeeping, and each spring they rake up and burn all the refuse which collects about their dwellings during the winter months.

Occupation.—Farming is their chief occupation. Very little hunting is done by members of this band. Some make baskets, rush mats and beadwork, while others take odd jobs of work, and from these various sources they gain a fairly good living.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All have warm comfortable dwellings, with good floors, and a fair supply of furniture therein. Their cattle are not increasing, and until the supply of hay is larger than it has been for the past ten or more years, they are not likely to increase. Some members of the band could get along with fewer implements than they hold. There are dealers in implements who encourage the Indians to purchase, whether the Indians really require the machinery or not, if there is any prospect of collecting the price of the implement.

Religion.—There is a church on the reserve, but it has been in use about fifteen years, and as the walls were put up without a proper foundation underneath, it is decaying at the foundation, and as it is dilapidated in other ways, a new building is required. This mission is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Mr. McArthur is still the minister. The Sabbath services are regularly held, so also are the evening prayer meetings and the "Ladies' Aid Society."

Education.—All children of school age and in good health are pupils of the Regina Industrial and the Birtle Boarding Schools.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are, with very few exceptions, very industrious, and although they are not becoming rapidly richer, they are gradually adding to their accumulations.

Moses Bunn is the most extensive farmer, and possibly the most progressive. He has eighty acres under wheat, ten under oats and about two acres under corn, potatoes and garden. He has eleven head of cattle, good working horses, chickens, turkeys, geese and pigs, besides which he holds ploughs, harrows, grain-binder, seed-drill, mower and rake and other articles too numerous to mention. He has a very good house, with a kitchen annex, horse stable, cattle stable, granary, fowl-house, and last but not

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of less importance, a shed in which to store his implements. Of course these buildings are not of the modern style, and finish, yet they meet his requirements.

Temperance and Morality.—I am glad to be able to report that these Indians still retain their manhood, and abstain from the use of intoxicants. They are, I believe, as moral and well-behaved as any band of Indians in the Dominion.

OAK RIVER BAND, No. 58.

Reserve.—This reserve is located at the junction of the Oak and Assiniboine Rivers. It is about four miles north of Griswold, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in township 10, range 23, west of the first principal meridian; and has an area of about nine thousand seven hundred acres.

Resources.—This reserve is adapted both for grain-growing and stock-raising, but of late years, principally for the former. The supply of hay of late years has decreased, which no doubt is owing to the frequent mowing of the grass without allowing it to seed and from the want of a sufficient rainfall or overflow of the streams which flow through and bound the southern portion of the reserve.

Tribes.—These Indians belong to the Sesseston, Wa-pa-tou-wan and the Mdewakan-tanisan branches of what was once the great Sioux nation.

Population.—There are seventy men, eighty-five women and one hundred and forty-seven children in this band,—total three hundred and two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Their general health has been fairly good during the year, and free from epidemics. Their habitations and premises are kept fairly clean, and each spring the refuse that collects during the winter is raked up and burned.

Occupation.—From the growing of grain and vegetables and the sale of surplus cattle each year the Indians of this band gain their livelihood principally. During the harvest and haying season, some members of the band also work for the whites, and in that way gain small sums: but diversified farming on their own account is the main support of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are four balloon frame dwellings on this reserve with cedar shingle roofs. One of these when fully completed, would be taken as evidence of prosperity in almost any neighbourhood. Of late years these Indians have exhibited a commendable disposition to provide themselves with houses, and discard the shanties that a few years ago they appeared to be content with. The housekeeping of late years has greatly improved, and each year furnishings are added within. Better care of their cattle is noticeable each year. They have a fair supply of implements, and are providing sheds in which to keep them.

Education.—The lack of interest in education, which was so evident a few years ago, is gradually giving way. In addition to those who attend the day school on the reserve, there are children at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie Boarding and the Elkhorn and Brandon Industrial Schools. The Rev. J. F. Cox is the teacher of the day school.

Religion.—There is a church near the eastern boundary of the reserve which is maintained solely for the benefit of these Indians. It is under the auspices of the Episcopalian denomination, with the Rev. Mr. Cox as missionary.

The majority of the band attend the services, and a fair proportion of the church-goers also worship with the pagans. They apparently follow the old adage "that it is not safe to carry all the eggs in one basket" in their spiritual concerns at least.

Characteristics and Progress—There are three sections of the Sioux tribe within this reserve, and they are continually quarrelling over some petty matter, and, as would be expected, these contentions have no beneficial influence, but in fact are demoralizing in more ways than one.

Of late years less money and time is expended in feasting and dancing. I am glad to be able to report this in their favour.

The advancement in the line of improved dwellings and housekeeping is also worthy of note.

Temperance and Morality.—Only the fear of punishment restrains a proportion of this band from intemperance.

They are fairly moral, although their marriage contracts are so elastic as to savour of immorality. Only four heads of families have been married according to the rules of our country.

General Remarks.—Mr. John Taylor is their direct supervisor.

OAK LAKE BAND, No. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Pipestone Creek, in townships 7 and 8, range 26, west of the first principal meridian. The Pipestone Creek empties into the Oak Lake, a few miles to the north-east of the reserve.

The reserve has an area of approximately twenty-five hundred acres.

Resources.—Of this reserve about one thousand acres is suitable for cultivation, two hundred acres is covered with scrub and timber and the remainder is fairly good pasturage land. Of late years there has been very little native grass of a sufficient length to mow, and the few cattle that the Indians have in their possession have been largely wintered on straw.

As the land which is suitable for farming is light and sandy, it has never produced a heavy crop, but being a rapid producer, both corn and wheat have seldom suffered from frost.

Tribe.—These Indians with one or two exceptions belong to the Walpe-kutes branch of the Sioux tribe.

Population.—There are thirteen men, sixteen women and thirty-two children in this band,—total sixty-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year their general health has been fair and no epidemics have prevailed. Each year they are paying more attention to the sanitary condition of their homes.

Occupation.—Farming and gardening are engaged in by most of the heads of families on the reserve and the products from these sources supply them to a large extent with food. They also do a little hunting, and during the harvesting and threshing season a few find employment with the settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—With one exception all the dwellings are of log and only one is covered with shingles. They are all floored and contain a fair assortment of bedding and furniture. The few cattle have been fairly well looked after. Their supply of implements is limited, but they possess too many buckboards.

Education.—There are few children in this band. Those of school age are at the Regina Industrial School.

Religion.—The Presbyterian denomination has a frame building on the reserve. The ground floor is used as a church, whilst the missionary occupies the upper flat as a dwelling. A fair proportion of the band attend service on the Sabbath day. John Thunder, a member of the Bird Tail Sioux Band, holds the position of missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although they have not made great strides towards advancement, they have gained their own living and I have noticed that they have shown a disposition to keep their dwellings cleaner than in years gone by.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any inebriates in this band, although there are some amongst them who will take intoxicants when offered to them. From their own standpoint they are fairly moral.

General Remarks.—Three families removed from the Turtle Mountain Reserve last May and settled on this reserve. They were the three best families on that reserve, and their influence on this reserve I trust will be beneficial.

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TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, No. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve lies along the northern base of the Turtle Mountain, and has an area of only one square mile, or 640 acres.

Resources.—This reserve has a fair supply of arable land, good pasturage, water, and a few good meadows, although of small extent, and is thus adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—Three families removed from this reserve during May to the Oak Lake Reserve, No. 59. This leaves only three families that properly belong to the original band on this reserve, and they number eleven souls. The population varies nearly every day by the arrival and departure of stragglers from all points of the compass.

Tribe.—These Indians are Sioux and principally of the Wah-pa-tou-wan branch.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The members of this band cannot be considered as strong and healthy. The sanitary condition is moderately good.

Occupation.—Those remaining on the reserve, do not farm at all and garden little. They occupy their time by fishing, hunting, berry-picking, basket-making, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The three families who vacated this reserve for the Oak Lake Reserve, removed such portions of their buildings as would be of use to them. The three remaining families have a poor class of dwellings and the stables are in poor order. There are no cattle now on this reserve and few implements.

Education.—There are few children of school age, and parents and guardians will not voluntarily place them in school.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not greatly addicted to the use of intoxicants, as their financial position keeps them from imbibing very freely.

Characteristics and Progress.—Little progress, if any, has been made. This is largely due to the too frequent visiting of vagabond Indians from beyond the international boundary.

KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN'S BAND, No. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan River, at the southern base of the Riding Mountains, by which name the reserve is also known.

The reserve proper has an area of eight and three-quarters square miles. In addition to this, a fishing reserve containing eight hundred acres, was set apart for this band last year on the northern shore of Clear Lake, in township 20, range 19, west of the first principal meridian.

Resources.—The soil of this reserve appears to be too rich and cold for wheat growing, although oats, barley and potatoes do fairly well. In fact, after several years trial at wheat-raising, the Indians have decided to abandon it—for a time at least.

This reserve is better adapted for stock, as the uplands afford excellent pasturage, while the river, which flows from the northern to the southern boundary of the reserve, supplies an unlimited quantity of pure spring water for the cattle the year round. The area of river bottom land produces a heavy but insufficient crop of grass suitable for winter feeding. Last year they commenced the cultivation of the brome grass, and if it proves to be as successful here as on other reserves, sufficient fodder can soon be grown to supply all requirements.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Saulteaux tribe, with a sprinkling of white blood.

Population.—There are twenty-seven men, thirty-nine women and seventy-six children, or a total of one hundred and forty-two in this band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole, the health of this band is fairly good and the sanitary conditions very fair.

Occupation.—The Indians of this band who reside on the reserve obtain a living by farming, by hunting at certain periods of the year, by working in the lumber camps, and from the proceeds from the sale of surplus cattle, which alone brings them several hundred dollars. Nearly half of them reside, however, without the reserve, on and about the Riding Mountain, where they gain a livelihood by fishing, hunting, gathering senega root, and doing odd jobs for settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The dwellings which on the whole are very good are built of log with shingle roofs, and with several apartments. These they have furnished with the necessary modern comforts. Almost every family has the farming implements which may be found on the average farm. Their stables are large and well kept, and their stock is fairly well cared for.

Education.—There is a day school in operation on this reserve, besides which they have children at the Regina industrial and the Birtle boarding school. It is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. R. C. McPherson is both teacher and missionary, and he is untiring in his efforts to elevate the youth and aged into a higher sphere of living.

Religion.—The buildings that were used for a good many years for a church, and for a manse, were considerably dilapidated. They were both abandoned during the year, and the new school-house was used for Sabbath and other services, and a neat, comfortable and suitable manse costing over \$1,000, was erected within a short distance of the school buildings. This mission is known as "Okanase." I have been told that every man, woman and child residing on the reserve attends the services fairly regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their dwellings and stables have been improved, fences built and other little improvements have been added here and there. I have found George Bone of this band of late years to be one of the most progressive Indians in my agency. He has a good helpmate in the person of Mrs. Bone. Whilst the members of this band do the bulk of their trading near at home, there are some who have not given all their patronage to the local dealers, but they have instead followed in the tread of many of their white brethren, and have done some "shopping by mail."

Temperance and Morality.—Moral and legal suasions have been freely used to stop the use of intoxicants. These two antidotes have checked this canker, but they have failed to eradicate it. It is undermining the work of both the church and the State, and as it leads to other vices of which immorality is one, there is room for improvement in the morals of some members of this band.

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S BAND, No. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Bird Tail Creek, about eighteen miles north-easterly from Birtle. It has an area of thirty-nine square miles.

Resources.—The soil on the reserve is a very rich black loam and grain grows so rank that it seldom ripens before the autumn frosts, but potatoes have proved to be a sure crop. There is a good supply of poplar timber on this reserve and in the small lakes, of which there are several on this reserve and adjacent to it. Fish are plentiful and game is abundant on the Riding Mountain which is close at hand. This is a splendid point for cattle, for the timber provides good shelter in winter, while there is plenty of good pasturage, water and available grass for winter use.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux.

Population.—There are thirty-four men, forty-two women and seventy-four children—total one hundred and fifty.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has on the whole been fairly good. These Indians have of late years shown a disposition to improve the sanitary condition of their premises by collecting that which accumulates about their dwellings and burning it.

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Occupation—These Indians gain their livelihood from the sale of fire-wood and hay, from the tanning of hides, by gathering senega-root and berries, from the sale of potatoes which they grow, from the sale of skins and also from the sale of surplus stock.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All the dwellings are of log, two of which have shingle roofs. The others are covered with thatch and sod. All are floored. There is now, I am glad to be able to say, a disposition to put up a better class of dwellings and provide more furnishings. A goodly number of this band now have bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c. The stables are year by year of a better class and kept more tidily, and more interest is taken in the care of cattle. They have a fair assortment of wagons, mowers, rakes and other farming implements of a less important kind.

Education.—A great change has come over this band in this respect during the last ten years. Practically all children of school age are now enrolled in the Birtle Boarding, and Regina and St. Boniface Industrial Schools, whilst there are five who have spent terms in boarding and industrial schools and received honourable discharge and are now at service as living examples to the rest.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a mission on this reserve. Mr. Hugh McKay, an ex-pupil of the Birtle Boarding and Regina Industrial School, is temporarily filling the position of missionary and doing it creditably. The pagan beliefs of this band are, I believe, gradually being eradicated.

Characteristics and Progress.—In years gone by the Indians of this band were deeply impressed with the belief that success could only be obtained by them through liberal assistance from the Government. This erroneous notion, I am glad to say, is decaying and in its stead is growing up the true sentiment that success can only be obtained by constant, individual exertion.

Temperance and Morality.—A very limited number of this band are friendly to intoxicants. A section of them brought a small quantity on the reserve during the festive season. They were reported by fellow members of the band, convicted on the evidence of Indians and imprisoned for the offence. This gave great satisfaction to a majority of the band, who say that they have seen what intoxicants have wrought on other reserves and that they are bound to stamp out any encroachment of this evil on their reserve.

VALLEY RIVER BAND, No. 62½.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the divisional lines of ranges 25 and 26, and in township 26. The area is eighteen and one-quarter square miles. The reserve derived its name from the river on which it is located. It is a beautiful stream of pure crystal water and takes its rise in the Duck Mountains and flows in an easterly direction. The valley is about three miles wide at the western limit of the reserve and gradually widens to the eastward. It is a picturesque spot at all seasons. There are open plains, with clumps of poplar here and there and along the stream on the mountain slopes the poplar, evergreen, tamarack and spruce seem to vie with each other in their desire to get their heads heavenward and view the beautiful landscape around and about them.

Resources.—This reserve is better adapted for stock than grain-farming. Summer frosts have in the past been quite the rule, and the small attempt at grain-growing has not been a success. Potatoes and garden stuff have done fairly well, however. There is a meadow on the Short Creek, and within the limits of the reserve, that promises to give a supply of hay for a limited number of animals for all time to come. There are numberless vicious flies that are locally known under a very appropriate name as "bull-dogs." They worry animals on the warm, sunny, windless days of summer to such an extent that they will not feed, and then at night the animals have to take chances with mosquitoes, which some seasons are very plentiful in that locality. Cattle cannot thrive when worried by these pests. Game is yet plentiful on the two mountains to the north and south of the reserve, and fish are taken from the river and from the lakes that are within reasonable distance from the reserve.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Saulteaux ; some have a little white blood.

Population.—There are fifteen men, twenty-two women and thirty-one children belonging to this band,—total sixty-eight.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the past year the health of these Indians has been fairly good, and their dwellings are clean. All rubbish that accumulates during the winter is collected and burned up in the early spring.

Occupation.—The members of this band gain their livelihood by hunting, fishing, tanning hides, the sale of senega root, of which they gather considerable quantity during the summer months, and the vegetables which they grow in their gardens.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—All their dwellings, which are of hewn logs, are of good size. Two have shingle roofs and others are covered with thatch and sod. In their dwellings may be found most of the necessary furnishings. They have fairly good stables, and they provide sufficient hay for their cattle. As very little farming has been done, they have not required many implements and have but few.

Education.—The Episcopalian Church opened a day school on the reserve a few years ago, but it has been closed for over a year, the majority of the children having been placed in the Pine Creek Boarding School.

Religion.—This band is a small one, and as the Indians are divided in their religious leanings, the number of each is too small to expect either the Roman Catholics or Protestants to provide regular service for them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band have had little Government help and therefore they have been obliged to depend upon their own exertions and are consequently in better circumstances than some other bands.

Temperance and Morality.—When an intoxicant is offered to some members of this band, they will no doubt take it, probably more from their desire to be on friendly terms with the donor than because they have a liking for the stuff. I do not think all can lay a claim to strict morality.

GAMBLER'S BAND, No. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern side of the Assiniboine River and a little above the point where the Silver Creek empties into the Assiniboine, and within range 29, townships 18 and 19.

About eight thousand five hundred and fifty acres of the reserve were surrendered during the year, which leaves about ten hundred and fifty acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Saulteaux with a fraction of white blood.

Population.—There are seventeen names on the pay-list of this band, four men, six women, and seven children, but of these John Tanner and his family are the only residents. The others reside with relatives outside the reserve or are pupils at one of the schools. John Tanner has about twenty-one acres under crop besides a summer fallow. He has a good herd of private cattle besides several good horses and about all the farming implements he requires. He is now putting up a new log house with a shingle roof, and has roomy and well constructed stables and outbuildings.

Religion.—He attends the church at St. Lazaire, which is about ten miles southerly from the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—He is a hard worker and progressing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—He holds the view that a little intoxicant now and then for the stomach is the right thing—and a little during the festive season—and when opportunity offers, I suspect that he lives up to his convictions.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in range 19, township 17, to the north of the Little Saskatchewan River and on the river from which it derives its name.

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The area is about twenty square miles, or 12,800 acres. The town of Minnedosa is about fifteen miles to the south-east of this reserve.

Resources.—The southern portion of the reserve is rolling prairie intersected with ponds and a little scrub, whilst the northern portion has a number of small lakes and is covered with poplar timber, some of which is of good dimensions. Hay is procurable in limited quantities around the small lakes and sloughs.

Tribe and Population.—This band numbers one hundred and thirteen souls and they are of the "Saulteaux" tribe. There are thirty-six men, thirty-two women and forty-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the winter some form of la grippe attacked several members of the band, but the fatalities were few. The majority reside in tents during the summer months, and when living in their dwellings during the winter, I visited them and found them clean.

Occupation.—The members of this band do not take to farming, they prefer to hunt and fish during the winter and gather senega root during the summer. A considerable sum is gained by them for wolf bounties.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Several old dwellings were discarded last autumn and new ones erected, but they were all of a temporary kind. Whilst there are some who take splendid care of their cattle, there are others who do not give them the attention they deserve.

Education.—There are in this band several who have a strong dislike to schools. They claim that the placing of children in schools is sure to bring the wrath of the Great Spirit upon them, and they preach this doctrine in and out of season. Whether all believe this doctrine or not I am unable to state, but I do know that if left to their own choice they would act on it. Pressure on the parents has resulted in getting a number of children in the Birtle Boarding and Regina Industrial Schools.

Religion.—The Presbyterians have a resident missionary on the reserve and services are held in an annex of the mission house and in the homes of friendly Indians. Whilst I believe that there are a few in this band whose hearts are inclined to accept the Gospel, the majority cling tenaciously to the beliefs of their forefathers.

Characteristics and Progress.—The adult male portion of this band show more disposition to work year by year and the women unquestionably show progress in house-keeping, but the trait of saving seems to be foreign to their nature, and few, if any, are any richer than they were a year ago.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of this band refuse liquor when opportunity offers for them to get it, and they unquestionably do and will get it so long as it is a chief article of commerce in the villages at which they do their shopping. More pity than blame nevertheless should, I think, be attached to this weak-minded race when they walk into such deadfalls of the white man's construction. I believe that they are fairly moral.

INDIAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Children from this agency are pupils at the St. Boniface, Brandon, Elkhorn, Qu'Appelle and Regina Industrial Schools, and the Pine Creek, Portage la Prairie and Birtle Boarding Schools, in addition to the two day schools that are operated on the Kee-see-koo-wenin's, No. 61, and the Oak River, No. 58, Reserves. Whilst I believe the teachers of the two day schools are striving to advance their pupils, it cannot be gainsaid that they are working under great disadvantages as compared with the working of the industrial and boarding schools. As a rule the day school pupils attend irregularly, the home influence is not of a high standard, little or no home studies are done, and all conversation is carried on at home in the native language.

Mr. W. J. Small, B.A., is still principal and class tutor of the Birtle Boarding School with Miss McLaren as matron, and Miss McLeod, assistant matron. The average attendance for the year was forty-two.

The girls of an age to work, take their share of the work about the school, such as baking bread, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, darning, whilst the large boys assist in the care of the cows, attend the garden, of which there is about four acres, and do other general work.

Three of the boys have been working out on farms for the last month or two, so also were three girls. It is a loss to the earning power of the school to place out pupils, as during the time they are at service the school does not draw a grant for these pupils, and the running expense of the school is practically the same. The school authorities, however, prefer to lose the grant than to turn out "gentlemen or lady beggars." Literate education without the manual is often of this tendency with this simple-minded race, who are too prone to grasp the wrong signification of education.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are over nine hundred Indian souls within this agency, and the issue of provisions for the fiscal year was about five hundred pounds of meat and less than sixty sacks of flour, and as this was largely given to the aged and widows, it is evidence that the majority of the able-bodied Indians do some work.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MARKLE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

ALBERTA—BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

GLEICHEN, 15th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of Government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot Reserve is situated on both sides of the Bow River, and includes townships 19, 20 and 22 west of the 4th meridian. It is bounded on the north by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and on the south by a range of hills called the Buffalo Hills: and Gleichen, the end of a Canadian Pacific Railway division, is the nearest village and post office.

The reserve contains about four hundred and seventy square miles, more or less.

Natural Features.—The land is open prairie with rolling hills and deep coulees. What are called the drifting sand hills, extending about six miles long and three miles wide, are on the north side of Bow River. The pasture is good, and considerable hay is cut in these hills. There is no water to speak of, the small sloughs dry up in the early part of the season: Arrowwood Creek in the south-west part and Crowfoot Creek in the north-east part are the only creeks on the reserve which contain water all the year round. There is a little timber, mostly cottonwood and poplar, and only found on the flats along the river.

Tribe.—These Indians are the Blackfeet proper; the Bloods, Piegons and South Piegons, on the other side of the line, who speak the same language, are branches of the Blackfoot nation. The late Chief Crowfoot was the recognized head of all the tribes, during his lifetime.

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Vital Statistics.—The population of the reserve at the end of the fin men, three ten hundred and ninety-nine, consisting of two hundred and sixty-seve During the hundred and forty-seven women, and four hundred and eighty-five minors. The deaths year there were twenty-seven births, eleven boys and sixteen girls. boys. The numbered forty eight,—nine men, fourteen women, fourteen girls and eleven hi^{ch} makes migrations numbered twenty six and one transfer from the Blood Agency, w^{ch} makes a decrease of forty-six.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good. There have been no epidemics during the year. Several scrofulous cases are being treated by Dr. Lafferty at the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, and a number have also been treated at the Queen Victoria Jubilee Hospital, on the reserve. The staff at this hospital has been increased by an assistant matron. Good work is being done, as the sick are given nourishing food, as well as medicine. Dr. Lafferty makes semi-monthly visits to both reserves, and is doing good work.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are engaged in farming and raising cattle, and are also employed by the ranchers in the vicinity, receiving from fifty cents to one dollar per day. A number were also employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company last winter, shovelling snow off the tracks, giving good satisfaction, and receiving one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for the work. The irrigation canal was completed up to the slaughter-house, enabling us to have the water running all summer, and we shall be in a position to have all the land under crop irrigated this summer and fall. The quantity of hay cut on the reserve was nine hundred and twenty-three tons as follows : six hundred and forty seven tons for Indian cattle, ninety tons for farms, twenty-four tons for agency, forty-three tons for schools, eighty-five tons for Conrad Bros., Queenstown, and thirty-four tons for the North-west Mounted Police post, Gleichen. This was our first effort at contracting, and I am pleased to say that our Indians performed the work satisfactorily. The amount of coal mined and sold during the year was four hundred and ninety-one tons, distributed as follows :— D. Henderson, Calgary, sixty-six tons ; the Calgary Industrial School, forty-eight tons ; the North-west Mounted Police detachment, Gleichen, twenty tons ; the Crow-foot school, ten tons ; the White Eagle's and Old Sun's Boarding Schools, two hundred and four tons ; agency and farms, seventy-eight tons, and sixty-five tons to settlers in the vicinity. There is an abundance of coal on the reserve, four mines were in operation during the winter months. In two of the mines, the seams were only six inches thick, and the coal taken out was sold to the boarding schools and settlers in the vicinity. The mine at the south reserve, is the only one that can be worked to advantage, as this seam is five feet thick and the coal is of fair quality.

Buildings.—The Indians are located along the flats on both sides of the river ; a number have good houses with shingled roofs, good stables and sheds for sheltering cattle. The houses on the reserve are nearly all built of logs, there are three frame ones, one built for the late Chief Crowfoot by the department, one owned by Dog Child's widow, and one by Bear Chief. Most of the houses have good floors, and the Indians take an interest in keeping them clean. Considering the scarcity of timber, the houses and stables are very fair. Twenty-three new houses have been erected and ten rebuilt, and three stables, nine store-houses and seven root-houses built during the year.

Stock.—There are now three hundred and five head of cattle owned by the Indians, an increase of one hundred and nineteen over last year. There are fifty-three to be taken over by the Indians in exchange for ponies, which will bring the total up to three hundred and fifty-eight. We have received six yearling shorthorn pedigreed bulls this year, which brings our number of bulls up to eight. We have an increase of eighty calves. There were twenty-four deaths from different causes, and eleven head were butchered for beef, and issued as rations. The Indians are gradually beginning to see the benefit of raising cattle, and in a few years, it will be the general thing for each head of a family to have a few cattle, as the prejudice against taking cattle is dying out.

Farm Implements.—Five mowing-machines and four horse-rakes have been bought by the Indians during the year, and a number of sets of harness. The industrious and progressive Indians take better care of their tools, implements and harness since they began to purchase them out of their own earnings. Running Rabbit purchased a top buggy and harness and has a wagon, a mowing-machine and a horse-rake of his own. A number of the progressive Indians have put up sheds for the protection of their implements and wagons.

Education.—The majority of the Indians on this reserve have no sympathy with the schools, and are not very willing to send their children to them. This feeling is very strong, but I believe it will eventually die out. There are two boarding schools under the auspices of the Church of England; one, White Eagle's, for boys, which has twenty-nine on the roll; and the other, Old Sun's, for girls, which has eleven pupils. One day school, (Crowfoot) Roman Catholic, has twenty-four on the register, with an average attendance of ten. The usual studies, as nearly as practicable, are carried on according to the regulations of the department. The progress made by the girls in Old Sun's school is very marked, and the improvement in speaking English, knitting, cooking and baking bread, is very gratifying, and reflects great credit on the staff. The day school shows very little progress. This is accounted for by the moving about of the parents during the summer months, causing irregular attendance; and what little is taught while attending school is forgotten, and has to be taught over again on the child's return to school. There are twenty boys and one girl from this reserve attending the industrial schools at High River and Calgary.

Religion.—These Indians are pagans, but some are beginning to take an interest in religion. At the North Reserve the Church of England missionary, the Rev. H. W. G. Stocken, has baptized twelve adults, and His Lordship Bishop Pinkham confirmed them. A service in their own language is held for the Blackfoot Indians every Sunday morning in the memorial building; there is also an afternoon service in English, which a number of the Indians attend. The Rev. C. P. H. Owen, Church of England, holds an afternoon service in English at the White Eagle's home for the boys, and an Indian occasionally drops in. The Rev. Father Dana is the Roman Catholic missionary, and is located at the South Reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of our Indians, as a rule, when visiting Calgary, are addicted to the use of liquor, which they buy from half-breeds and white men. The North-west Mounted Police keep a close supervision on the Indians when in Calgary, and do not allow them to stay in town any longer than is necessary. There were six cases of drunkenness reported during the year. One case, tried on the reserve, was dismissed, there being no evidence, and the punishment received by the others, who were tried in Calgary, was from fourteen days to one month. The women, generally, are moral, and I find that their own code of morals has improved a little, as very few cases of immorality have come under my notice during the year. The North-west Mounted Police at Gleichen keep a sharp lookout for any cases of this kind, and the good advice constantly given by the missionaries must result in good.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress has been slow, but we have advanced a little. The irrigation canal is completed, and the water running all round the flat fenced in, at the North Reserve. We raised, last season, thirteen hundred and ninety-four bushels of barley, besides our usual root crop, on partly irrigated land. We sold one thousand bushels of barley, and out of the proceeds bought new seed oats and potatoes, and besides this the Indians had a little to spend. Good Young Man, Weasel Calf, Yellow Horse, Northern Eagle and Little Axe have purchased mowing-machines and rakes. Raw Eater and Northern Eagle have purchased two new wagons. Calf Bull, Bear Robe and Medicine Shield have purchased teams of heavier horses, paying from \$60 to \$100 a team for them. In their houses the improvement is very perceptible by the number of bedsteads, chairs, good stoves, lamps, clocks and household utensils in use. Their earnings, as a rule, are well spent, and the Indians who work and earn money spend it for their own benefit, and do not share up with their friends, as formerly. As a mark of individual progress, I might mention Little Axe and Calf Bull.

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These Indians between them, have eighty-five cattle, four wagons, three mowing-machines and two horse-rakes, five sets of double harness, one of single, two teams of heavy horses and two saddles. Their farm buildings are very good, and all the work has been done by themselves. Little Axe turned in six steers for beef, and out of the proceeds he bought a good team of horses, harness, lumber and household utensils. The other Indians who own cattle have fairly good buildings, and considering the timber supply on the reserve, the buildings are very creditable. There is now a spirit of rivalry to see who will have the best stables, cattle and horses.

The Indians have earned, during the year, \$9,295, an increase of \$4,831; this money was earned by working for ranchers, freighting, work on irrigation canal, sale of beef cattle, coal, barley, hay and ponies to Klondikers.

General Remarks.—The new buildings erected during the year were an addition to the slaughter-house, a new ration-house at the North Reserve, and a new implement shed at the south reserve. The Indians had no assistance given to them for any of their festivals or dances this year, and as we have a contract to put up five hundred tons of hay, besides what we shall require for the reserve stock, it will be readily seen that the working Indians will have no time to waste on dances, and the sun dance this year will be a poor affair.

The treaty payments took place on the 20th and 21st October, and passed off quietly. The North-west Mounted Police gave the usual escort, and performed their duties in an able manner.

The only change in the staff was the resignation of the clerk, Mr. Kemeys-Tynte, and the appointment of Mr. W. R. Haynes, who has given good satisfaction.

The department employees have given me all the assistance possible, in carrying on the work of the agency.

I have, &c.,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—BLOOD AGENCY,

MACLEOD, 31st August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with accompanying statistical statement and inventory of Government property, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers in Southern Alberta about thirty miles from the international boundary, and contains some five hundred and forty-eight square miles of good grazing land.

Tribe and Population.—These Blood Indians are the most numerous family of the Blackfoot nation, which comprises the North Piegans, South Piegans (United States) and the Blackfeet near Calgary. The population at last payment was three hundred and eighty men, five hundred and twenty-three women, two hundred and twenty boys and one hundred and sixty-eight girls, being a decrease of nine souls. The births during the year numbered thirty-seven boys and thirty-six girls, while the deaths amounted to fourteen men, twenty-four women, twenty boys and eighteen girls—the difference being accounted for by the migration of the Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the period and there has been an entire absence of epidemics in any form.

The sanitary condition of the various villages has been good and all refuse is carefully taken away in spring. The Indian children are regularly vaccinated.

The hospital, which is a Government one, has been better patronized and the patients are well looked after by the Sisters who act as nurses. Minor Chief White Calf who was the recognized orator of the tribe, died during the year.

Occupation.—Unlike most reserves, this one is entirely unsuited for farming and consequently little occupation is found for the Indians at agricultural operations. Their small gardens and care of their cattle form the principal work in this line, and every effort is being put forth to increase their herds. They give great care to their stock, and as each individual holds his cattle round his farm, this gives them a certain amount of work in watering and feeding them all the winter and spring months.

The acreage under crop in 1897 was small and the result was almost an entire failure—potatoes being the only crop which gave any yield. This spring, very little crop was put in, as it seems almost impossible to grow one without irrigation, and the Indians now recognize this.

But if the cereal crop was a failure, it was otherwise with the hay crop. The season was the best ever experienced, and, the crop being good, a very large tonnage was cut. The demand, owing to the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, which runs through the northern part of the reserve, was good and prices were high. The Indians put up one thousand nine hundred and five tons in all. Of this amount some one thousand one hundred and sixteen were sold, six hundred and eighty-two kept for use of their own cattle and horses, and one hundred and seven tons delivered free of cost for use of agency, farms and hospital stock. The haying outfit under Farmer Clarke put up four hundred and seventy-four tons for the Cochrane Rancho Company, one hundred and seven tons for Walrond Rancho Company, seventy for the various North-west Mounted Police detachments, besides some eighty tons to settlers in Macleod and district, earning a little over \$4,000 in all, which was distributed in the proportion of \$80 for each wagon and the same amount for each mower, leaving a fair balance in hand for renewals for next season. The Lower Indians, after putting up their own cattle hay, delivered what was required by the Crow's Nest contractors, which amounted to nearly two hundred tons, and also a considerable quantity to settlers in the immediate district.

Besides the usual coal mining and hauling for the agency farms and schools, which take about three hundred and twenty tons, I was fortunate in securing the contract for the coal supply for the North-west Mounted Police at Macleod and outposts, amounting to six hundred tons. This work gave occupation to the Indians all winter and spring, and the whole supply was satisfactorily delivered.

Buildings.—There have been some twenty-one new houses, four stables, and ten cattle sheds erected by the Indians during the period under review. A number have been pulling down their old dwelling houses and replacing them by new ones, and in the majority of cases they have put on shingle roofs. The houses are, as a rule, larger and more airy than the old ones and have much better windows.

A new boarding-school is being built by the department for the Roman Catholics, which will accommodate seventy or eighty pupils. It is not quite finished yet, but will be a good suitable building for the purpose. The addition of an ice-house, milk-house and laundry combined at the hospital has also been made and these are great conveniences.

The sheds at Farmer Clarke's and at Farmer Baker's are almost completed and will be very useful and allow the farmers to have all implements, &c., under cover during the whole of the year.

Live Stock.—The cattle in the hands of the Indians on 30th June numbered nine hundred and fifty-three head and there are fifty head of heifers to be issued which brings our total herd of cattle to over one thousand. As this industry was only commenced in 1894, it will be seen that these Indians are fast becoming large cattle-holders. The Indians take good care of them during the winter and have always a good supply of hay, while open water is always at hand. At the spring calf

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round-up we branded one hundred and ninety, and there are still a number to be added to this list. The weather during the early spring was bad—the month of March being one continued succession of storms—and early calves had a hard time to pull through. Bulls are now, however, herded till 1st July and the early calf question will soon be at an end. Three steers out of our Indian herd were killed during the season and these gave good returns, Crop Ear Wolf receiving \$84.60 for two head, while Blackfoot Old Woman got \$36 for his. A few cases of death from black leg took place during the season.

There was a very active demand for Indian ponies for the gold fields during the year and these Indians sold over five hundred head, getting prices ranging from \$6 to \$15.

Education.—The want of education has not yet begun to be felt by the Indians, consequently little, if any, interest is taken in it. Three day schools (two Roman Catholic and one Church of England) and one boarding school (St. Paul's Episcopal) have been open during the season, and a new Roman Catholic boarding school is almost ready for pupils.

The more one sees of these Indian schools the more one becomes convinced of the absolute necessity of none but certificated teachers being appointed, and I trust the day is not far off when the department will refuse to grant an allowance to any but this class of teachers.

Religion.—The religious welfare of the Indians is looked after by the two denominations with schools, but the religion of the white man has very little interest for them. There are two churches on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—For the past few years, these Indians have shown great anxiety to work, and the lazy indolent man is now the exception. The great trouble lately has been to get sufficient work for them of a remunerative nature.

The progress made during the year has been very marked. During the hay season every wagon on the reserve was being worked and only the old men and women were left at home. The earnings of the season have increased very considerably, being \$27,465, or an increase of over \$11,000 for the year. The earnings have been carefully spent, and during the year the Indians have purchased out of this money nine new mowers, ten new wagons from local merchants, which have cost from \$80 to \$120 each, while they also bought through the department twenty-four new Bain wagons. A very large quantity of new harness has also been purchased at prices from \$20 to \$35 per set, while work horses of a heavier type are also being bought at from \$25 to \$40. There is also a considerable amount of money being spent upon the improvement of their dwelling houses and in the furnishing of the same. Progress is also very noticeable even in their food supply—the old diet of beef and flour is being improved by the addition of vegetables and fruits—some of the richer Indians actually living what might, from a western standpoint, be considered well.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of the Indians has been good, but in a large population living as the Indians do, some few exceptional cases are always to be found. There were a few cases of drunkenness, and the result in one case was that three men gave false evidence to try and save their friends and were brought up before the judge and sentenced—two to three months and one to six months imprisonment.

General Remarks.—The Indians did not attempt to hold any sun dance during the summer of 1897, but during the winter and spring months they have held dances very frequently, which have a very demoralizing effect. An attempt has been made to suppress these, which I trust will be successful.

The treaty payments took place during November and passed off in their usual quiet and orderly manner, and the Indians left for Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston to do their trading.

During the year, Mr. C. W. H. Sanders, the agency clerk, resigned, and his place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. William Black, of Macleod. The farmers continue to take an interest in their work, and to their able assistance is due the advancement which has been made.

I have, &c.,

JAS. WILSON, *Indian Agent.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—CARLTON AGENCY,

MISTAWASIS, 31st October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report for the Carlton Agency, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

This agency comprises that part of the provisional district of Saskatchewan lying north of the North Saskatchewan River and between the 104th and 108th degrees of longitude. The agency buildings are situated on Mistawasis' Reserve, twenty-four miles north of Fort Carlton, and fifty-five miles west of Prince Albert.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, No. 101.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band has an area of twenty-two thousand and sixteen acres, and is situated about twenty-five miles north of Prince Albert. The lake from which the reserve is named is twelve miles long by one mile wide, and traverses it from west to east. The north side is well wooded, a large part of the timber being spruce; the south side is chiefly prairie, a portion of which is sufficiently fertile.

Population.—The population numbers one hundred and fifty-one souls, being forty men, forty-three women, and sixty-eight children.

Education.—Little interest is taken in this matter. The day school is now closed for lack of attendance, while only one child is enrolled in an industrial school.

Religion.—Those that have been Christianized belong to the Church of England, but in general the Indians of this band are particularly obstinate in their heathen notions and customs, and that notwithstanding much earnest missionary effort.

Resources and Occupation.—About one-half of the Indians of this band engage in farming and cattle-raising, but only on a small scale, supporting themselves largely, as the remainder of the band do entirely, by hunting and fishing, in which pursuits they travel abroad from the reserve.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, No. 102.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band, consisting of twenty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, is situated at Muskeg Lake, south-west of and contiguous to Mistawasis' Reserve. It has considerable hay-lands, fertile soil, abundance of water, and a good supply of spruce and poplar wood.

Population.—The population numbers seventy men, twenty-one women and thirty-five children, or one hundred and twenty-six in all.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, but twenty-seven of the thirty-five children belonging to the band are in attendance at boarding or industrial schools, to which the parents seek admission for them quite voluntarily.

Religion.—The Rev. Father Vachon has charge of the mission here. The Indians, all Roman Catholics, attend service regularly.

MISTAWASIS' BAND, No. 103.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of forty-nine thousand three hundred and eighty acres, and is situated on the main trail from Fort Carlton to Green Lake, and on the

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north trail from Prince Albert to Battleford. The reserve affords much variety of soil for agricultural purposes, and is traversed by a fine stream giving an abundant supply of good water. It is also well supplied with timber well suited for fuel and fencing.

Population.—Twenty-nine men, thirty-eight women and sixty children—total one hundred and twenty-seven—form the population.

Education.—The day school, with an average daily attendance of eight pupils, is doing good work, notwithstanding the difficulty of a small and irregular attendance. There are also twenty-two children from this reserve in the industrial schools.

Religion.—The Rev. W. S. Moore, M.A., has charge of the Presbyterian mission here, and the services are attended by about two-thirds of the band. The remainder belong chiefly to the Roman Catholic Church, and, living in the part of the reserve adjacent to Muskeg Lake, attend service there.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, No. 104.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band has an area of forty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven acres, and is situated eighteen miles north of the agency buildings at Mistawasis. The reserve is well adapted for mixed farming, having an undulating surface, with a consequent variety of soil and vegetation, and abundance of hay and water. The beautiful Sandy Lake, five miles in length, lies wholly within its limits, while the Shell River, with its rich hay-lands traverses the eastern portion.

Population.—The population is composed of forty-eight men, fifty-seven women and one hundred and seven children,—two hundred and twelve in all.

Education.—There is an excellent day school on this reserve, with an average attendance of nearly twelve pupils daily. Rather more than usual interest is taken in this school by the members of the band. There are, besides, seventeen children in the industrial schools.

Religion.—The Indians of this band belong chiefly to the Church of England. The Rev. James Taylor has charge of the mission and the Indians attend the Sunday services morning and afternoon in large numbers, while at three o'clock about twenty children attend Sunday school.

KAHPAHAWEKENUM'S BAND, No. 105.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve of eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres at the Meadow Lake, forty miles west of Green Lake, and one hundred and fifty miles north-west from the agency. The reserve on its southern boundary touches the Meadow Lake and crosses the river of the same name. Along the shores of this lake and river, on and in the immediate neighbourhood of the reserve, there are rich and extensive hay meadows as yet unmown, but producing annually hay sufficient for the wintering of many thousand head of cattle. The soil on the upland is also fertile, producing wherever cultivated good crops of grain or vegetables.

Population.—The band numbers sixty-six, consisting of fourteen men, fifteen women and thirty-seven children.

Occupation.—These Indians live mainly by hunting, the moose and the bear being their principal game; and for this purpose range over a considerable area, along with a large non-treaty element occupying the hunting-grounds between Green Lake and Ile à la Crosse.

Education.—For the children of nomadic Indians, as described above, to attend a day school to any profit is impossible, and so the day school on this reserve, maintained for a length of time under adverse circumstances, is now closed. Yet they absolutely refuse to send their children elsewhere to be educated, in spite of the very evident advantages of boarding schools for Indians so situated.

Religion.—About half these Indians are Christianized. They belong to the Roman Catholic Church and are under the care of the Rev. Father Teston, of Green Lake.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, No. 106.

Location.—These Indians have their winter quarters on the shores of the Whitefish and Stony Lakes, lying respectively twenty and fifty miles north of Ahtahkakoop's Reserve.

Population.—They number twenty-one men, twenty-nine women and fifty-four children,—one hundred and four in all.

Religion.—They are largely Christianized and are under the care of the Rev. Mr. Taylor of the Sandy Lake Mission.

Education.—They have no day school, but four children are in attendance at the Battleford Industrial School.

THE PELICAN LAKE INDIANS.

These Indians have their camp on the shores of this lake, which lies eight miles off the Green Lake trail to the west, and about sixty-five miles north-west from Mistawasis. The treaty Indians of this band number eleven men, sixteen women and twenty-six children, or fifty-three in all; but several who once took treaty have withdrawn, and a few have never taken treaty. They have no means of education, and are all pagans. A reserve is being surveyed for this band and the next above at Devil's Lake on the Big River, where it is expected that a number will presently settle. Their lakes are well supplied with fish of a good quality, but game is becoming scarce in these regions. Hence their apparent willingness to settle down to agricultural pursuits.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

During the past year a reserve has been located to the north-east of Sturgeon Lake Reserve and contiguous to it, for such Indians of the northern hunting tribes as desire to settle down to agricultural life. Some twenty Indians from William Charles' and James Roberts' Bands have settled on this reserve, and are thus far exhibiting much industry in their efforts to establish homes for themselves and to bring a portion of the soil under cultivation. They reached the reserve early enough to put in half an acre of potatoes in the fresh-turned sod, and have since been engaged in breaking more land and in building houses and stables. Thirteen head of cattle brought from Montreal Lake, and two yoke of oxen furnished by the department, will be wintered by these Indians, a liberal supply of hay being put up for the purpose.

WAHSPATON'S BAND, No. 96A.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band consists of two thousand four hundred acres, and is located eight miles north-west of Prince Albert. The soil is light, but moderately well adapted for farming. The area of hay land is small.

Population and Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Sioux nation and number twenty-five, namely, six men, four women and fifteen children.

Education.—There is a good day school on the reserve, which is much appreciated by the Indians and well attended.

Religion.—They belong to the Presbyterian Church, Miss L. M. Baker being the teacher and missionary on the reserve.

Occupation.—They still earn part of their livelihood by working off the reserve, but this season they have been chiefly occupied with their own farms on the reserve, where they have a larger area than usual under crop.

OTHER SIOUX INDIANS.

The remaining Sioux of this agency occupy an encampment or village about two miles east of Prince Albert, on the north bank of the river. They number eighteen men,

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twenty-four women and forty children,—eighty-two in all. They have no educational facilities, are chiefly pagan, occupy poor shanties and live by their labour in the town of Prince Albert and among the farmers of the surrounding district.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—With the exception of the Sioux just mentioned, all the Indians of this agency belong to the Cree nation.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No cases of contagious or infectious diseases have occurred during the year, and the health of the Indians generally has been good. There have been, as usual, a few bad cases of consumption, scrofula and scrofulous eye-disease. Vaccination was performed in a number of instances at the time of treaty payments, and the houses and premises of those Indians who are permanent residents of the reserves received careful attention in respect to cleanliness.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance may be regarded as the rule among these Indians, and the laws regarding the furnishing of intoxicants seem to have been well observed throughout the year. There is also a steadily improving moral tone.

Occupation and Resources.—The Indians of this agency who are regularly settled on reserves engage very generally in grain-growing and cattle-raising, and to a less extent and less successfully in gardening and dairying. They earn a few dollars annually from the sale of furs, chiefly fox, badger, wolf and lynx, and a small sum by freighting and by their labour in the neighbouring settlements and in the lumber-woods.

Buildings.—Connected with this agency there are a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a shingle-mill, the power for all of which is furnished by one twenty-horse-power engine. All of these have been provided by the Government except the shingle-mill, which was bought by the Indians of Petaquakey's, Mistawasis' and Ahtahkakoop's Bands out of their treaty money. The benefits of the saw-mill and shingle-mill are readily seen in the superior class of houses found everywhere in the older reserves of this agency. They are well built in respect to walls, roofs, floors and windows. Several new houses were built during the year and several of the old ones improved.

Stock.—The cattle throughout this agency are of a good class, and in respect to numbers are approaching the limit of profitable handling. Oxen are used chiefly for work, the horses being of a poor class and not numerous. There are very few sheep or pigs as yet, but an effort is being made to introduce this last class of stock and to establish hog-raising as a permanent industry on these reserves, where the conditions are particularly favourable.

Farming Implements.—These were formerly supplied by the Government, but latterly to some extent by the Indians. They are carefully handled when in use, and when not in use are, as a rule, properly stored away and protected from the weather.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are in general characterized by more than ordinary industry and thrift. Several of them exhibit very good judgment in the management of their own affairs, and are consequently gathering some property around them. They show a desire to meet the requirements of the department, whose liberality towards them they recognize and appreciate; and they aim to know and to observe the laws and customs of the land in so far as they have any relation to their affairs.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Affairs in Charge of Agency.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

EASTERN ASSINIBOIA—CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,

BROADVIEW, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report with agricultural and industrial statistics, together with the inventory of Government property under my charge up to the 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—The agency buildings are situated on the south-east corner of township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about nine miles north-west of Broadview, a station on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Reserves.—The reserves here are as follows: Ochapowace's No. 71; Kahkewistahaw, No. 72; Cowesess', No. 73, and Sakimay's, No. 74, all being north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and running from Whitewood on the east, passing Broadview and extending west nearly as far as Grenfell, and bounded on the north by the Qu'Appelle River from below Round Lake on the east to a distance above Crooked Lake on the west.

Little Bone's Reserve, situated at Leech Lake, No. 73A, is also attached to this agency and lies about forty miles north.

The total area of these reserves is one hundred and eighty-five thousand and sixteen acres.

OCHAPOWACE'S BAND, No. 71.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the eastern side of the agency and lies north-west of Whitewood, a short distance from the line of railway to the Qu'Appelle Valley. It contains fifty-two thousand six hundred acres.

Natural Features.—The southern portion is prairie with many hay swamps and bluffs of poplar and willow. The northern part, sloping to the Qu'Appelle River, is thickly wooded with poplar and balm of gilead, much broken by immense ravines which are all thickly wooded, and the soil is very gravelly and stony, being unfit for cultivation; on the southern portion the soil is sandy and clay loam with gravelly spots here and there in the prairie.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of thirty-four men, thirty-eight women and forty-four children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been fairly good, there being no diseases of an epidemic nature. The Indians are steadily improving in the matter of cleanliness and due attention is paid to the destruction of rubbish from about their dwellings. There are a number of good springs on this reserve which it is proposed to have properly cribbed up this fall.

Resources and Occupation.—Many of the Indians farm and nearly all keep stock. They also sell firewood and hay in the town of Whitewood, they also tan skins and gather senega root, for which they find a ready sale. The Round Lake is fairly well stocked with fish, of which they catch a number for their own consumption.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Their houses are of a poor class with a few exceptions, are built of logs, in which they live during the winter, moving into tents in the summer. Their cattle are of a fairly good class and at the last round-up

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there were nineteen calves. As will be seen by the statistics, they have a good outfit both of cattle and farming implements.

Education.—Eight of the children on the reserve attend the Round Lake (Presbyterian) Boarding School, where they receive a good training, as well as the boys being taught farming and caring for stock, the girls being taught general housework. Four of the older children are attending the industrial school at Qu'Appelle and one at Elkhorn. All healthy children of school age on the reserve are attending school.

Religion.—The bulk of these Indians are pagans, although quite a number belong to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian religions. No clergy or missionaries reside on this reserve with the exception of the Rev. Hugh McKay, principal of the boarding school, and Jacob Bear, who is employed by the Presbyterians as a missionary.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are moderately industrious, but need careful watching to keep them up to their work, a few of them are too indolent to do anything but loaf about the country. Their progress is necessarily slow. Last year their crop was a total failure owing to the drought, and they did not make much headway; but notwithstanding this, they have broken seventy acres of new land and summer-fallowed thirty-one acres. Pierre Bélanger has a good story and a half log house with a shingle roof, and he has summer-fallowed and broken fifteen acres. The Little Assiniboine has summer-fallowed and broken twenty-six acres. The others have done lesser quantities.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of these Indians are more or less addicted to the use of intoxicants mainly in the form of "essences," which it is presumed they procure in Whitewood. The only case in which I was enabled to convict, was recently, when two men were fined each \$50 and costs for supplying liquor to an Indian and his wife, who were sentenced to one month at Regina Barracks for being drunk.

KAIKEWISTAHAW'S BAND, No. 72.

Reserve.—This reserve adjoins that of Ochapowace's Band on the west side, lying north of Broadview on the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Qu'Appelle Valley as the north boundary, with a small fishing station at the eastern end of Crooked Lake.

This reserve contains forty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty acres.

Natural Features.—The land is undulating prairie of fair quality interspersed with ponds and hay sloughs, dotted here and there with bluffs of poplar. There are some very good hay lands on the prairie in the southern part.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Crees.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, thirty-seven women and fifty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Having had no epidemics, there has only been an ordinary amount of sickness such as is found in all districts. They are well looked after to see that their surroundings are kept clean, rubbish destroyed, and during the last annuity payments, all those who had not been operated upon before were vaccinated.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians follow the usual avocation of farmers and raising stock, dispose of their surplus hay and firewood at Broadview, dress hides, and also in the spring gather a considerable quantity of senega root, for which they get twelve to fifteen cents per pound. They had little, if any, grain to dispose of last year, as the crops were a failure.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They all have the usual log houses and stables, which are kept moderately clean and tidy, although like others, they only occupy them during the winter, as they live in tents during the summer, it being healthier and better for them. Their cattle are all in excellent condition, and thirty-two calves have been dropped this spring. They have a fair supply of farming implements such as wagons, mowers, rakes, two binders, ploughs, harrows, &c.

Education.—Thirteen of the children of school age attend the Round Lake Boarding School, seven at Qu'Appelle and two at Elkhorn Industrial Schools, where in addition to

the ordinary course of education, they are instructed in farming, stock-raising, black-smithing and carpentering. All healthy children of school age are attending school.

Religion.—It may be said that over half the Indians on this reserve are pagans. It is extremely difficult to get the older Indians to forsake the ways of their forefathers, but the children attending the schools will doubtless follow the religion in which they are now being brought up. The others belong to the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Anglican Churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, as a rule, work well at their various occupations, although they have been rather discouraged the past season by poor grain and hay crops, yet they have this year worked well in preparing land for next year's crop, having ninety-nine acres summer-fallowed and twenty-six acres of new land broken.

Temperance and Morality.—They lead temperate and moral lives with a few exceptions. One Indian was convicted of holding a give away dance, and sent to Regina jail for one month, which would have its due effect upon the others, as they fear the law and obey it.

Another Indian and his wife were sentenced to one month each at Regina jail for being drunk.

COWESESSE BAND, No. 73.

Reserve.—This reserve is also situated between the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the south and the Qu'Appelle Valley to the north and is west of Kahkewistahaw's Reserve.

Forty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres constitutes the area of this reserve.

Natural Features.—Weed Creek runs through this reserve and empties into the Qu'Appelle Valley through a large thickly wooded ravine, very tortuous in its course, and its banks are heavily covered with poplar, balm of gilead and a few elms. The southern part is undulating prairie with a few good hay marshes here and there. The soil throughout is uniformly good.

Tribe.—The majority of these Indians are French half-breeds with a few Saulteaux and Cree.

Population.—Thirty-seven men, fifty-two women and eighty-six children form the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—As on the other reserves, the health of the Indians has been fairly good—no epidemics of any kind but the usual run of colds, lung and scrofulous troubles. All who required it were vaccinated at the treaty payments, and strict attention is shown in the matter of cleanliness, probably more so on this reserve than on any of the others, as they nearly all reside in their houses the year round.

Resources and Occupation.—All are farming and keep more or less stock. Some of them have over twenty head of cattle each. They sell grain, hay and firewood at Broadview and Grenfell, but the demand for the two latter products being only local, the prices do not rule very high. A few fish are caught for their own consumption.

Buildings.—Every family on this reserve has good log houses, the majority with thatched and some with shingled roofs, also good log stables and barns.

Stock.—A good class of stock is kept on this reserve, having had the benefit of good shorthorn and Galloway thoroughbred bulls, and in a very few years, if they can be kept from selling and killing their young stock, the Indians will have herds of a respectable size. The difficulty is to persuade the Indians to look to the future: they generally when they get a few head of cattle want to begin selling or trading them off and let the future take care of itself.

Farming Implements.—Several of the Indians possess binders, mowers, horse-rakes, harrows, and are gradually getting together a good outfit.

Education.—There is no school on this reserve. Four children attend the Round Lake Boarding School. Twenty-nine children attend the Qu'Appelle school. Two

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attend the Regina school and two at Elkhorn Industrial School. There are a few pupils of the industrial schools who are beginning to farm and are doing as well as their limited means will permit. It is a work of time getting together a working outfit of stock and farming implements, and all the assistance possible is given to aid them in their endeavours.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and pagans. There are two resident Roman Catholic priests on this reserve, who have a neat little church and mission buildings situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley at the north end of the reserve. The services are apparently well and regularly attended. The Presbyterians also hold a semi-monthly service at the house of Headman Alex. Gaddie.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be termed industrious, some of them working quite a large area for Indians and attending to from ten to thirty head of cattle each, whilst one or two of them have not the energy or health to do the steady work farming requires. They are obedient to the law and there have been no convictions during the year for any criminal offence. They are gradually making advancement and next year will see a larger area under crop than they have ever had before, notwithstanding that last year the crop was only fairly good. One of the headmen, Alex. Gaddie, has seventy-five acres under crop, with twenty-seven acres of breaking and summer-fallow. He also owns thirty head of cattle and three teams of good heavy working horses. In 1897 he had about one thousand bushels of wheat and oats.

Headman Ambrose Delorme has forty-one acres under crop, twenty-nine acres broken and summer-fallowed, and owns ten head of cattle with three good working horses.

Chief Nepahpiness has thirty-four acres under crop, with twenty acres summer-fallowed and broken; has a splendid team of Canadian working mares, from which he has got a team of colts; and owns sixteen head of cattle.

Zac LeRat is cropping nine acres, summer-fallowed eighteen acres, and owns over thirty head of cattle. All the other Indians have extended their acreage and there is a noticeable improvement.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not appear to be addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and no cases of immorality have been detected. These Indians are monogamous and do not follow the old practice of possessing two and three wives each. I know of no case on the reserve of an Indian having more than one wife.

SAKIMAY'S BAND, No. 74.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of the northern half of Cowessess' Reserve, being bounded on the south by that reserve and on the north by Crooked Lake and the Qu'Appelle Valley, a portion of the reserve being on the north side of the river and lake. The reserve contains twenty eight thousand eight hundred acres. In addition to this is Leech Lake Reserve, forty miles north, containing six thousand nine hundred and seventy six acres.

Natural Features.—This reserve is mostly undulating prairie with bluffs of poplar and willow. In the northern part adjacent to the valley it is much broken by ravines which are heavily wooded with poplar and balsam poplar. There were formerly large ponds on the reserve which are now dried up. About half the land is good loam and the other half is of a sandy and gravelly nature. There are good hay lands in the valley. Leech Lake Reserve is a valuable adjunct, being composed of magnificent hay lands yielding large quantities of hay each year.

Tribe.—Most of these Indians are Saulteaux with a few Crees.

Population.—Forty-one men, fifty-five women and one hundred and nineteen children form the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, only the ordinary minor ailments having been suffered. All in Yellow Calf's party who required it were vaccinated at the recent annuity payments, but the members of She-

Sheep's party objected to having their children vaccinated. Strict attention is observed in having them clean up their houses and premises, and no infectious diseases have occurred.

Resources and Occupation.—There are two separate parties on the reserve, Yellow Calf's and Sho-Sheep's. The former who live on the southern portion of the reserve, follow farming and stock-raising, sell firewood, hay and senega root at Grenfell.

The Indians of Sho-Sheep's party occupy the northern portion of the reserve in the valley where all the good hay land is. They do no farming, accept no assistance from the Government, and make their living by selling hay, hunting and working for white settlers.

In a dry season Yellow Calf's party have to depend upon Leech Lake Reserve for their supply of hay, where there is always an abundance. As for instance this year besides supplying their needs, we have sold permits to white settlers in that district for about seven hundred tons.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They have the usual log houses and stables, living in their tents during the summer. They are getting together a fair amount of implements and stock, and have got an increase of thirty-six calves this season.

Education.—Seven of the children of Yellow Calf's party attend the school at Round Lake, and there are seven at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, but the members of Sho-Sheep's party absolutely refuse to allow their children to attend any school, and I fear will never do so until the Compulsory Education Act is put into force, which is now under consideration.

Religion.—No clergy or missionaries reside on this reserve. The Indians are mostly pagans, with a very few exceptions, who are of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations. There appears to be little, if any, interest manifested in religion by them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have been more or less of a roaming nature, but in the case of Yellow Calf's party have been gradually settling down to farming and have done more in this line the past twelve months than ever before, although their crops, the present and past season, were a total failure, but nevertheless, they have gone on breaking, and summer-fallowing their land, having one hundred and sixteen acres summer-fallowed and thirty-one acres broken. They are making progress slowly.

Sho-Sheep's party, although they do no farming, cannot be classed as idle, as they put up a considerable quantity of hay, which they sell, as well as working for white settlers and hunting.

They keep no cattle, in fact have always refused assistance from the Government in this line.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moderate and moral in their habits, although some of them still adhere to the old custom of having more than one wife, which practice is being stamped out as much as possible. One Indian was sentenced to one month's hard labour for being under the influence of liquor.

General Remarks.—I regret to report that owing to the extreme dry season we have had this year so far, and to the severe and frequent frosts, our crops are about a total failure, in fact, on some of the reserves they are a total failure, both grain and root crops.

The grain was all put in on well prepared land in splendid condition and was looking extremely well until the 27th May last, when we had 14' of frost which cut down all the growing crops. They afterwards revived and began to look fairly well again when another severe frost cut them down in June, and again in July and August. This, combined with the dry weather, killed out the grain entirely in most places, and in others where it was not entirely cut down, especially in summer-fallowed land: it stunted the growth so much that the weeds gained headway and overcame the grain.

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This was not only on the reserves, but also occurred amongst the white settlers in the adjoining districts. Notwithstanding this, the Indians on the agency have prepared for seeding next spring by summer-fallowing and breaking six hundred and forty-five acres, which together with the land which will be fall-ploughed will make about eight hundred acres ready for crop in the spring of 1899, if by any means we are able to procure sufficient seed for it.

This has been an exceptionally unfortunate year for farming operations in this district, and most discouraging to the Indians, the whole of their hard work being destroyed.

Considerable trouble was had in stopping the Indians from holding a sun dance this season, which dance I understand they have been in the habit of holding the past ten years. I think in future there will not be so much difficulty in stopping it, as it having been firmly impressed upon them that it is against the law and that the offenders would most certainly be prosecuted, I think that they will refrain from agitating for one in the future.

I have, &c.,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
SASKATCHEWAN—DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, 7th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my eleventh annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, No. 95.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern side of the South Saskatchewan River, about four miles east of Batoche, and contains an area of sixteen square miles.

Resources.—This reserve is of a rich sandy loam, being rolling prairie, with poplar bluffs, and is suited for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-six persons. They have no chief or councillors. During this year there were five births and two deaths, and one woman left the band by marriage, making an increase of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good; consumption and scurfula being the principal cause of death. In the spring they are very particular in cleaning up their houses and yards, and putting every place in proper order.

Occupation.—These Indians are employed in mixed farming, hunting, picking roots and dressing hides for white settlers, with which earnings they supply themselves with tea, tobacco and clothing.

Stock.—The herd under department control consists of one hundred and sixty-four head, all of which are in fine condition. During the year the band sold twelve head of cattle, besides killing fifteen head for department and private beef.

Farm Implements.—All the best Indians have their own wagons, mowers, rakes, self-binders ; other implements, chiefly ploughs, harrows, spades, forks, and hoes belong to the department, all of which are kept in good repair.

Education.—All healthy children of school age are either at Qu'Appelle Industrial School or at the Duck Lake Boarding School.

Religion.—There are sixty Roman Catholics and thirty-six pagans in the band.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are, on the whole, temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—These Indians are under Farmer Marion's supervision, and are making good progress and are more contented to remain on their reserve and are more industrious and provident than formerly.

OKEMASIS AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserves.—Both reserves are situated on the Carlton trail at Duck Lake. The combined area is forty-four square miles.

Resources.—The natural features of these reserves, are scattered bluffs of poplar, with rolling prairie. The land is of a rich sandy loam and is suitable for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these two bands is one hundred and forty-eight. During the year there were eight births and seven deaths, one woman with her daughter joined this band by marriage ; two absentees returned, making an increase of five.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band is only fair. As a number of the Indians are subject to scrofula and consumption, I am pleased to say that this is gradually disappearing. Sanitary precautions are strictly enforced, and the Indians are now particular in this matter themselves, by keeping their houses neat and clean, and well ventilated.

Occupation.—These Indians are employed in farming and stock-raising. They also earn considerable by picking roots, dressing hides for white settlers, freighting and hunting, which enables them to purchase clothing and other household necessities for their families.

Farm Implements.—The bands are well supplied with all requisite implements except wagons, principally purchased out of the proceeds of cattle killed for beef or sold by the Indians.

Stock.—The stock held by these bands under Government control, number three hundred and nineteen head, which includes five thoroughbred bulls. During the year thirty-two head of cattle were sold, and forty-one head were killed for department beef.

Education.—All healthy children of school age are at the Regina Industrial School or Duck Lake Boarding School.

Religion.—Religious denominations are represented by one Anglican, three Presbyterians, seventy-five Roman Catholics and sixty-nine pagans. A number of the Indians attend the Roman Catholic church at Duck Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are honest and law-abiding. The majority of them are industrious, civil, and gradually becoming more provident. They are putting up better houses, and they are doing their best to copy the ways of the white settlers.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking, they are moral and temperate. Yet there are a few of them that will make use of intoxicants if they can possibly procure them without the knowledge of the department officials. But on the whole they conduct themselves much better than the majority of the native settlers.

General Remarks.—There has been no Farm Instructor in charge of these bands, during the last six months of the year, consequently this work devolved on myself. I

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am pleased to say the Indians worked well and have been obedient and industrious throughout the winter and spring.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, No. 99.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about twelve miles south-east of Prince Albert, and is intersected by the South Saskatchewan River. It has an area of thirty-seven square miles. The land is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar bluffs. The soil is rich black loam, and is well suited for mixed farming.

Tribe.—These Indians are half-breed Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and thirty. There have been five deaths, and five births during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band on the whole has been good. During the winter, they were visited with an attack of measles, also scarlatina, but with the doctor's attention there were but few bad results. These Indians are very strict in observing sanitary measures, as they keep their houses and yards neat and clean. All buildings are well ventilated.

Occupation.—Stock-raising, mixed farming and freighting are the chief occupations of these Indians. They also derive considerable income from hunting, picking roots and dressing hides. Their grain and root crops were excellent last fall, the Indians being able to provide themselves with flour for the most part of the year. They also disposed of a portion of their grain to purchase other necessities, such as clothing and groceries.

Buildings.—On this reserve the buildings are a credit to the Indians, being well and neatly built, with good bed-rooms up stairs, and having shingled roofs.

Stock.—The stock in the hands of the band under Government control, including three thoroughbred bulls, number two hundred and eighty-six head of cattle, eleven sheep and seventeen pigs.

Farm Implements.—The band is well supplied with mowers, rakes, wagons, forks, spades and shovels purchased by the proceeds of cattle sold or killed for beef. Ploughs, harrows and other implements have been supplied by the department, and are kept in good order.

Education.—On this reserve there is a day school, Miss M. Thompson being in charge as teacher, and she appears to take great interest in her work. The progress made by the children is very good. The school is always found neat and clean, also the children.

Religion.—This band consists of one hundred and twenty-six Anglicans, one Presbyterian, two Roman Catholics and one pagan. There is a resident Anglican clergyman on this reserve. They have a very neat church and services are regularly held, the Indians being excellent adherents.

Characteristics and Progress.—This reserve is under the supervision of Farmer J. S. Letellier, and the progress made by the band towards civilization is good. No one could distinguish the difference between these Indians and the native half-breed settlers. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—While a portion of the band are temperate, there are some of them addicted to the use of liquor if they can possibly procure it. They are, on the whole, moral in their general habits.

JAMES SMITH'S AND CUMBERLAND BANDS, Nos. 100 AND 100A.

Reserves.—These reserves adjoin each other and are dealt with as one. They are situated about fifteen miles below the forks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers, near Fort à la Corne. The combined area is ninety-two square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil varies from sandy to rich black loam. The principal portions are low, wet, and thickly wooded with willow, poplar and scrub. The surface

is rough and undulating and broken with shallow lakes of blackish water, and is of little value for agricultural purposes. The herbage is luxuriant; hay of the finest quality grows in abundance, and only for the fly pest it would be admirably adapted for stock-raising.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Vital Statistics.—The joint population of the two bands is two hundred and twenty-eight. There were twelve deaths and ten births during the year, making a decrease of two.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the bands has not been as good as it might have been, owing to a prevalence of consumption and scrofula amongst these Indians. They were also visited by an attack of scarlatina during the winter. But I am pleased to say that it has quite disappeared without any serious result. The majority of these Indians are particular about sanitary precautions, and keep their houses and premises neat and clean, while there are a few who are not so cleanly, but are gradually doing better.

Occupation.—Some of the occupations of these Indians are stock-raising, with very little farming, freighting, dressing hides and picking roots. Hunting is the principal occupation.

Buildings.—There has not been much done in the way of building during the year. There are three very good houses in the course of erection, which will be finished during the approaching year. All stables are kept clean and in good order and fitted with stanchions.

Stock.—The stock is in first-class order, and numbers four hundred and eighty-six head, including three thoroughbred bulls. During the year we have sold for the Indians, thirteen head of cattle, and killed for department beef and for Indians' private use, twenty-eight head of cattle. The stock came through the winter in good order and condition with nothing more than the usual casualties.

Education.—There is no day school on this reserve, as the Indians are of such an erratic nature that we could not get a regular attendance, particularly as most of the children have been sent to the Battleford Industrial School or to Emmanuel College at Prince Albert.

Emmanuel College at Prince Albert is under the auspices of the Church of England, the Venerable Archdeacon J. A. McKay being principal. The subjects taught are, the English language, reading, writing, geography, history, arithmetic, general knowledge, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, as well as religious instruction. Excellent progress has been made in all the studies.

Duck Lake Boarding School is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the Reverend Father Paquette being principal. There are ninety-five pupils in this school, forty-nine boys and forty-six girls. The subjects taught are the same as those at Emmanuel College, and excellent progress is being made in all the studies. Several new buildings have been erected during the year, and the whole place is a marvel of neatness. The children are happy and contented. The whole institution appears to them more like a home than otherwise.

The reverend principal being an extremely energetic and progressive man, the great progress this school has made in such a short time will show how thoroughly his heart is in the work. He deserves great credit for the able manner in which this institution is conducted. I may say he is ably assisted by the reverend mother and sisters.

Religion.—Of these Indians one hundred and eighty-six are Anglicans, and forty-two pagans. There is a neat church on the reserve, with a resident clergyman, and the Indians are strict in their attendance. They have a very well laid out cemetery, connected with the church, which is kept in good order.

Progress.—These Indians are of a lazy and indolent disposition, but law-abiding. Their mode of living, I am pleased to say, is gradually becoming more like that of a white man, and they are also becoming more industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole moral, but they are in a measure addicted to the use of intoxicants, if they can procure them in any way. This

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reserve is under the supervision of farmer J. H. Price and since he has had charge there a marked improvement is noticeable.

General Remarks.—A large amount of repairs has been made during the year, new stone foundations have been placed under the agent's house, office and storehouse. They have also been painted and otherwise repaired.

In conclusion I would say that although the staff of this agency has been considerably reduced, yet no effort on my part has been omitted in doing my utmost to carry out the department's instructions. At the same time the comforts and wants of the Indians have not been neglected.

I have, &c.,

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—EDMONTON AGENCY,

EDMONTON, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report together with tabular statement and inventory of Government property for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Agency.—The official name of this agency is Edmonton Agency, with headquarters on Enoch's Reserve, about twelve miles from the town of Edmonton. Its jurisdiction extends over five bands as follows :—

ENOCH'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of the Saskatchewan River, about six miles south-west of Edmonton on the trail to Stony Plain, and contains an area of forty-four square miles.

Natural Features.—The reserve is principally a wooded country, containing numerous swamps and woods consisting of poplar, willow, spruce, tamarack, birch and hazel. The soil is very good and there is plenty of hay land.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are Crees.

Population.—The population is one hundred and twenty four, made up as follows : thirty-seven men, forty women and forty-seven children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band has been fairly healthy during the year although there have been a good many cases of venereal disease. The houses are all kept clean and are well ventilated and the premises kept free from refuse. The water used for domestic purposes is principally taken from wells and lakes located in places to ensure freedom from contamination.

Occupation.—Nearly all the men are farming, hunting being a thing of the past ; with but few exceptions these Indians reside permanently on the reserve.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—On this reserve there are forty-three houses and forty stables, all of which are built of logs. The stock consists of the following :—three bulls, thirty oxen, thirty-eight cows, thirty steers and seventy-three head of young stock, thirty-six sheep, eighteen pigs and forty-two domestic fowls. The implements are twelve ploughs, eight harrows, six mowers, one fanning-mill, also a binder and

threshing-machine, six wagons and sundry small tools. This enumeration includes the private ones.

Education.—There are no schools open on this reserve. Some of the children attend the Roman Catholic boarding school at St. Albert and some the Presbyterian industrial school at Regina.

Religion.—With the exception of a few Methodists, these Indians are all Roman Catholics. The resident missionary is the Rev. Father Simonin. There is a good church and the services are always well attended. The Methodists are visited once a month by the Rev. W. G. Blewett, missionary at White Whale Lake.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing favourably both as regards farming and in their domestic life. Perhaps the most marked feature in their advancement is the manner in which they cook and serve their meals.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to the reserve being close to Edmonton some of these Indians are tempted to buy liquor occasionally although every precaution is taken to prevent their doing so. The morality of this band is fair.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about sixteen miles from Edmonton on the southern side of the Sturgeon River and contains an area of forty square miles.

Natural Features.—It is well timbered, principally with poplar and fir. Nearly one-half of the reserve is high rolling prairie, the soil is clay loam ; and there is an abundance of hay land.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve are of the Iroquois tribe.

Population—There are eighty-two members in this band,—twelve men, seventeen women and fifty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been very little sickness during the year. The houses and premises without any exception are all kept in first-rate order.

Occupation.—With the exception of a few who make a living by hunting, these Indians engage in mixed farming, and the homesteads compare very favourably with those of any white settlement. Butter is made by each family, although there is not much sale for it, as there is a strong prejudice against butter made by Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses are of a superior kind and well furnished. The stables and corrals are all substantial and well put up. The cattle number one hundred and eight head. These Indians also possess some good horses, sheep, pigs and poultry. They are well equipped with implements.

Education.—All the children of school age attend the industrial school at High River or the boarding school at Prince Albert.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and attend a church which has lately been erected close to the reserve, the logs for the purpose having been taken from the reserve, which entitles this band to seating accommodation.

Characteristics and Progress.—All these families are industrious and law-abiding, and are far advanced in farming and civilization generally.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality may be said to prevail on this reserve.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated about twenty-five miles from Edmonton, on the Lac la Nonne trail. Its area is forty-one square miles. About sixteen square miles is rolling prairie of excellent soil ; the remainder is more or less wooded with spruce and poplar. Sandy Lake, lying at its south-western corner, is a beautiful sheet of water from one to two miles wide, and about six or eight miles long. In this lake there is an abundance of fish.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Tribe.—These Indians are Crees.

Population.—Forty-six men, fifty-four women and eighty-seven children, in all one hundred and eighty-seven souls form the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There have been no infectious diseases, and the children of a suitable age have been vaccinated. All the houses were whitewashed in the spring, and the winter refuse collected and burnt.

Occupation.—Most of the men farm, although nearly all make a portion of their living by hunting and fishing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are fifty-nine houses and forty-two stables. The cattle number one hundred and twenty head ; there are also forty-five sheep. This band is fairly well equipped with implements.

Education.—Owing to poor attendance the day school on this reserve has been closed. A good many of the children attend the boarding school at Prince Albert.

Religion.—This is a Roman Catholic reserve. The resident missionary is the Rev. Father Dauphin. There is a nice church and a good organ. The services are all well attended.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are amenable to advice and authority, but are too prone to ramble about the country to make much progress in their farming.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians will buy liquor when they get the chance, although perhaps there is not as much bought as formerly. Their morals on the whole are fair.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—The situation of the reserve of this band is the northern side of Lac Ste. Anne, about fifty miles from Edmonton, and it contains an area of twenty-three square miles.

Natural Features.—About three-quarters of the reserve is covered with spruce and poplar, the remainder being prairie, hay and bottom lands. The soil is a sandy loam. Lac Ste. Anne is the principal fishing ground of the Indians of the district.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Stony tribe.

Population.—Twenty-six men, thirty-five women and seventy-six children, making one hundred and thirty-seven souls, form the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is the healthiest in this agency and is very free from any chronic disease ; all these people are clean and tidy in appearance, and are generally well dressed.

Occupation.—The farming done on this reserve is only on a limited scale, hunting and fishing being the principal occupations.

Stock and Buildings.—The cattle number thirty head. The houses are of logs and are of good size and well built.

Education.—The day school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The teacher is fairly successful in her work. She is a daughter of Chief Michel and is an ex-pupil of the High River Industrial School.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve all attend the Roman Catholic church at Lac Ste. Anne. The priest of this parish is the Rev. Father d'Egreville, who also pays frequent visits to the reserve.

Temperance.—A considerable quantity of liquor is traded to Indians at Lac Ste. Anne, in spite of every effort to stop this nefarious traffic.

WHITE WHALE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at White Whale Lake, about forty-five miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of thirty-two and seven-tenths square miles.

Natural Features.—The reserve is heavily timbered with poplar and fir. A portion of it is high rolling prairie. There is an abundance of fish in White Whale Lake.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are Stonies.

Population.—The population consists of twenty-nine men, forty-two women and seventy-four children, in all one hundred and forty-five souls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—This band is fairly healthy, although there is great room for improvement as regards the cleanliness of the women and children.

Occupation.—Up to date the farming done has only been on a limited scale, but as a farmer has recently been appointed, Mr. Thos. McGee, who says he considers it his duty to raise these Indians "financially, socially and morally," it is to be hoped that the Indians of this band will make great strides both in their farming and domestic life. There is great scope for Mr. McGee in this direction.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are twenty-three houses and twenty-three stables. The cattle number seventy-eight head; of this number the department supplied this spring two yoke of oxen, six heifers and a bull, besides a wagon and sundry other smaller implements, which pleased these Indians very much.

Education.—There is a very good day school on this reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church, although the attendance has not been very large. This is partly due to a number of the children having been sent to the industrial school at Red Deer, the principal of that school, Rev. C. E. Somerset, having been formerly the missionary of this reserve, which perhaps accounts for the willingness of these people to send their children to that school. The teacher of the day school is the Rev. W. G. Blewett, who is also the missionary. He has proved himself to be an efficient teacher. As is not often the case with day schools, the pupils will speak English out of school hours.

St. Albert Boarding School.—The present principal is the Rev. Sister Dandurand. This school is a great credit to all who are concerned in its management. The pupils are always tidy and clean in their dress and persons and the premises are kept scrupulously clean. There is a very good brass band, the members of it being boys under fifteen years of age. Under the able conductorship of Mr. Varin they have made great progress and are often asked to play outside of the institution. On the whole this school is a great success and deserves generous support.

Religion.—These Indians with the exception of a few families are Methodists. Services are held in the school-house, which is a good roomy building. In the absence of the missionary, the services are held by the Indians themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—This band spends nothing on drink and is fairly moral.

General Remarks.—Owing to my having being in charge of this agency for the past six weeks only, I am unable to write as full a report on the working of the different reserves as I should like to do. The agent, Mr. de Cazes, I regret very much to have to say, has been a confirmed invalid for the past six months and is at present dangerously ill, no hopes being entertained of his recovery.

I have, &c.,

A. E. LAKE,
Acting Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—FILE HILLS AGENCY,

FORT QU'APPELLE, 14th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—The File Hills Agency comprises four reserves: Pee-pee-ke-sis, No. 81, Okanees, No. 82, Star Blanket, No. 83, and Little Black Bear, No. 84, and contains a total area of eighty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres. The reserves adjoin each other and are situated in the File Hills, about twenty miles north-east of Fort Qu'Appelle.

Resources.—The principal resources of these reserves are hay and wood.

Tribes.—The Indians of all four bands in this agency belong to the Cree tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of the four bands is two hundred and eighty-one souls. There were fifteen births and twenty-one deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been fairly good; consumption and scrofula were the chief causes of illness. The sanitary condition of these Indians is improving each year, most of them keep clean and tidy houses, and every spring all refuse matter that has accumulated during the winter is collected and burnt.

Occupation.—The principal occupation of these Indians is cattle-raising and mixed farming. They put up a large quantity of hay every season, for which they find a good market, they also sell a large quantity of dry firewood and house logs.

Buildings, Fences, Implements, Stock, &c.—The agency buildings are in good repair. Many of the Indians have built good houses and stables, the latter being roomy with pitch roofs. The fences are all in good repair. The implements are housed every winter and put in repair before being used in the spring. The cattle are all in good condition and the calf crop this spring is a very satisfactory one. During the year we received three very fine shorthorn bulls, which will improve the herds very much.

Education.—The File Hills Boarding School gives the usual satisfaction. Mr. Skene, the principal, is a very efficient teacher and understands his work thoroughly. There are seventeen children from this agency attending the school. A large number of children from this agency attend the Qu'Appelle Industrial School and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have a good name for morality; there are a few, however, who will take liquor whenever it is procurable. I had a few liquor cases during the year, and in every case the offenders were found guilty and punished.

General Remarks.—The Indians have done very little dancing this year. They have worked well all through and seem contented and happy.

We have five married couples ex-pupils of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, residing on the reserves and with one exception these young people are doing well, four of them have built good comfortable houses, one and a-half story, with shingled roofs. They have also built good stables and have land prepared for next spring.

In conclusion I wish to say that Wm. McNab, my interpreter and farmer, has given me great assistance throughout the year.

I have, &c.,

W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—HOBBS AGENCY,

HOLLBROKE P.O., 29th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, together with statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Agency.—The agency head-quarters is on Samson's Reserve near the Battle River. The agency comprises the following reserves :—

Reserves.—No. 137—Ermineskin's, 39,360 acres, situated in the Bear's or Peace Hills.

No. 138—Samson's, 39,360 acres, situated on the Battle River.

No. 140—Louis Bull's on the north-western part of Ermineskin's Reserve, no subdividing line having as yet been run between them.

No. ———Montana or Little Bear's Band, 20,160 acres. This was originally the Bob Tail Reserve on the south side of Battle River, near Ponoka Station on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

There is also a fishing reserve at Pigeon Lake, containing 4,980 acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are Crees with the exception of a few Stonies who have joined them through marriage.

Vital Statistics.—The population consists of six hundred and seventeen men, women and children, being a decrease of forty-nine since last year, accounted for principally by the deportation of Crees to Montana who came over two years ago.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the bands has been fairly good, considering the many old cases of scrofula and consumption. The doctor attended to those requiring vaccination. Premises were all cleaned, rubbish removed and burnt, and all were thoroughly whitewashed inside and out. During the summer the Indians generally live in tents and teepees, which are more conducive to health.

Resources and Occupation.—Their principal occupation is general farming, cattle-raising, hunting, fishing, and freighting.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Implements are in a fair state of repair. Several houses and stables were built during the year to take the places of old ones which had been pulled down.

The stock numbers seven hundred and seventy-five head exclusive of twenty-one bulls which are shown in agency herd; there will still be quite a number of calves to add when the fall round-up occurs.

Education.—There are one hundred and fifty-five children of school age and two schools, viz. : the boarding school on Ermineskin's Reserve under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and taught by the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption, and the new school which is completed, and is being well patronized by the parents, who have already sent more than forty pupils. Discipline and progress are very satisfactory.

There is also a day school on Samson's Reserve under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Attendance is not regular owing to the distance many children have to go to attend.

Religion.—With a few exceptions the Indians are Roman Catholics and Methodists. Three buildings are used for divine services, which are regular and well attended.

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Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians with a few exceptions are law-abiding and fairly industrious, many are seeing the fruits of their industry, and are doing much better for themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and very few cases of immorality come to my notice.

General Remarks.—The grist-mill has been steadily employed grinding the department's and Indian wheat.

A quantity of lumber was sawn during the year for repairs, fencing, &c.

I am sorry to report the grain crops this year are almost an entire failure on a count of the dry season.

The cattle came through the winter in splendid condition, the loss from all causes did not amount to one per cent and considerable hay was left over.

Pigs are doing well and some of the Indians are taking quite an interest in them.

In conclusion I wish to say that the members of the staff have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

W. S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

EAST ASSINIBOIA—MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,

CANNINGTON MANOR, 4th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898, accompanied by a statistical statement, and inventory of Government property under my charge.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the western part of Moose Mountain, with an area of twenty-three thousand and forty-six acres, and is suitable for mixed farming, there being plenty of good arable land, poplar woods which provide fuel and fencing, and a large number of hay sloughs.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines.

Vital Statistics.—There are now thirty-nine Indians living on this reserve, made up as follows: thirteen men, thirteen women, five boys and eight girls. There have been six deaths during the year, and no births; with one exception the deaths were caused by consumption and scrofula.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians during the year has been good and upon one occasion only did I have to call in a medical man. Every sanitary measure possible is observed, the houses and premises were kept fairly clean. I did not think any of the Indians of this band required vaccination during the year, as they all seem to have been successfully operated upon in previous years.

Occupation.—Mixed farming is the chief industry of these Indians. They had a fair crop of grain last year, but the root crop was poor on the reserve, as was general through the district where the reserve is situated. They provided themselves with a good deal of flour, and also had a good quantity of wheat to sell, for which they got

the best price paid on the market at Whitewood. These Indians live about ten miles from any well-settled district, and therefore have not the same advantages that some other bands have in the way of the sale of wood and hay; a few of the men still hunt a little, but I do not think they make much out of it; the women of the band do a good deal of work tanning hides for the settlers. A little fishing is also done.

Buildings.—There is a change for the better being made in the buildings on this reserve. The Indians are making them much larger than formerly. Nearly all the houses have good lumber floors, and have chimneys, and are well lighted and ventilated.

Stock.—Their stock consists of one hundred and two head and they are as good as any in the country. They have always had good bulls for their herd, (thoroughbred pedigreed animals), and we have always obtained from cattlemen the highest price paid. The cattle were well attended to during the past winter. The stables were kept clean and comfortable; and each cattle-owner has at this date some hay for sale.

Farming Implements.—This band is well supplied with all implements necessary for farm work, and they are kept in good repair, and stored at the farm implement shed during the winter, at which season the necessary work of repairing is done.

Education.—There are five children of school age in the band, and out of this number three are attending the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

Religion.—With two exceptions the Indians of this band are pagans, but during the past year there has been a very satisfactory disposition noticeable among them towards the missionary of the Presbyterian Church (Mr. T. F. Dodds), who visits them from time to time. There have been no regular services held on the reserve as yet, but Mr. Dodds makes house-to-house visits, and is always received in a friendly manner by all. If kindness and patience will gain these people, I feel confident that Mr. Dodds will make a success of the work he has undertaken, which is up-hill in more ways than one.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, but require constant supervision and direction. In their houses, one can see that progress is being made. They keep their houses and premises much cleaner and neater both outside and in. The Indians of this band are becoming better off every year, and they are beginning to see the good results of caring well for their cattle. They are law-abiding and seem anxious to get on. All the members of this band are well dressed, comfortable and contented.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to say there has not been a case of intemperance on the reserve during the year, and no case of immorality has been brought to my notice.

General Remarks.—Mr. W. Murison has this band under his care, and is working hard to get the Indians out of the careless, slovenly manner of farming which they had fallen into during the last few years.

Mr. Murison took charge of the band last year, and with his experience as a farmer I expect to see good results. I am sure I have at all times his hearty co-operation in the work connected with the reserve.

STRIPED BLANKET'S BAND, No. 69.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated south of and adjoining Pheasant Rump's Reserve, and has an area of twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty acres, and the soil and general features are the same as the reserve which it adjoins.

Tribe.—The Indians on this reserve are for the most part Assiniboines, with a slight mixture of Cree.

Vital Statistics.—This band at present numbers thirty-five, made up of twelve men, thirteen women, seven boys and three girls. During the year there were three deaths and one birth; the deaths were all caused by consumption and scrofula.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the band has been good, and all sanitary measures possible were well attended to.

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Occupation.—These Indians have but little chance to earn anything outside of the reserve. They are too far away from a town or settlement to sell much wood or hay, or to get regular work. They work well on their reserve, however, and all those who own cattle are untiring in their efforts to secure a sufficient quantity of hay for all their needs, and most of them stack hay at their stables in the fall for winter use. The women of the band tan hides, do bead and leather work, such as coats, mitts and moc-casins, which they sell to settlers when possible.

Buildings.—As on Pheasant Rump's Reserve, a change for the better is noticeable in their houses and stables, and when Mr. Inspector McGibbon visited the reserve in January last, he was much pleased with the change for the better, and congratulated many of the women on the advance made in their domestic work during the year since his last inspection.

Stock.—The number of their cattle at present is eighty head, and the increase in young stock is satisfactory. They look after their cattle very well. Their stables are always clean and comfortable, and they have had plenty of hay for all their needs, and some over still, for sale.

Education.—The number of children of school age on this reserve is only three, and two of them are attending the industrial school at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—All the Indians at present living on the reserve are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am very much pleased to be able to say that there has been a great improvement in many ways on this reserve during the past year. Headman Camminuhay, Mato Sapa, Papa, and Wash-tay-Oakshid, have all purchased new lumber wagons for their own use. They all have good houses; Mato Sapa's is especially worthy of note. He has ordinary beds, table, chairs, lamps, and other household articles, both for comfort and convenience, the floors of his two-roomed house were as clean as soap and brush could make them when visited by the inspector; and I always found the house clean and tidy whenever I visited it. The other men mentioned above are making good progress, and seem very anxious to please their instructor and to get along.

Morality and Temperance.—They are law-abiding, and I think their morals will compare favourably with the general run of Indians, and they live so far from any town where they could obtain any intoxicating liquor they are of necessity temperate.

General Remarks.—This band is also under the care of Mr. Murison.

On the whole, everything is in a very satisfactory condition on this reserve.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND, No. 70.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in the south-east part of Moose Mountain, with an area of thirty thousand seven hundred and twenty acres. A large portion of the reserve is wooded; there are also a number of small lakes, in some of which the Indians do a little fishing. The soil on this reserve is a rich black loam, and well suited for farming. Hay of the finest quality grows in abundance, and altogether these Indians have as fine a reserve for mixed farming as there is in the Territories. The Indians do a good trade in the winter with settlers, selling dry logs and firewood, which they cut and haul to their houses, where the white people come for it. These Indians are now beginning to reap some benefit from their cattle. In favourable seasons all sorts of wild fruit is abundant.

Vital Statistics.—The band at present numbers one hundred and twenty-six, made up of thirty men, thirty-eight woman and fifty-eight children. During the year there were six births and six deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the band has been good, and all sanitary measures were properly attended to.

Occupation.—Cattle-raising and mixed farming are the principal occupations of these Indians, some few men find work, and earn good wages by working for the settlers

in the neighbourhood. The women are kept busy tanning hides, wolf-skins, and other small furs for people in the settlement. They also gather and sell large quantities of wild fruit and senega root, make moccasins, leather mitts, and coats, and they do a little fishing during the season.

The men attend to the usual farm work during the summer, and in the winter they find their time fully occupied hauling hay and attending to their cattle, cutting and hauling dry logs and firewood for sale, making hay-racks, bob-sleighs and jumpers. A few of them do a little trapping and hunting; but as very little fur is caught now in this district, they do not stick to it for any length of time, and prefer some other work at which they are sure of making something. They put up last summer the largest quantity of hay ever put up on the reserve, and after feeding their stock well during the winter, had a great deal to sell this spring.

Fifty-eight acres of new land have been broken since the snow went away, and I hope to have at least one hundred acres of new land ready for crop next spring; about four miles of new fence has been built, and about one hundred loads of manure put on the fields.

Crops.—The grain crop last fall was a failure and the Indians got very little benefit from it; the yield of root crops was also very much below the average. The poor yield was in a great measure owing to the poor state of the land, which had been used for years without rest, and no attempt made to better it, by manuring, or summer-fallowing. This season they have in the largest crop ever put in on the reserve, some of it on new breaking, and the prospects of a good yield are encouraging.

The department kindly gave me authority to purchase some seed potatoes from the Experimental farm at Indian Head, and I am in hopes of being able next spring to make a change of seed potatoes all round. The varieties sown are the "Polaris," "Everett," and "Empire State," which were recommended by Mr. McKay of the Experimental farm. The Indian gardens are looking well.

Stock.—The herd now numbers one hundred and fifty-five head, an increase of thirty-six since this time last year; and during the year the Indians killed for beef, and sold, seventeen head. The cattle were never better attended to than they were last winter, and the increase in young stock this spring is very satisfactory. The cattle belonging to this band are extra good: all the bulls used here have been thoroughbred pedigreed animals, and we always get the highest price from cattlemen for any we may have for sale.

The Indians are showing much more interest in their cattle than they did, and there are a few Indians on the reserve now, anxious to own cattle, who previously have refused them.

Buildings.—The buildings are about the same as last year. Three new houses and two stables have been built during the year; the stables are an improvement on the old ones, being higher.

Education.—There are twenty-five children of school age in the band, and seven of them are attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn. Out of the number still on the reserve and not going to school, I think there are three who would pass the doctor's examination as being fit to be placed in an industrial school; the remainder are more or less the victims of scrofula and other kindred diseases, and would not, under the present regulations, be received in any boarding or industrial institution.

I am pleased to say that Old White Bear, since his reinstatement by the department as chief, has not been so much against having the children educated, but he still holds back with regard to allowing them to be sent far from home to school.

Religion.—The Indians of this band are for the most part pagans.

The Presbyterian Church has a mission on this reserve in charge of Mr. T. F. Dodds who has been here for over a year, and he is well thought of by the Indians, who always receive him pleasantly in their houses, and listen with patience to what he says to them. There is no church on the reserve, and no regular services are held, but Mr. Dodds makes house-to-house visits, and reads to them from the Bible in their own language; Mr. Dodds is making good progress in the Indian language, and now after only one year can make himself well understood by the Indians. Both he and his wife are kind and patient with

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the Indians under all circumstances, and never tire in helping them in any way possible. They have visited the sick from day to day, Mrs. Dodds taking with her on her visits any little luxury in the way of food that she thought would help the sick. The work and life of such people as Mr. and Mrs. Dodds must, and I doubt not, will, have a good effect upon the Indians, though it may be a long time before there are any signs of the good work going on. Mr. Dodds has given many of the Indians Bibles printed in their own language, and there are many of them that can read very well.

Characteristics and Progress.—I am glad to be able to say that the progress of these Indians during the year has been marked. In their houses one can see the progress made, nearly every house has ordinary beds, and every house but one has a good lumber floor. They are as a rule kept clean and neat. The doors are properly hung on iron hinges, and windows, in most cases, have been well put in.

Red Star and Shewack both bought new lumber wagons last fall, from the proceeds of cattle sold by them; Notchokao and Mus-quah-kah-ween-apit bought a mower in partnership. Lone Child bought a fine set of double harness to enable him to use his ponies when hay-making. He also bought a second-hand wagon from a settler in the neighbourhood. He now owns a mower, horse-rake, wagon and sleighs and has twenty-three head of private cattle.

Shewack has twenty-five head of cattle, and Red Star seventeen head. The following Indians have broken over ten acres of new land this season: Lone Child, Red Star, John and Fred Waywinche. Kappo, Shewack and Ka-ka-ke-way have broken between them about nine acres; some others have done a little breaking, and all are looking forward to a large acreage for next year. There has been no charge brought against any of these Indians during the year.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken altogether the Indians of this band are quiet and orderly; there are, however, a few exceptions, but I hope by firmness and kind treatment, they will come round with the more respectable members of the band. I do not know of any immoral intercourse with white men, but I fear they are not so strict among themselves.

General Remarks.—All the Indians under my charge are contented and are advancing towards civilization and self-support, and visitors to the reserve wonder at the upward step they have made during the past year, especially on White Bear's Reserve. Old White Bear since his reinstatement as chief has done all in his power to get his sons to work on the reserve, with the result that two of them are amongst my best workers.

Inspector McGibbon visited the agency in January last, and I think was pleased with what he saw, and his kind and encouraging words to the Indians have had the effect of making many of them work better than they might otherwise have done.

Mr. Murison is still in charge of Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands, and does all in his power to advance the Indians of those bands.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the department for the assistance in the way of new implements and seed grain given these Indians this spring, and without which they could not have put in a crop of any kind. The Indians appreciate what the department has done, and it has had a good effect upon them. I would say that no effort has been spared on my part to carry out the instructions of the department, at the same time the interests of the Indians have been attended to.

I have, &c.,

H. R. HALPIN,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY,

5th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

PIAPOT'S BAND, No. 75.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band comprises township 20 and part of 21, range 18, west of the 2nd initial meridian, Qu'Appelle Valley.

This reserve contains an area of fifty-eight square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil of this reserve is generally a clay or sandy loam, there is but little timber on the high land fit for any useful purpose but firewood, the bottom lands contain extensive hay meadows of the choicest quality.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of sixty nine men, ninety-nine women and ninety-five children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians on the whole have enjoyed good health, consumption being the general cause of illness. The sanitary condition of the houses and premises is satisfactory.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians supply the Regina market to a large extent with firewood and hay, and last season filled a contract at the North-west Mounted Police barracks of two hundred tons. General farming, gathering senega root, hunting, fishing, tanning hides, freighting, trading, working and looking after their stock are their principal occupations throughout the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses and stables are all log buildings and consequently require constant repairs. The majority of the houses are floored, and furniture is becoming more general every year. The timber for building purposes is small, but is used to the best advantage and the buildings on the whole are generally comfortable. The stock have a splendid grazing range, and good supply of water, and are stabled during the winter. Implements are put under cover for winter when the working season closes.

Education.—The industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina have a number of pupils from this reserve, and there are very few children of school age left on the reserve.

Religion—These Indians take very little interest in religion, and with a few exceptions are pagans. Missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations visit the reserve and hold services in the different houses and tents, as there are no churches on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians cannot be called industrious as compared with white people, and cannot be depended upon to keep steadily at work, a trifle will at any time upset their good resolutions; however, for Indians, they are making headway and a slight improvement is noticeable during the year. They have conformed to the laws and given no trouble in that respect.

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Temperance and Morality.—I have not had any complaints as to the behaviour of these Indians during the year.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S BAND, No. 80.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Qu'Appelle River at its intersection with the western boundary of section 18, township 21, range 17, west of the 2nd initial meridian, and is adjacent to the west of Pasquah's Reserve.

The area of this reserve is fifty-eight square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil of this reserve is a sandy clay loam. It is partially wooded with groves of small poplar and clumps of willows, and in the gullies leading to the Qu'Appelle Vally there is a small supply of poplar fit for building and fencing purposes; a few white birch and maples are also to be found. The elevated parts of the rich alluvial bottom lands along the river afford valuable quantities of hay.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are of the Saulteaux tribe.

Population.—The population consists of thirty-two men, forty-four women and thirty-two children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been good; consumption and tuberculous complaints continue to be the principal diseases from which the Indians are suffering. The houses have been kept clean, and all refuse matter collected and destroyed.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians derive a good revenue from the sale of hay and firewood, they are also engaged in general farming, hunting, fishing, freighting, trading, attending to their own stock as well as assisting in doing the necessary work required in providing fodder for the Government herd of cattle kept on this reserve. During the winter this work is steady and keeps them fully employed.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The houses are small but are kept in good repair, and are thoroughly overhauled every year. Stock are doing well, have a fine grazing range and plenty of water, and are stabled in the winter.

Government Herd.—The surplus in this herd this year, fifty-one head, were sent to Touchwood Hills Agency, that is over and above the beef required for all purposes in this agency. Last fall black-leg, which has been prevalent in the district for some time, made its appearance in both the Government herd and the Indian herd of cattle on Muscowpetung's Reserve. The disease only attacked the spring calves, and we lost a number in each herd. Implements are protected from the weather during the winter.

Education.—There are very few children in this band of school age that are not attending the industrial schools at Regina and Qu'Appelle.

Religion.—The majority of these Indians are pagans; very little interest is taken in religion by the members of the band. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missionaries visit the Indians in their houses on the reserve, as there are no churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and although not making rapid strides in advancement, are not losing ground, they make a good living which appears to be the height of their ambition; they require more attention than any other band in the agency, as they do not possess the self-reliance of other Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—The general behaviour of the members of this band has been good during the year.

PASQUAH'S BAND, No. 79.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Qu'Appelle River, about six miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle.

This reserve has an area of sixty square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil in this reserve is a clay loam, the surface is level and undulating and partially wooded with poplar and willow. Fish and wild-fowl abound in the lake and swamp in the valley of the Qu'Appelle.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Saulteaux tribe.

Population.—The population comprises thirty-six men, sixty-one women and seventy children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Apart from consumption and infantile diseases, the general health of the Indians has been fairly good. An epidemic of measles was in the district and a few cases among the Indians on the reserve, but with no fatal results. The houses were kept in good order and all sanitary measures complied with.

Resources and Occupation.—Firewood is the staple source of revenue, and the Indians sell a large quantity every year; they were also successful with their grain crops last year, which added largely to their income. Fishing, hunting, tanning hides, freighting and working off the reserve, putting up hay for and attending to their stock, and general farming are the usual occupations of the Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The dwelling houses on this reserve are being improved every year, shingle roofs are becoming more general, the houses better fitted up with more accommodation, and a more thrifty appearance in the general surroundings. The stables are kept in good order and the stock attended to. The Indians are adding to their stock of private implements to keep pace with the settlers in the vicinity.

Education.—The children attend the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina.

Religion.—Roman Catholic and Presbyterian missionaries visit the reserve and hold service in their respective churches, as each denomination has a church on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are more industrious than others, as they are placed on their own resources to make a living. They get very little assistance from the department and have to rely on their own exertions to provide for themselves, they have done very well the past year, and I see no reason why they should not continue to improve and shortly be in a position to supply all their requirements entirely. They fully conform to the laws.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of the members of this band will take intoxicants whenever opportunity offers, and as they come in contact with half-breeds in the towns, a strict watch has to be kept over them, as it is through half-breeds they are able to procure liquor; we only had one case during the year in which a conviction was made, and a fine of \$50 imposed. These Indians are fairly moral.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, No. 78.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of the Qu'Appelle or Fishing Lakes, on the east side of Jumping Creek, about four miles from Fort Qu'Appelle. The area of this reserve is seven square miles.

Natural Features.—The soil of this reserve is a sandy clay loam, wooded with poplar timber of small size. Hay is scarcer. Along Jumping Creek there is a strip of land much broken by coulées.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Sioux tribe.

Population.—The population consists of forty-three men, fifty-two women and sixty-one children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians on this reserve has been good, and the houses and surroundings kept clean and tidy. Dr. Edwards attends the Indians in this agency as medical officer.

Resources and Occupation.—The occupations of these Indians are fishing in the lakes, farming (but giving more attention to root crops than grain), hunting, putting up hay, and caring for their cattle, working off the reserve in the harvest fields and in the settlement, from which they derive a good income, and furnish their own supplies entirely.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The dwelling houses on this reserve are small, but kept in good order, and some of them very well furnished. The herd of cattle is not large on account of the scarcity of hay in the vicinity, but the animals are well

Department of Indian Affairs.

attended to and stabled during the winter. The implements are put under cover when the working season closes.

Education.—The Qu'Appelle Industrial School has a number of children from this reserve on the roll.

Religion.—The Indians in this band who profess religion belong to the Roman Catholic faith. There is a very nice stone church adjoining the reserve, where services are held and attended by the Indians and settlers in the district. The Indians outside of the above mentioned are pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians on the whole are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are making a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints have been made against these Indians during the year.

General Remarks.—The work in connection with the general management has been cheerfully and faithfully performed to my satisfaction, by the different officers on their respective reserves.

I have, &c.,

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SASKATCHEWAN—ONION LAKE AGENCY,

ONION LAKE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

SEEKASKOOTCH BAND, No. 119.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, and about twelve miles from Fort Pitt, containing an area of one hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is five hundred and thirty-five souls, consisting of one hundred and forty-five men, one hundred and eighty-one women, and two hundred and nine children. There has been an increase of thirteen over last year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the members of this band has been good throughout the year, with the exception of a mild form of influenza and whooping cough. No diseases of a contagious nature prevailed.

Sanitary precautions are strictly observed by the Indians: in the autumn all the buildings were whitewashed inside and out, and this spring all the refuse accumulating in the vicinity of the dwellings during winter months was removed and burned. The houses and premises are kept in good order, and in their personal appearance the Indians are neat and clean.

Resources and Occupation.—The resources of this reserve consist of farming and stock-raising.

These Indians are engaged in mixed farming and raising cattle ; in the latter industry they are becoming very successful. Last year the grain crop was a failure owing to the drought, but in connection with their farms each Indian had a very good vegetable garden, containing potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions. During the winter months the men make bob-sleighs, jumpers, axe and fork handles, also articles of furniture for their houses.

The women continue to make butter for home consumption, knit, sew, make moc-casins and tan hides.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings are all of log with the exception of one frame, and in good repair.

The cattle in the hands of these Indians number five hundred and forty-nine head. The animals are in splendid condition and the increase in calves satisfactory.

Government Herd.—The ranches are four in number, located at Long Lake where there is an abundance of hay and good water. There are eight hundred and eighty-three animals in the herd against eight hundred and sixty last year, notwithstanding that during the year, as usual, all the beef requirements for the agency have been furnished from the increase in stock, besides a number of surplus cattle sold.

This band has a fair supply of machinery, considerable of which was private purchases with money derived from the sales of their cattle. The implements receive very good care and when not in use are stored away in a building especially for the purpose and use of the band.

Education.—The two schools on this reserve continue the same ; one is under the management of the Roman Catholic mission and Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. The school building is large, well lighted and ventilated. Fifty pupils are enrolled as earners of the department's per capita grant and in the English studies and industries the pupils have made very satisfactory progress. The other is under the auspices of the Church of England mission, the Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal.

Religion.—On this reserve there are two churches, the Roman Catholic and the Anglican. The former is in charge of the Rev. Father Comiré, and the latter presided over by the Rev. J. R. Mattheson, missionary.

The Indians show a great deal of interest in religion and regularly attend their respective places of worship.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing favourably and their mode of living has improved, they are industrious and law-abiding. During the year the individual earnings amounted to \$2,792 ; this was expended by the Indians in procuring machinery, tools, work harness, clothing and other necessities.

Temperance and Morality.—During the year no cases of intemperance have come to my notice, and the general morality of the band is fair.

General Remarks.—The annuity payments took place at this agency on 17th July and were completed on the 20th ; as usual everything passed over quietly.

The 1st July was celebrated by the Indians, with horse races, athletic sports, &c. The amusements of the day proved to be a success and were thoroughly enjoyed by the people.

CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 124.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Beaver River, and is not yet surveyed.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Chippewayan tribe.

Population.—The population is composed of fifty-five men, sixty-two women and eighty-four children, making a total of two hundred and one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—For the past year the health of the members of this band has been good, no epidemics having visited the Indians.

The sanitary condition of the dwellings and premises has been looked after.

Resources and Occupation.—Hunting, fishing, trapping and cattle-raising are the chief resources and occupation—by this means the Indians subsist very well. The

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farming done is limited to a few acres of barley and gardens containing potatoes and turnips.

The women tan hides and make moccasins for sale, also a few birch bark baskets and butter for their home use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are of log and kept in good order.

The stock held by the Indians is chiefly private and numbers three hundred and forty-nine head, and all in good condition.

In the way of farming implements there are a few mowers and rakes on the reserve, private purchases. They are sufficient for the use of this band.

Education.—There is a day school on this reserve, which is under the direction of the Roman Catholic denomination, teacher Mr. L. O. Lamoureux. The attendance during the year has been irregular owing to the Indians being away at their hunting grounds.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic church is the only one in this settlement, the Rev. Father Legoff resident missionary. The Indians of this band all belong to the Roman Catholic faith and regularly attend the services.

I have, &c.,

GEO. G. MANN.
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—PIEGAN AGENCY,

MACLEOD, 22nd September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics covering the same period.

Reserve.—The Piegan Reserve is situated on the Old Man's River, west of Macleod. Its form is almost square and its area one hundred and eighty-one and two-fifths square miles, or more than one hundred and sixteen thousand acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Piegans have, in the Porcupine Hills, a timber limit containing eleven and a half square miles. The lately constructed Crow's Nest Railway passes through the reserve from the north-east to the south-west corners, there being fifteen miles of track and two sidings (Nos. 5 and 6) within the reserve limits.

Natural Features.—This reserve is composed of undulating prairie land and untimbered hills, all being suitable for grazing purposes. Favourably situated among the hills are several large springs of good water to which the range cattle have easy access throughout the whole year, while the Old Man's River which flows through the reserve, and Beaver Creek, which enters from the north, afford an abundance of water during the open seasons.

Tribes.—The Piegans are a portion of one of the three tribes—Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans—which form the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. These Piegans are commonly, and more accurately, designated the "North Piegans" in order to distinguish them from the larger branch of the tribe—the "South Piegans"—who are United States Indians located in Montana.

Population.—The population of the reserve is six hundred and fifty-eight, of which total number one hundred and seventy are men, two hundred and seven are women, and two hundred and eighty-one are children under sixteen years of age. Further details in connection with this subject are shown in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. Consumption of the lungs and scrofula are the most serious diseases to be contended with and a large proportion of the annual mortality is attributable to them. Vaccination of the children is performed to whatever extent the prejudices of parents permit. Every effort is made to induce the Indians to keep their premises in a sanitary condition, to which end a large quantity of lime was supplied by the department early in the spring and freely issued to the Indians, who were loaned brushes from the agency office and instructed to whitewash their dwellings and outbuildings. In the month of March an alarming number of cases of diphtheria were reported from localities close to the reserve. The Indians were promptly forbidden to visit the proximity of the infected points, and the principals of the two boarding schools were requested to adopt every safeguard against the introduction of the disease among the Indian children under their charge. With the assistance of the Mounted Police authorities, these precautionary measures were continued until all danger had passed, with the desired effect that no diphtheria appeared among the Piegiens.

Resources and Occupation.—Climatic conditions of wind, drought and frost prohibit successful farming on this reserve. For about fifteen years a large outlay has been annually made in labour and seed while fruitlessly attempting to grow grain here. While the preparation of the ground was wholesome—though discouraging—occupation for the Indians, the seed grain was literally thrown away, and it is, therefore, the intention of the agency to make no further efforts in that direction but to concentrate all possible attention to cattle-raising, for which the reserve and its inhabitants are better suited. The growing of potatoes, however, is still to be encouraged, as fair crops of them occur nearly every year.

Cattle.—The late winter was an exceptionally severe one on cattle throughout the whole district and the Piegiens suffered heavy losses, together with other owners of range cattle. The Indian cattle are now in first-class condition, and among them are to be seen a large percentage of remarkably fine cows. Most of the cattle-owning Piegiens take an active interest in their stock and there appears to be no obstacle to a steady increase in the various herds, under proper management.

Buildings and Implements.—A large number of new houses were erected during the year by these Indians, who are building larger and better houses than in the past. While ploughs and other implements formerly used for farming are now only required for putting in the root crop, the Indians, at their own expense, are rapidly becoming possessed of an ample supply of mowers, rakes, and wagons for hay-making, which is work of the greatest importance here.

New Agency Buildings.—The old log building formerly used for rationing purposes having been washed away by the high water of last year, a new frame ration-house has lately been completed, size 18 x 42 feet, containing a waiting-room, 12 x 18, for the accommodation of the women in inclement weather. It will thus be no longer necessary, as hitherto, for the people to stand outside, for an hour or more, in the coldest weather while awaiting their turn during the process of receiving the usual issue of beef and flour.

Education.—With the aid of a grant from the department of \$1,100, the Church of England mission authorities have erected a boarding school near Pincher Creek and close to this reserve. The building is a well built lumber structure, capable of accommodating forty pupils, and it seems to have been admirably planned to meet the requirements of such an institution. Under the superintendence of the Rev. J. Hinchliffe this school is ably conducted, the good effect of school life upon the children being apparent to the most casual observer. As a large number of boys have been drafted from this institution to the Calgary Industrial School, the attendance at present is somewhat lower than usual.

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In the heart of the reserve and but a few hundred yards from this agency, the department has just completed, at a cost of \$3,600, a boarding school to be conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. This consists, of a central three-story building, thirty feet square, facing the south, with two-story wings upon the east and west sides. The wings being each twenty-six feet in width and thirty feet in length give the building a frontage of ninety feet. The central portion of the building contains, on the ground floor, a hallway, reception-room, and two dining-rooms. The second floor is divided into a sewing-room and apartments for the teaching staff. The eastern wing is occupied by the girl pupils and the western by the boys, the ground floor of each being divided into a school-room and a recreation or play-room, while the upper story contains in each wing a single large dormitory. In addition to the stairway in the main building, there is also one located in the extreme end of each dormitory and connecting it with an outer door in the play-room down stairs. There is also a passage running through the centre of the building connecting the dormitories with each other and with the third stairway so that it is impossible for exit from the sleeping rooms to be cut off by fire unless the conflagration occurred at both ends of the building and in the centre simultaneously, an extremely improbable event. The third flat in the central part of the structure is unfinished, but may be fitted up as another dormitory should occasion demand. The building is plastered throughout and well constructed on a stone foundation. Being erected upon high ground in a commanding situation, it is easily the most prominent and attractive building on the reserve.

The school work is in charge of the reverend Sisters of Charity, under the direction of their Superior, the Rev. Sister St. George, who for many years taught one of the Indian day schools on the Blood Reserve. Although this Piegan boarding school has been opened too lately to permit an expression of opinion regarding its strictly educational worth, it would be unjust to refer to the institution without showing appreciation of the tireless care bestowed by the Reverend Sisters upon the Indian children intrusted to them. It has been the writer's fortune to see something of Indian boarding school children elsewhere and to be acquainted with the fact that an enormous amount of labour is entailed in keeping their clothes in order and their persons clean. It is this knowledge of the difficulties of the work which makes it pleasant to state here that too much praise cannot be given to the Rev. Sister St. George and her assistants for the very creditable appearance of their pupils, as such well dressed, clean and respectable looking Indian girls are rarely seen.

Religion.—With a single dubious exception, these Indians are pagan and bid fair to remain so for at least another generation. They are, or until lately were, intensely religious in their own way and seem to have failed to perceive any attraction in Christianity, in spite of the fact that it has been expounded to them incessantly for about twenty years. The missionary labour here is performed by the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, the former being represented by the Rev. J. Hinchliffe who conducts regular service at the Church of England boarding school, and the latter by the Rev. Father Doucet, who has a good church on the reserve and near the agency. The Indians are not averse to attending the divine service of either denomination, a crowded meeting being quite a common event. Believing it to be a species of charm with material benefits attached to it, the christening of Piegan infants is cheerfully consented to. The missionaries are frequently called upon to marry Indian couples, and in various other ways appear to be acquiring a spiritual influence over their respective flocks, but, regrettable to relate, it is only appearance, for it would be difficult to find a Piegan Indian who has more than the vaguest or most grotesque conception of the religion of civilization. The cause of this apathetic indifference concerning Christianity is not difficult to locate. It is to be found in the following simple fact: the primitive Blackfoot religion was essentially a religion of this material life; there were no rewards or punishments beyond the grave, but every sin brought its penalty and every good act its reward in the present state. While these Blackfoot Indians believed in a future state, it was a mere existence in a land of spirits, an aimless, endless condition in connection with which there was nothing to hope for, nothing to fear, except in so far as it deprived one of the pleasures of this life. Old age, therefore, was the greatest boon that a Blackfoot prayed for, and, according to his cult, that and all

lesser blessings were obtainable by whoever shaped his life in accordance with the will of the pantheon of nature gods which he worshipped. It would seem that the Christian doctrine of immortality should be attractive to such a mind as offering eternal life in place of the short span covered by human existence. But the Blackfoot Indian cannot be persuaded to look so far ahead. It is not clear to an observer whether these peculiar people absolutely discredit the Christian belief in eternal life, or not, but it is certain that they draw a line at the grave and decline to consider benefits to be conferred beyond that mark as adequate compensation for pleasures obtainable this side of it. They are, therefore, reluctant to give up a religion the faithful observance of which brings its material rewards to-day, as it were, in exchange for Christianity, which holds out no such inducements. It will thus be readily seen that the missionaries have undertaken here a somewhat colossal task, as is evidenced by the before mentioned fact that two decades of arduous zeal upon their part have failed to produce a single *bona fide* convert among the Blackfoot tribes. Although the older men and women thus show every indication that they will die in the faith of their fathers, it will, of course, be different in the case of the rising generation, whom the Christian teachers will find to be comparatively unprejudiced listeners.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Piegans, like other prairie Indians, are naturally disinclined to labour, but they are willing enough to do a certain amount of work, though compensation in some tangible form must be discernible. For instance, they do not object to working in the hayfield for a month or more providing hay for their cattle, because they have experienced the profits arising from beef sales. For the same reason many give constant attention to their stock throughout the whole year. They require, however, continuous supervision by agency officials in all matters connected with labour, as they are extremely impractical and must be repeatedly instructed. They are law-abiding to such a satisfactory extent that no possible complaint could be made against them, as a tribe, on that score. There is a remarkable absence of crime on the reserve, much less than in any white community of the same population.

Temperance and Morality.—While extremely fond of intoxicating liquor these Indians do not make a practice of endeavouring to procure it. The few cases of drunkenness that have been dealt with during the year have arisen from the cupidity of white men and half-breeds who purchase the liquor and re-sell it to the Indian for several times its value. This traffic, however, is not now carried on to an alarming extent, a wholesome preventive being the vigilance of the North-west Mounted Police. With reference to the subject of morality, it is unquestionable that the Piegan women are the most moral in the three Blackfoot tribes.

I have, &c.,

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA,—SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,

SADDLE LAKE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, also a statistical statement and an inventory of Government property under my charge.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, No. 125.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. The area, including the south-western portion, occupied by Blue Quill's Band, No. 127, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty acres. Eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres were surveyed and added to this reserve during the year, given in exchange for the reserve formerly occupied by the Wahsatanow Band, No. 126, which has been surrendered to the Government.

Natural Features.—The surface of the north and west portions is undulating, while to the south-east it is comparatively level. Poplar groves abound all over with an occasional clump of spruce. The pasture is good, but so far, although good for root crops, the soil has not proved itself capable of making grain-growing profitable. There are numerous hay swamps scattered throughout the reserve but none of them large. Saddle Lake, abounding in whitefish and jackfish, is situated close to the northern boundary, about midway between the north-west and north-east corners.

Tribe.—The Indians occupying this reserve belong to the Cree nation.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's Band, is two hundred and twenty-two, made up as follows: fifty-one men, sixty-one women and one hundred and ten children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few standing cases of consumption and scrofula there has been very little sickness on the reserve, due in a great measure to stricter attention to cleanliness and better clothing. Houses and premises are kept cleaner than formerly, and the clearing and burning up of refuse collected about the houses during winter was a duty properly attended to last spring.

Resources and Occupation.—An attempt is made every year to raise grain, but with no great success. Several Indians have taken up new places round the lake (Saddle Lake) and have ploughed and cropped new fields. Last season the crop was a failure, but the prospects are brighter for the harvest approaching. Stock-raising is the principal industry followed and there are several families owning good herds of cattle. It requires constant work during hay time to put up a sufficiency for winter, and owing to the distances that have to be travelled, cold weather has set in before any quantity can be hauled to the stables; this necessitates hauling in the winter, which, in addition to otherwise attending to their cattle, keeps stockholders pretty well employed until spring. Some of the Indians are very handy at making sleighs and the greater number of those used on the reserve are home made.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are all log and one roomed, warm and well built. In summer they have a neglected appearance as the Indians prefer living in their tents during the warm weather and move off to different places, finding it more conducive to health and comfort. In autumn the houses are remudded and washed with "whitemud," a substitute for lime, there not being any limestone to be found in the neighbourhood.

Stock.—The live stock has been in good condition all through the year with the exception of two of the new bulls received which on their arrival here were pulled down by the journey, and which partly accounts for a small crop of calves. The bulls are, however, now in fine condition.

Implements.—The Indians who hold any number of cattle have their private mowers, rakes and wagons and those that cultivate most land have private ploughs and harrows, all of which, as well as the department implements, are kept in good repair by the farmer.

Education.—The day school on this reserve is situated in the quarter occupied by the Saddle Lake Band and is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. Of this division nine children are pupils at the Methodist industrial school at Red Deer, three are at the Regina Presbyterian industrial school and two at the Roman Catholic boarding school at Lac la Biche.

At present the portion of the reserve occupied by Blue Quill's Band is without a school, but within a few weeks the buildings for a boarding school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church will be completed, when the school at Lac la Biche will be closed and the children moved to the new building at Blue Quill's. There are now thirteen children of Blue Quill's Band at the school at Lac la Biche.

Religion.—The Indians of Saddle Lake Band are mostly Methodist, the remainder being Roman Catholic. Service is held every Sunday morning in the school-house, and in the afternoons and evenings at some Indian's house. The Rev. A. G. McKetrick is the missionary and he also fills the position of teacher at the Saddle Lake day school. The Roman Catholics of this band attend service at the mission at Blue Quill's.

The Indians of Blue Quill's Band are almost entirely Roman Catholic and attend service conducted by the Rev. Father Grandin and the Rev. Father Boulin at the mission situated on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Treating the Saddle Lake and Blue Quill's Bands collectively the Indians are advancing; one, namely Augustine Steinhauer, may be called entirely self-supporting, and I hope soon to see another as independent.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND, No. 128.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated north of Saddle Lake in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian, and measures eleven thousand two hundred acres. It is long and narrow, stretching about ten miles in a northerly direction along the shores of Goodfish Lake and Whitefish Lake.

Natural Features.—The greater part of this reserve is rolling surface, thickly wooded with poplar with a few patches of spruce. There are several large hay swamps, but, owing to continual cutting from year to year, the yield is falling short. The ground is very stony, but the cultivated parts show that the soil is favourable for raising crops, both grain and root, when the weather affords proper help.

Tribe.—The Whitefish Lake Indians belong to the Cree nation. Pakan or James Seenum, who is chief of the three bands, Saddle Lake, Blue Quill's and Whitefish Lake, lives on this reserve.

Population.—The Indians living on the reserve number three hundred and twenty-eight, made up of sixty-seven men, ninety-two women and one hundred and sixty-nine children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has improved, there are, of course, cases of consumption and scrofula which are always to be found, but with these exceptions there has been very little sickness during the year. Sanitary measures are enforced as strictly as possible.

Resources and Occupation.—Mixed farming is followed here with greater success than at Saddle Lake, and those not employed at farm work earn a little by freighting for traders and the different missions throughout the country, some get work on the Hudson's Bay Company's boats while others do a little hunting.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Two fishing lakes forming part of the western boundary of the reserve from which a goodly supply of fish is drawn, are a valuable assistance to the Indian, especially in winter time.

Buildings.—All the dwellings are built of logs and are nearly all one roomed, every autumn they are mudded and made warm for the winter. Open fireplaces are general and only very few have stoves. Tables, chairs, bedsteads and modern cooking utensils are to be seen in many of the houses.

Stock.—The cattle are all looking in excellent condition, and the natural increase is satisfactory.

Implements.—The largest stockholders have their own mowers, rakes and wagons. One mower, one rake and two wagons have been added to the number during the year.

Education.—There are two day schools on this reserve, one at Goodfish Lake towards the south end and the second at Whitefish Lake towards the north end. In order to reach the children midway between the two schools, too far distant for them to walk to either, classes are held once or twice a week at an Indian house in the neighbourhood, and at Whitefish Lake for the accommodation of children who live at a distance and wish to attend school, and for others if they choose. There is a small boarding house, supported by the Methodist Mission, excepting that the rations which the children would receive if they were living with their parents are allowed by the department. The matron and school teacher live in this building.

Religion.—The Indians of this reserve are mostly Methodist. The mission is situated at the north end of the reserve where there is a church in which service is held on Sunday mornings by the Rev. E. B. Glass. Service is also held on Sunday afternoons or evenings at the school-house at the south end of the reserve, and occasionally there is a service in the blacksmith's shop at the farm, midway between the church and school-house at the south end.

The Indians belonging to the Roman Catholic Church are visited by the missionaries of that denomination from Lac la Biche and Blue Quill's.

Characteristics and Progress.—The spirit of independence is strongly developed in some of these Indians, they try to get on without help from the department and will, no doubt, eventually succeed. Others, on the contrary, are indolent and indifferent and think only of to-day.

Saw-mill.—About fifty thousand feet of lumber were sawn during the months of March and April, a considerable portion of which will be used by the Indians in improving their houses. The toll taken is one in every three logs.

Grist-mill.—A little over one hundred and fifty sacks of flour were ground, which was owned chiefly by Indians who call least upon the department for help. Four small grists were made for settlers, for which a small toll was charged and the grain received therefrom used for change of seed for the Indians.

The mill was originally intended to be driven by water power and was therefore built by the side of a creek from which it was expected a lasting supply of water would be received; the supply, however, diminished, and steam had to be resorted to. The site was found to be very inconvenient, the approach being difficult from all sides, and in spring the melting snow from the creek banks flooded the mill. The building, therefore, has this summer been moved closer to the farmhouse, where an ample supply of water for the engine has been found by sinking a well. There was much difficulty in finding water; several wells had to be sunk before a site could be decided upon. The building has now been erected, a great improvement on the old one, and the machinery is being re-arranged, and when completed we shall have a very nice little mill. The work is being very satisfactorily carried on by the miller, ably assisted by the farmer. The cash cost of this improvement will not exceed \$65.

Another improvement on this reserve will be the flooding of an extent of hay land which of late has suffered for want of moisture. A dam across the creek, not far from the farm has been commenced, which, besides having the desired effect, will serve as a bridge to cross the creek.

LAC LA BICHE BAND, No. 129.

This is a little band of treaty half-breeds, consisting of four men, eight women and six children, together numbering eighteen persons. They obtain their living by hunting and trapping.

CHIPPEWAYAN BAND, No. 130.

These Indians live in the Heart Lake district and rely almost entirely on hunting and fishing for a living. They number sixty-six persons, made up as follows: twelve men, seventeen women and eighteen boys and nineteen girls.

BEAVER LAKE BAND No. 131.

These Indians inhabit the country round about Beaver Lake, about twelve miles from Lac la Biche. They receive very little help from the department and make a living hunting and fishing. The population at last census was one hundred and nine—twenty-five men, thirty one women, twenty-three boys and thirty girls. Two boys and one girl are pupils at the Lac la Biche boarding school.

TEMPERANCE AND MORALITY.

I do not know of a single case of any of the Indians under my charge having been supplied with liquor, and I have no reason to believe that any of them are inclined to intemperance, but they are not free from immorality.

On the whole the Indians seem contented and are slowly progressing.

I have, &c.,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ALBERTA—SARCEE AGENCY,

CALGARY, 1st September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1898, along with a statistical statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge.

Reserve.—The area of the Sarcee Reserve is sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty acres. The soil is a dark loam with clay subsoil. The land is rolling and a considerable portion of the reserve is well wooded, specially in the western end, where there is some good spruce, poplar and jack pine.

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The Fish Creek, Elbow River and several small streams traverse the reserve at different points. There are also numerous hay meadows scattered over the reserve from which the Indians put up considerable quantities of hay each season.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Sarcee or Beaver Indians.

Population.—The population consists of seventy-five men, ninety-nine women and fifty-three children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health, generally speaking, has been very good. There has been no epidemic or disease of a serious nature on the reserve. All sanitary precautions are duly observed and the Indians are gradually becoming more alive to the necessity of cleanliness around their premises than formerly. The birth-rate for the year was fifty-two per thousand, while the death-rate was only forty-four. The deaths were principally from scrofula and consumption. Dr. Lafferty, the medical officer, visits the reserve when his services are required. He is painstaking and sympathetic with the Indians.

Resources and Occupation.—A number of the Indians are engaged in farming, stock-raising, hay-making, drawing wood and hay to town for sale, tanning hides, hunting, picking berries and working for ranchers in the neighbourhood.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of the Indians have comfortable houses built of logs with shingle roofs, with good upstairs, whitewash used in and out, well floored, with good doors and windows. Many have cooking stoves and comfortable bedsteads, and chairs and tables. These Indians are gradually getting into stock and some will have beef cattle to sell this season. Most of the implements and machinery are owned by the department and are loaned to the Indians when required.

Education.—The parents take considerable interest in the education of their children and all of school age are now either in the Calgary industrial or boarding school on the reserve. The boarding school under the Venerable Archdeacon Tims is situated near the agency. This institution is visited by me once a month. The boys are taught gardening, milking, sawing and cutting wood, and the girls sewing, cooking and house-keeping, in addition to the class work.

Religion.—Twenty-three claim to belong to the Anglican Church, seven to the Roman Catholic, and one hundred and ninety-seven are pagans. Venerable Archdeacon Tims is the resident missionary on the reserve, and services are held regularly in the English church on the reserve. Some of the Indians are very regular attendants.

Characteristics and Progress.—Speaking generally, these Indians are naturally lazy and indifferent. They are, however, law-abiding. A few are becoming better off, and in a short time, if they only continue as they are doing now, should be independent.

Among them I may mention Big Crow, Many Swans, Big Belly, Crow Child, Jim Big Plume, One Spot, Bull Collar, Pat Grasshopper.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are passionately fond of strong drink, and will, when an opportunity occurs, indulge freely. They are looked after very closely, and their great dread of the North-west Mounted Police guard-room has more to do with their sobriety than anything else.

No complaints have been made against these Indians of cattle-killing on the ranges, and, outside of a few cases of drunkenness, their conduct has been good.

General Remarks.—A number of tourists, both American and European, visited the reserve at different times during the year, and seemed deeply interested in the red man and his life on the reserve. Many were surprised to find him engaged in farming, and so far advanced in the ways of the white man. They expected to see him the same as depicted in the Fenimore Cooper novels a century or two ago.

In concluding this report, I have much pleasure in testifying to the valuable assistance rendered me by my staff.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McNEILL,
Indian Agent

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

STONY RESERVE,

MORLEY, 31st August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, together with statistical statement and inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Bow River some forty miles west of Calgary and immediately on the line of the C. P. R., Morley station being near the centre of the reserve. The total area is sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, about one-third of which is under timber.

Resources.—The resources of this reserve are stock-raising and root-growing.

Tribe.—These Indians nearly all belong to the Stony tribe.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is five hundred and eighty-one.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—On the whole the general health of the band is improving, consumption and scrofula are the principal ailments; the latter, however, has been successfully treated by Dr. Lafferty and is disappearing.

Occupation.—Hunting and fishing is their chief occupation, but during the past year they have cut a good deal of wood for sale and are devoting more time to their stock.

Buildings.—They are building a better class of houses and repairing the old ones, the sod roof is being replaced by shingles and floors are more generally used

Stock.—The cattle came through the severe winter fairly well, the loss being principally among old cows and calves. A good part of the beef for rations has been supplied by the Indians. Two four-year-old thoroughbred short-horn bulls were supplied by Mr. J. E. Smith, of Brandon, last spring and are doing very well. The Indians have a large number of horses, some very good and the quality is improving fast.

Implements.—The Indians have this year purchased six mowers and three horse rakes with their own money, also eight new wagons, and are showing a greater interest in this direction.

Education.—The McDougall Orphanage boarding school has now thirty-nine pupils, about as many as can be accommodated, and under the management of Mr. J. W. Niddrie seems to be giving good satisfaction. Increased space and a water supply are the things needful.

The two day schools are practically closed.

Religion and Morality.—The Stonies are all Methodists and the services held in the mission church on Sunday are well attended. The Rev. John McDougall, Superintendent of Indian Missions, resides here and is assisted by the Rev. R. B. Steinhauer.

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Characteristics and Progress.—As a band the Stonies are industrious, the growing interest in their individual holdings, the purchasing of wagons, machinery, cook-stoves, household furniture, and the fencing of pasture, all seem to point to permanent civilization. Three or four at least will wean their calves and feed them during the coming winter.

General Remarks.—Some improvements have been made in the agent's house by finishing off a kitchen and enlarging the dining-room.

Root-growing is very uncertain, but the brome grass sown last year seems to be coming on nicely and the hay gives promise of a good crop.

I have, &c.,

E. J. BANGS,
Farmer in Charge.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ASSINIBOIA—SWAN RIVER AGENCY,

CÔTÉ, 9th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, statistical statement and inventory of Government property on hand 30th June, 1898.

CÔTÉ RESEVE No. 64 (SAULTEAUX)

Reserve and Population.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Assiniboine River, and has an area of thirty-six thousand one hundred and sixteen acres, with a population of two hundred and sixty-one, consisting of sixty-five men, seventy-two women, and one hundred and twenty-four children. The soil is a rich heavy clay that is very slow to ripen crops with any certainty, and subject to summer frosts. In the River (Assiniboine) bottoms are the hay field, which if the river overflows in the spring, always give a good yield, but this is not enough for the increasing demand. There is no large timber, but many bluffs of small poplar.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians are limited as to their earnings; they are too far from any settlement to sell wood or hay, so have to depend chiefly on their stock of cattle and sheep. The root crop is generally a fair one. There are a few who make a living by the hunt, but settlement coming in, will soon end this. They have acquired, chiefly through the sale of cattle, a number of mowers, rakes and wagons. Buildings are improving yearly and I may say are above the average.

Education.—There is a boarding school on this reserve, having an attendance of twenty-nine, there are also about sixteen pupils at the Regina industrial school.

Religion.—The band is chiefly Presbyterian, having a church in the centre of the reserve, which is very well attended.

Progress.—These Indians no longer live in villages, but have homes scattered about, miles apart, and which they are fond of. Many have secured enough property about them to interest and occupy their minds. All the women can milk and considerable revenue comes from this in certain seasons of the year. A number have between thirty and forty head of cattle each, also sheep, fowls, wagons, mowers, cook-stoves and good household furniture. The band has of all kinds one hundred and ten head of horses.

KEY'S BAND, No. 65, (CREES).

Reserve and Population.—The reserve abuts on the Assiniboine River, sixteen miles from the agency headquarters on Côté Reserve in a north-westerly direction. It has an area of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty acres, with a population of two hundred and twenty-seven souls (about one hundred and forty of these live at the fishing reserve at Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis). This band has fifty men, sixty women and one hundred and seventeen children.

The reserve is well wooded, the soil is not a heavy clay and is of good quality. There is a considerable quantity of hay on the north side.

Resources and Occupation.—These Indians are chiefly occupied with their stock. William and Thomas Brass are handy men, and do odd jobs of carpenter work, they grow roots and some barley. Susan Brass, daughter of William, makes and sells a good deal of butter during the summer. They all have fowls. The dwellings are extra good and clean. On the whole they live very comfortably.

The portion of the band residing at Shoal River, Lake Winnipegosis, live chiefly by their hunt and on fish. They have seventy head of cattle, very good gardens of potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots. They have built a number of new houses, and are progressing.

Education.—There are two day schools for this band, one here and one at Shoal River. Both are well attended.

Religion.—All the members of the band belong to the Church of England excepting the chief, his three brothers, and three other families, who are pagans. These Indians have two churches, one at each of their respective settlements.

Progress.—These Indians are progressing, they fully understand the value of their stock, and know it is about the only means to give them their living. Over two-thirds of them are self-supporting.

KEESEKOUSSE BAND, No. 66 (SWAMPY CREES.)

Reserve and Population.—The area of this reserve is eighteen thousand three hundred and two acres, and abuts on the Assiniboine River.

The population consists of thirty-eight men, forty-nine women and sixty-eight children, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five.

Natural Features.—Part of the reserve has a quantity of good-sized poplar, a number of hay meadows, but the latter are not nearly sufficient for the wants of the Indians. The soil is generally good, excepting a small portion which is sand. The pasturage is all that could be desired.

Resources and Occupation.—The Indians of this band are chiefly engaged with their stock, which is of superior quality. Quencezance and Kitchimonia farm about twenty acres each of oats and barley with fair success. They all grow roots, this is supplemented with their hunting and fishing, attending cattle and hauling hay, some of it a long distance.

Buildings and Implements.—The former are of good size, chiefly built of spruce, and are warm and comfortable. Nearly all the Indians have double wagons, mowers and rakes.

Education and Religion.—There is a day school which is fairly attended considering the long distance some children have to travel, also a mission church under the direction of the Rev. Father DeCorby.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been good, we have had to contend with an epidemic of la grippe and some cases of chronic scrofula, which was the cause of a few deaths, beyond this I find their health has improved. Certainly if sanitary precautions are of any avail, they should improve, for the greatest care has been taken in these matters; they understand why it is done and accede to all directions relating hereto.

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Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious if continually pushed and looked after, morally they are afraid of being scolded for negligence, the best economy is sufficient supervision, certainly they have advanced in manhood, in the knowledge of living and the value of money. Also they are kinder to animals. Their stock has so improved by breeding that they have received the highest figure for their steers, no one in this district has been paid a higher price than they got. Tribal influence is a mere shadow, they have their home and property about them, and their business with the agent is no one else's, so there is no necessity for further talk with chief or headmen or anybody else in the matter. They have been taught that their first care should be to provide for their own families and the future : this has been taken up to such an extent, that in some cases they have become mean and close with their property.

In religious matters they are very good and their attendance at church regular, but their truthfulness could be improved. They are law-abiding and have been taught to understand what law means ; that it is the protector and friend of all that do right, the law protects their property and their lives ; since this is its object, it has lost its terrors except to the evil doers.

I have, &c.,

W. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ASSINIBOIA—TOUCHWOODS HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, viz :—Muscowequan's, No. 85, Saulteaux ; George Gordon's, No. 86, Day Star's, No. 87, Poor Man's, No. 88, all Crees ; and Yellow Quill's Band, Nos. 89 and 90, Saulteaux.

Location.—The reserves immediately around the agency are situated in townships 26 to 29, and ranges 14 to 17 ; while the Indians of Yellow Quill's Band, who live one hundred miles north from the agency, have two reserves, known as the Nut and Fishing Lake Reserves which are situated in townships 33, 38 and 39, ranges 12 and 13, all west of 2nd initial meridian. The agency headquarters is very prettily situated on section 16, range 16, township 28. Gordon and Muscowequan's Reserves are located in what are locally called the Little Touchwood Hills that were until a few years ago heavily timbered, but prairie fires have destroyed the greater part of it. Day Star and Poor Man Reserves, in what are locally called the Big Touchwood Hills, have yet a fair supply of good timber still standing. The agency headquarters is about sixty miles from Fort Qu'Appelle and about seventy-five from Qu'Appelle Station and Regina.

Area, and Natural Features.—The total area of the six reserves is one hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-six acres. About thirty-two thousand acres of this is covered with wood, but not in the sense of what is considered woods in the east, as our largest timber here is poplar, and a great deal of the above wooded area only consists of willow, scrub, and small bluffs. We have no running streams here nearer than the Qu'Appelle River, but the reserves are interspersed with a number of ponds and lakes, some of which are a considerable size. Fishing Lake, part of which is on the

reserve, is about six miles across and Nut Lake is still larger. These are the only lakes in the agency that contain fish, which are not plentiful by any means at the present time.

Population.—The population of the different reserves is as follows: Muscowequan's, thirty-six men, forty-eight women, sixty-six children; George Gordon's, fifty men, forty-four women, sixty-nine children; Day Star's, twenty-two men, twenty-two women, thirty-three children; Poor Man's, thirty-two men, thirty-three women, thirty-eight children; Yellow Quill's, one hundred and three men, one hundred and twenty-five women and one hundred and thirty-eight children; a total of two hundred and forty-three men, two hundred and seventy-two women, and three hundred and forty-four children; making a grand total of eight hundred and fifty nine souls all told.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the Indians this year has been good, no particular form of disease has appeared amongst them. There have been several cases of inflammation of the bowels, three of which terminated fatally, and in such serious cases it is unfortunate that we are so far from a medical practitioner, i.e. sixty miles, as before medical advice can be obtained it is too late to benefit the patient. With respect to deaths among the children, the majority of those that die appear to suddenly take a decline, and although they may last for a length of time, they seem to give up hope, "let go the ropes," medicine has little or no effect on them, and they gradually fade away. Scrofula and consumption are ever present on the reserves, and little can be done to help those affected, outside of a hospital, as even those suffering from the disease will, in the middle of winter, drive a distance of twenty miles in an evening to a friend's invitation to a tea dance, and after being in a profuse perspiration all night, will drive home in the morning with the thermometer standing at from thirty to forty below zero. This would naturally have an effect upon the strongest man, but whether they believe it affects them or not, nothing will induce them to forego the pleasures of a dance, except incapability. Scrofula is no doubt hereditary with them, and it is impossible to get them to take proper means to lessen the disease. Their efforts are to heal up the outward sores, without first purifying the blood, and the usual result is that shortly after the outward sores are healed up, it breaks internally, and then has the appearance sometimes of changing to consumption. Picking at the sores with dirty fingers and bandaging with dirty linen is another impediment to their improvement. But so long as cleanliness is a trouble, they will not participate. The usual sanitary precautions of whitewashing houses, cleaning up all dirt, chips and other refuse around the houses in the spring, and burning, have been carried out. At the present time nine-tenths of the Indians in the agency are living in their canvas lodges, and as they move a short distance every few days, their camp is always clean. One peculiar characteristic of the Indian is his choice of drinking water: he will pass by the finest well or spring in the country to go and get his drinking and cooking water from a good grassy slough, and I have seen them take a dipper from a pail of fresh spring water in the house, go outside and take a drink from the rain-water barrel in preference.

Resources and Occupation.—The principal occupation and source of profit on all the reserves in the agency, with the exception of Nut Lake, is cattle-raising, and this no doubt can be carried on very successfully in this district. The greatest trouble is to induce the Indian to take sufficient interest in his stock during the first few years while his herd is small and he gets but little cash return. His impressions are that he ought to be well fed by the Government for looking after his cattle and it is sometimes necessary to allow him to kill a steer and sell part of it in order to prove to him that there is some real benefit to be obtained by caring for and increasing his herd. The department having ceased to provide the Indians with mowers, rakes, and harness, it now takes all the money received from their surplus stock to provide themselves with these necessities for caring for a large herd of cattle, and there are now a large number here who have from fifteen to thirty head each, but until such time as they have provided themselves with these necessities, it is imperative that the department should assist them with food. Some few of the Indians have this year completed their outfit of mower, rake, harness, and team of horses, and next year they will be dropped from the list of those requiring assistance from the department. Last winter a few Indians who had

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more hay than they required for their own stock, wintered cattle for the traders at \$4.00 per head, and at present a number of others intend going into this next winter. So long as they do not neglect their own cattle, I see no reason to object to it, as many half-breeds and white settlers in the district make their winter's supplies that way.

I have now fifty head of cattle on the Fishing Lake Reserve and hope to induce the Indians there to take a greater interest in stock-raising in the future. As soon as a railway reaches that district via Yorkton I am convinced it will prove a good wheat country. There is a small party of Indians, belonging to Yellow Quill's Band, who have lived for the last fifty years in the same locality, about forty miles north-west of Nut Lake. They go by the name of the Kinistino family and show very different traits of character from the Indians on either side of them. They do not attend the medicine or other dances of the Indians given annually in the district. They have planted garden seeds for many years, purchased by themselves, and now have twenty-four head of cattle obtained by the proceeds of furs sold. This they have done without any instruction or guidance other than that they picked up from observation amongst the few scattered settlers in that district. I relate this merely to show that one occasionally runs across Indians who instinctively follow the ways of the white man without force or persuasion.

On Gordon's Reserve, wheat-growing is carried on very successfully without injury from summer frosts, and our great trouble there is to get sufficient land clear enough to cultivate. On Poor Man's Reserve we can also grow wheat successfully, some years being slightly touched with frost. On this reserve we can get a large acreage of good wheat land. Last season's good crop so encouraged the Indians in farming that this spring they subscribed sufficient money out of their annuity and beef receipts to purchase a seeder, which I hope in the future will insure more even growth and better results in the crop. On Day Stars and Muscowequan' Reserves frost has greatly interfered with farming in the way of grain-raising and gardens; on the latter reserve about twenty acres of new land has been broken this spring with the intention of once more giving a thorough good trial to grain-raising before abandoning it. Should it not prove successful it is my intention to seed the cultivated land to bromus grass.

There not being any town near us, the Indians do not get many opportunities of earning money, as there is little sale for hay or wood. Small amounts are, however, earned by freighting for the department and traders, sale of bead-work, wild fruit, tanning hides, herding, haying, and putting up log buildings for the settlers, the latter being done by the half-breeds only. At Nut Lake hunting and trapping is still success fully carried on, the Indians there securing about \$11,000 worth of furs last winter.

Buildings.—The buildings upon all the reserves are of log, a few on Gordon's Reserve have shingled roofs and floors, the rest have thatched or pole and mud roofs. The houses are not all that is desired, but the inclination is towards advancement, as every new house built by an Indian is always a very great improvement on the old one, and as soon as they can afford it they all procure lumber for floors, tables, and cupboards. The stables when repaired in the fall are all warm and comfortable and of sufficient size to accommodate all the live stock during the winter.

Stock.—The total quantity of live stock upon all the reserves together, is as follows:—four stallions, two hundred and fifty-five horses, fourteen bulls, fifty-one oxen, two hundred and fifty-three steers, two hundred and eighty cows, three hundred and seventeen young cattle, nineteen sheep and lambs, three pigs and four turkeys.

The stock all wintered well and are now in splendid condition. With the exception of Muscowequan's Reserve, we have had a good crop of calves in all the herds, and it is still increasing. The Muscowequan herd has been unfortunate in the bulls supplied for two or three years, resulting in few calves and a number of barren cows. This year, however, I have supplied a young thoroughbred shorthorn bull from Ontario and I now think the shortage will be rectified. As the Indians accumulate property around them, purchased from the proceeds of their herd, they gradually take more interest in their cattle, particularly in the steers. Their want of forethought prevents them from taking the care of calves and heifers that they should do. But no doubt as the years go on and their herds and profit increase, their interests and management of the herds will be in proportion.

Since the department ceased issuing cattle to Indians, many of those who previously refused to take cattle, now realize that they missed their opportunity, and are now anxious to get them. This spring I obtained fifty head of surplus cows and heifers from the Government herd at Muscowpetung Agency, twenty-five of which I sent to the Fishing Lake Reserve and distributed the rest among young men of the other reserves who were anxious to make a start in cattle-raising.

The Indian ponies are but scrubs and of little use to the Indians except to ride around on or pull a jumper in winter. Nevertheless, the Indian still has a greater love for a five dollar cayuse than he has for a forty dollar steer, and will never neglect to care for his pony regularly in feed and water, although he will abuse it cruelly when riding or driving. This, no doubt, is a trait inherited from bygone days when the Indian reckoned his wealth by the number of horses he owned. About fifteen head of good sized horses have been bought by the Indians during the year, for use on their mowers and other work at the hay, as the oxen which they had previously used were too slow to cut and save sufficient hay for the increasing herds of cattle.

Implements.—Since the department ceased to supply implements to these Indians they have made rapid strides in providing themselves with the necessary machinery, out of money received for beef, and it is wonderful to see the careful manner in which they will run it and care for it, compared with the careless, malicious manner they used to handle the department's machinery. It is difficult now to get them to lend to each other, although they will do work for each other for a consideration.

Owning their wagons, mowers, rakes, harness and horses is a great stride of advancement in every way. They have bought during the year nine wagons, eight mowers, six rakes and eight sets of horse harness.

Education.—There is a day school on Day Star's Reserve in charge of Mrs. S. E. Smythe, the teacher, at which the attendance is most regular and no trouble is experienced in keeping up a good average. On Gordon's Reserve there is a large stone boarding school conducted under the care of the Church of England. Mr. Mark Williams is now principal and Mrs. Williams matron. The attendance is regular and progress in studies is satisfactory. The children appear to be happy and contented and take an interest in their work. The interior of the buildings and surroundings are very clean and well kept, while the large vegetable garden would be a credit to any institution. On Muscowequan's Reserve there is a large stone boarding school, or, I should be more correct in saying, it is on a quarter section of land owned by the Roman Catholic Church authorities that jogs into the reserve limits. It is conducted under the care of the above church and always has its full complement of children allowed by the department. Here a professional lady teacher belonging to the sisterhood is doing excellent work, and I cannot speak too highly of the lady superintendent, Sister Mary Xavier. The principal, Rev. Father Perrault, has only been a short time in charge, he is most energetic and painstaking in his endeavours to carry on the school successfully. The cleanliness in and around the whole building is extreme and the children appear to be perfectly happy and contented with their surroundings. There are a number of children attending the Elkhorn and Qu'Appelle industrial schools. Some of the early scholars having learned a trade have returned to the reserves, and it seems a pity they cannot be found a position to work at their trade away from the reserve influences.

Religion.—With the exception of a few on Gordon's Reserve, the Indians here do not develop much interest in the Christian religion, nor, in my estimation, is this to be wondered at, as it certainly takes a developed mind to grasp with any amount of faith the tenets of the Christian religion. The old and middle-aged still cling to their old beliefs and the younger people do not take any interest in religion of any kind; the young children growing up at schools will in all probability incline towards Christianity, and their children will not know anything about their grandparents' beliefs.

Characteristics and Progress.—We have every degree of the industrious Indian here, from the man who is willing to do anything and go anywhere for a job, to the lazy, indolent old-timer who travels continually visiting, living upon his friends, and who considers it a disgrace and beneath his dignity to do a hand's turn. There are very few, however, who will not work willingly and well, if they are to be paid in cash; but

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they do not consider that being paid in Government food is to be compared as the equivalent to money, although they may receive a very much greater value. The greatest trouble is their improvidence, sufficient for the time being seems to be as far as they can see, and even those in fair circumstances do not see the good of having more than they can eat and wear, and I am inclined to think this trait will not disappear until the Government ration-house is a thing of the past.

Progress is slow but assured, their principal revenue is from cattle, which simply requires time to increase sufficiently to render them independent. There is hardly a non-treaty half-breed in the country that grows wheat for profit, and it is doubtful if the Indian will continue to cultivate the land when Government coercion is withdrawn.

I have not found it necessary in a single instance during the year to call in the aid of the law.

Temperance and Morality.—It was rumoured on one or two occasions that there had been liquor on Gordon's Reserve, but I never could get any proof of it. We are so isolated from towns or settlement that there are few, if any, opportunities for the Indians to procure intoxicants, and I have no reason to suppose that any of them are addicted to the use of it. As regards immorality, I can assuredly say that outside of the reserves I have seen less of it here than at any of the eight agencies where I have lived. Among themselves, their own ideas must be considered, and if occasional cases do occur, they are well within their own code, and will gradually disappear with the coming generations.

General Remarks.—Last winter, although not very severe, was extremely long. For five months steady we had to feed and water all live stock. And although some of the Indians ran out of hay, they were able to buy from others, and we succeeded in getting through without losing an animal for want of food. This year (1898) we have had all the extremes in weather, most violent rain and wind storms seen for years, the heat up to ninety-five in the shade, after which we had a slight frost and were glad to put on overcoats. The spring growth was very slow, although there was plenty of rain, potatoes in some instances lying in the ground for a month before they sprouted; growth is now very fast, and I think we shall have but little trouble in getting a good supply of hay for next winter.

No attempt was made by the Indians to get up a sun dance this spring, and I think there are very few really in favour of that sort of thing, although if it were started many would feel bound to help in the hub-bub.

The agency house and office have had a stone foundation put under them and have been willowed and plastered, it has made them very much warmer and increased their value, in my estimation, twenty-five per cent. The stable was also willowed and mudded, which makes a very complete job for that class of building.

It is unfortunate the North-west Mounted Police have reduced their post here to one man, as should it ever be my misfortune to have to call in the aid of the police, one man would be utterly useless, and it is too far to the next post (seventy-five miles) to get timely assistance.

Before closing I wish to say that my staff have given me their hearty assistance.

I have, &c.,

S. SWINFORD,
Indian Agent.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, 4th Nov., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Limits of Inspectorate.—The Battleford Inspectorate comprises that portion of Treaty No. 6 lying north of the 52nd parallel of latitude, and between the 104th and the 112th degrees of longitude, in addition to a large band of hunting Indians located in the valley of the Churchill River and Whitecap's Reserve at Moose Woods in Assiniboia.

MOOSE WOODS BAND.

My duties within the Battleford inspectorate began with the inspection of the reserve of this band on the 26th of July, 1897.

Buildings.—The houses are small but well built and comfortable, and are furnished with all the most essential household articles, chiefly bought, but in some instances home-made, as tables and benches. These things were neatly arranged; an effort was made to ornament the walls. The houses and premises were clean and in good order.

Occupation.—The chief employment of these Indians is cattle-raising and dairying, and under the favourable conditions existing, the reserve being well watered and rich in hay-lands, these industries are a pronounced success. The cattle are of a particularly fine class, the result evidently of careful attention to breeding and to wintering. At the date of inspection a sale of three-year-old steers had just been completed in which the prices ranged from \$37 to \$42. Little attention is here given to grain-growing, the soil having been found unfavourable, but gardens are cultivated with success, the best parts of the reserve being selected for this purpose.

General Condition.—These Indians are industrious and are now almost self-supporting. They show much willingness to adopt, and aptness to imitate, civilized modes of life.

WILLIAM CHARLES' BAND.

This band was inspected at the time of the annuity payments, August 28th, 1897.

Reserve.—Their reserve, situated at Montreal Lake, one hundred miles north of Prince Albert, consists chiefly of heavily timbered land, the only exception being occasional swamps and muskegs producing a poor quality of hay.

Occupation.—This band had at the date of inspection twenty-four head of cattle, which they wintered with difficulty on account of the scarcity of good feed. As a rule each family cultivates a garden of potatoes; but apart from this their sole employments are hunting and fishing, both of which yield as yet moderately good returns.

Population.—The band consists of Cree Indians, numbering in all one hundred and forty-three.

Education.—There is a day school on the reserve, but as only a few families are ever settled in the neighbourhood of the school and those only for a few months in the year, the attendance is small and irregular.

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Religion.—These Indians belong to the Church of England, and are under the charge of the Rev. T. Clarke, who acts as missionary and teacher and overseer of the reserve.

JAMES ROBERTS' BAND.

This band has its headquarters at Lac la Ronge, on the northern boundary of the District of Saskatchewan, about one hundred miles north-east from Montreal Lake. They have no surveyed reserve at this point, but a reserve recently located thirty miles north of Prince Albert is intended for such Indians of this band and of William Charles' Band as desire to abandon hunting as a means of livelihood and to engage in agricultural and kindred pursuits.

Occupation.—Apart from the cultivation of a few small gardens their sole occupation at present is hunting and fishing. The hunt yields moose, bear, beaver, mink and otter, though in constantly diminishing numbers, while the lakes are well supplied with various kinds of fish, including whitefish of excellent quality, which constitute a large portion of the food of the band.

Population, Education and Religion.—This band consists of Cree Indians and numbers four hundred and ninety-eight. They have a day school at Little Hills, where a portion of the band encamp for a few months during the year, but owing to lack of attendance little was being accomplished. These Indians are all thoroughly Christianized and are very attentive to religious services. They belong to the Church of England and are under the charge of the Rev. R. McLennan of Stanley Mission.

General Condition.—In manners, morals, dress and general civilization these Indians are among the most advanced within this inspectorate. They are most peaceful and law-abiding, and apparently know no such thing as intemperance. In pursuit of a livelihood they range over a very wide area, from the forests and lakes of which they procure a liberal and very healthful means of subsistence. During the year preceding the payments of 1897 there was but one death in this large band. Their diet and their mode of life both tend to robustness of health. They travel on water by canoe, or overland on foot in summer and by dog-train in winter, having no horses nor domestic animals other than dogs.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected 15th October and following days. R. S. McKenzie is the agent.

Houses.—The facilities for house-building throughout this agency are not the best, the only timber available for the purpose on the reserves being poplar. The Indians on John Smith's Reserve, however, which is but fifteen miles from the saw-mills of Prince Albert, have in most instances comfortable and well-built houses, occasionally with an upstairs and divided with partitions of dressed lumber. On Beardy's and Okemasis' Reserves there are three well-built houses, logs neatly cornered, doors and windows well fitted and floors properly laid. The rest of the houses on this reserve and all the houses on One Arrow's are small and flat-roofed, but warm, being well mudded and whitewashed with a bluish-white mud, which, besides improving the appearance of the walls, renders them for a season at least utterly wind-proof. On the reserves at La Corne, especially the Cumberland Reserve, there is great room for improvement in the houses, both within and without. With only one exception on this reserve they are small, roughly built, ill-furnished and ill-kept.

Occupation.—In general the Indians of this agency live by farming, cattle-raising and dairying, but those of One Arrow's and James Smith's Reserves spend much of their time in hunting, for this purpose often leaving the reserves in the fall before their season's work is completed and sufficient preparation made for the wintering of their stock.

Stock.—The La Corne Reserves possess rare facilities for cattle-raising, water being convenient and the hay lands extensive and rich. Thus, the Indians of these reserves could profitably handle twice the number of cattle they have at present. On all the other reserves of this agency the hay supply is very limited and cattle-raising is at present carried to the furthest profitable extent. The cattle were in first-class condition for wintering, and were everywhere of a good class, except on John Smith's Reserve, where they were of smaller growth, owing apparently to poor wintering, the hay supply being at times insufficient, and also in part to the very general use of the cows for dairying purposes. For this season the hay supply was everywhere sufficient, the stables were in good order and properly prepared for winter except in the case of those Indians who had gone abroad hunting.

General Condition.—The Indians of this agency are as a rule moderately advanced, with some ambition to acquire property and live after the manner of civilized life. This season their agricultural operations were very successful, and many would have a crop sufficient to furnish, in addition to seed, a year's supply of flour and in a few instances some wheat to spare for marketing. Gardening also has been fairly well attended to and with good results. The thriftiest individual Indian was George Sanderson, of Cumberland Reserve, who had forty-three head of fine cattle, six acres of wheat harvested and a cellar well stored with vegetables.

Agency Books.—The records of every description were found in good form and very satisfactory.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are well arranged and present a neat appearance; and among the farm buildings those at La Corne deserve special mention for their completeness and the order in which they are kept.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on the 20th January and following days. C. M. Daunais is agent, and T. J. Fleetham, clerk.

Houses.—These are of a poor class and poorly kept. As a rule they have flat, or nearly flat, sod roofs, often but one small window; doors five to five and a-half feet high, badly made and badly hung, with wooden latches and a pull. This last in itself is not to be deemed a fault. As lumber of the roughest class is here worth \$25 per thousand feet, and as there is no pine timber on the reserves, it is not surprising that very little lumber is employed in the construction of the Indians' houses. There are, however, four houses well built in almost every particular. The furniture and housekeeping vary in general with the character of the houses. There are few chairs or benches, many houses without a bedstead or a table, while cupboards and kitchen utensils are scarce. The housekeeping is correspondingly untidy. There are, however, a few notable exceptions on Red Pheasant's, Sweet Grass' and Thunderchild's Reserves, and one on Moosomin's.

Occupation.—One advantage which Indian Department officials have in fostering civilized pursuits among these Indians is to be found in the fact that hunting and fishing as a means of livelihood have almost entirely disappeared, thus bringing necessity to the aid of the farmer in his endeavour to lead them on in the cultivation of the soil, the care of stock, &c.; thus agriculture and stock-raising are at present the main employments, but as yet, chiefly the latter, while grain-growing and gardening are somewhat neglected. A change is being brought about in this matter, and a very desirable one, since the conditions are generally favourable for mixed farming, especially on Red Pheasant's, Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Reserves.

Stock.—The hay supply was abundant and the cattle were receiving great care, and were in excellent condition. On Red Pheasant's and the Stony Reserves they are of a superior class; they were housed and fed by the individual owners; and in almost every instance the stables and yards were in particularly good order. The cattle belonging to Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Reserves were wintered in bands at Round Hill and Buffalo Lake, points twenty and fifty miles respectively from the reserves;

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and the cattle belonging to Sweet Grass', Poundmaker's and Little Pine's Reserves were wintered some seventy miles west of the last named reserve. This last herd numbered some four hundred head and were under the charge of Mr. W. R. Waines, assisted by a number of Indians. At all these camps suitable stables and sheds had been erected, hay was abundant and of good quality, water was convenient, and the cattle were being well cared for and were in good condition. While this method of wintering cattle is for the present very successful, it will be seen that, apart from the two reserves first named, the resources of this agency for stock-raising are very limited, and seem to preclude the possibility of this industry continuing long to be, as it is now, the almost entire support of the Indians apart from Government aid.

Particular attention was wisely given to the wintering of the work oxen, which were not sent abroad to the winter camps, but were kept on the reserves and properly housed and cared for by the Indians under the direction of the farmers.

The one important branch of agriculture which here, as everywhere throughout this inspectorate, has thus far been neglected, or a failure if attempted, is hog-raising. It is hoped that another year may show a decided change in respect in this industry.

Sheep-raising has been tried and in the hands of three Indians is proving a moderate success.

General Condition.—The Indians of this agency are, on the average, still rather backward as regards property, means of subsistence, clothing and domestic habits. They are tolerably industrious when working with a definite aim, as in putting up hay or caring for stock, but their pursuits are not at present sufficiently varied to employ their time to advantage the year round. There are, however, a few well-to-do Indians on these reserves, the thriftiest of whom are Jean Baptiste of Red Pheasant's and Whitecap of Moosomin's, men who have good houses and well kept, together with cattle, sheep, implements, and in general the means of maintaining themselves and their families in moderate comfort without Government assistance. Such men on a reserve serve a very good purpose as an example to the rest.

The agency buildings had been much improved during the preceding summer. A new and suitable office had replaced the old one, and the warehouse had been removed from the Barracks square, which was at an inconvenient distance from the agency, and rebuilt on a site immediately adjacent to the new office on the south side of the Battle River.

The agent and his staff had the good-will of the Indians everywhere, and much zeal was manifested in carrying out his instructions. The office work was systematically performed, and the records were neat and there was, moreover, among the officials of this agency a conspicuous absence of that lack of sympathy with the Indians, and lack of confidence in their advancement which are prevailing causes of failure in Indian work.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected 11th March and following days. Wm. Sibbald is the agent.

The season of the year was particularly favourable for a close examination of the houses and domestic life of the Indians.

Houses.—These are, with few exceptions, of a good class, fairly large, well built and well lighted, the product of the agency saw-mill being used to good advantage. Within they are usually clean and tidy, and with more than the ordinary supply of furniture, including in many instances tables, chairs or benches, bedsteads, cupboards, stoves, milk-pans, pails, tubs, wash-basins, brooms, lamps, and occasionally a clock, also in some cases a shelf or rack with a set of the commonest carpenter's tools.

Occupation.—The regular employment of these Indians is mixed farming, for which their reserves are specially adapted. Agriculture, cattle-raising and dairying all receive a fair share of attention. The department has established, for the benefit of these Indians, as at the Carlton and Onion Lake Agencies, a grist-mill and a saw-mill. Gristing was finished and the saw-mill was already running on the 14th March.

Thus the Indians of the Whitefish Lake Reserve were all employed either attending the saw-mill or taking out logs. On the other reserves many were occupied in taking out house-logs or fence-rails. I noticed also several pairs of well-made heavy bob-sleighs, the product of home industry during the winter.

Stock.—The hay supply was sufficient, the stables were warm and well kept; the cattle were in good condition for the season and were likely to come through the winter well. They were for the most part cared for by the individual owners, and the hay was economically handled in feeding. Some fifty sheep, in charge of three Indians, were of a good class, well cared for and thriving.

General Condition.—The Indians of this agency are of a class rather superior to the ordinary, somewhat civilized in language and manners, tolerably industrious, in several instances almost or entirely self-supporting. The assertion and recognition of individual rights and ownership are more marked here than usual.

The agent and farmers were well informed on all matters pertaining to their respective duties. The Indians of the different bands have confidence in them and strive to follow their directions.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected on 24th March and following days. George G. Mann is agent; Miss Blanche Mann, clerk.

Houses.—There are on the Onion Lake Reserve a few neat, well-built houses, comfortable and in good order within, furnished with table, bedstead, benches and other essential articles. Some of the best have been deserted on account of a death having occurred in the house, or for some similar cause. But the majority of the houses are of an inferior class, and the housekeeping is equally bad.

Occupation.—The Indians actually resident on the reserve engage almost solely in agriculture, stock-raising and dairying. In the cultivation of the soil for grain-growing and gardening they have been somewhat discouraged of late by the poor results, the consequence of dry seasons. But they continue to raise a considerable quantity of barley, which is used both for flour and cattle feed, and a moderate supply of vegetables for home use. There is practically no market for produce at this remote point.

Stock.—The Indians' cattle have been steadily increasing until the number is now quite as great as can be well handled. Hay is not plentiful on or in the immediate neighbourhood of the reserve, and in case of a dry season, such as the past, it is with the greatest difficulty that the present stock is wintered. The Government herd, which is cared for entirely by the Indians, who receive the benefits of all sales and of all animals slaughtered, is wintered at a point sixty miles distant from the reserve, where there are extensive hay swamps. The cattle throughout are of a tolerably good class.

Sheep-raising has been attended with some success and there are at present upwards of one hundred head in the hands of the Indians.

There are very few hogs on the reserve, notwithstanding the abundance of suitable feed afforded annually in the barley crop.

General Condition.—The Indians of this agency collectively have been brought to be in a fair degree self-supporting. In other respects, in manners, dress, and habits of life they are still a somewhat primitive class. The propensity of the race for trading and giving away their property is even more marked here than elsewhere. In numerous instances when an Indian of a neighbouring agency desires a pass, his business is "to go to Onion Lake to get a horse" (a present). This is most discouraging, as it has in it the element neither of enlightened generosity, nor of thrift. I am glad to notice, however, that the receiving, as well as the reckless giving, of such presents is constantly discountenanced.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are of a good class, well arranged, and kept in perfect order, and in good repair. The Government implements were securely stored away in a building for the purpose. In a blacksmith's and carpenter's shop combined, where the work is performed by Joseph Taylor, an ex-pupil of the Battleford industrial

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school, the Indians are able to get all ordinary repairs for wagons, ploughs and other implements, a matter of great convenience to the reserve, and an excellent way to turn to account the industrial training of the schools.

Management.—The agent's control of these Indians is almost absolute, and they look to him for guidance throughout all the details of their work. The Chippeweyan Reserve at Cold Lake, on account of its remoteness, (being sixty miles from the agency headquarter,) is necessarily seldom visited; but these Indians are particularly industrious, and with a little direction and but little assistance, take care of a herd of two hundred and seventy head of cattle, and do a little farming, winning the rest of their livelihood by hunting and fishing, the trout and whitefish of the Cold Lake being of excellent quality.

Agency Books.—The various records were examined throughout, and were found to be kept with the greatest neatness and accuracy.

As I had charge of the Carlton Agency from the 16th April, my observations on that agency will be found in connection with the annual report for the same, and may, no doubt, be omitted here.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INSPECTORATE, 6th Sept., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my twentieth annual report of my work of inspecting Indian agencies, reserves and farms.

During the past fiscal year I have visited and inspected the Piegan, Blood and Edmonton Agencies.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

I inspected this agency in August, 1897, and it was my privilege to spend three months at the same agency in midwinter (after the resignation of Mr. Nash), and while there to make the annuity payments for 1897.

I can report these Indians amenable to discipline, law-abiding, and industrious. They spent their annuity money in useful household articles, and in clothing. There was not any gambling or horse-racing, as has been customary upon previous occasions of this kind.

Cattle-ranching is the principal industry of this band; from their herds they were able to supply the ration-house with all the beef required during July and August.

They cut and stacked hay, and did some freighting on the Crow's Nest Railway construction.

I found them eager to turn out and work their teams, when money was in sight for the work required to be done, and their terms were not extortionate, they would willingly agree to \$1.50 or \$2 a day for a two-horse team, if higher prices could not be made for them.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Agent James Wilson continues to conduct the affairs of this large and important agency in such a manner as to conserve the interests of the department, and hold the confidence of its wards.

Cattle-ranching is still in its infancy, but the Indians' interest in it is growing rapidly; already they have become thoroughly proficient in one of its chief rudiments, namely, to make hay and stack it properly.

In 1897 they delivered properly stacked, to different purchasers in the district, one thousand and seventy-six tons, receiving for it \$6,249, at the same time they put into stack for their own and agency use, six hundred and ninety-four tons, valued at \$3,470, or, in round figures, \$10,000 worth was manufactured from this natural product of the prairie, which, if left undisturbed was valueless.

A careful audit of the books proved them in a satisfactory condition.

Statistics of the herds and farming operations, will be given by the agents, of later date than any I can now furnish, but my assurance can be accepted that "progress" is the watchword, both as regards their moral habits, and their temporal affairs.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I inspected this agency in November.

I made thorough audit of the agency and farm books; the former were exceedingly well kept. I sent in to the Commissioner's office list of goods received, issued and on hand, also a list of those goods worn out and of no further use.

The cash book audit was satisfactory, vouchers for payments were on file, accounting for every entry therein.

An agency account was opened with the Imperial Bank (Edmonton), which is exclusively official in its character.

For the grist-mill were kept a wheat book, and a sales book.

The agency buildings were in good repair, and the whole establishment reflects credit upon the officials in charge.

I found the condition of the Indians on Alexander, Joseph and White Whale Lake Reserves, unprogressive; while those of Michel and Enoch, which are under the direct supervision of the agency, are prosperous, their advancement in farming and cattle-raising is marked, their houses and stables are good, and they live in a civilized manner.

Their crops were good, and a fair acreage was cultivated.

Their cattle were in fine condition, there was a good percentage of calves.

These Indians continued to invest the proceeds of their cattle, sold for beef to the department, in useful money-making improvements, such as wagons, mowers, harness, &c.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

MEDICAL REPORT,

BLOOD AGENCY, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Blood Reserve hospital, with a few considerations on the health of the Indians under my care as well as remarks on sanitation and hygiene.

As appears in the tabular statement herewith attached, the number of Indians admitted for treatment during the fiscal year 1897-98 is forty-six; compared with last year (28) it shows that they have a mind to benefit from the expenditure incurred by the department for their welfare. Most of the patients, with the exception of six who died in the institution, were discharged cured or nearly so, three were incurable; those nearly cured chose to go back to camp with their relations, expecting to effect the cure at home.

Both the wards for male and female patients are well kept; there is free ventilation and perfect cleanliness, the sisters (nurses) do not spare time nor trouble to make life pleasant and agreeable to the patients, who highly appreciate them.

In my monthly return for March, 1898, I pointed out the necessity of more rooms, viz.: two wards for those that I consider ought to be kept separate (scrofulous cases), one for male and another for female. This could be easily done in carrying out the plan at first laid down (the erection of the west wing), such provisions would admit all cases without neglect of the one or the other class of patients; a comparatively small amount will suffice to complete the building and fill the want so badly felt at the time I reported on and even now. So long as the Indians are under treatment, they are properly cared for as far as sanitary, hygienic and dietetic measures are concerned, but when away in camps they fall on their own resources which are very limited; and not to go into details on the subject of diseases, causes, &c., I would refer you to my report of 31st March, 1895, and of 11th July, 1896, where you will find accurate statements.

I beg to state here that in their outward relations with the white population the Indians have greatly improved; under proper training they become hard and good workers, but in camp life (at home) there is very little improvement, if any. Men as a rule wear good clothing, but women are poorly clad. Most of the women know how to make yeast bread, but, on account of their nomadic life in summer and the cold in winter (not prepared to save the yeast from freezing) they still use the short process (broad flat cakes).

The houses are too narrow, lack ventilation and light and room at least for sleeping purposes. Several Indians have good substantial houses with two or more rooms, but they do not enjoy much of them. As soon as cold weather sets in the whole family gather in one room or what is termed the summer kitchen, and they spend there the winter months in close confinement. They are not any better after all than those who have only a poorly built log house. All lack comfort, proper ventilation, light and all other hygienic conditions.

Having a saw-mill for their use, convenience and benefit, it would be advisable to urge those who lack good houses to go to work and put up either a frame or log house, spacious, lighted and ventilated, and to teach every one of them to provide early in the fall a good supply of fuel for storm and emergencies of the weather.

In due time they might be taught to keep their houses clean, to sweep, wash the floor, walls and ceiling, or whitewash properly. In this way they would get ease and comfort, without enumerating the advantages realized in health for every member of the community.

I have, &c.,

F. X. GIRARD, M.D.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., 27th Sept., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my thirteenth annual report of my work of inspection of Indian agencies and reserves in the North-west Territories from 1st July, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

WORK AT REGINA WAREHOUSE.

From July until December, 1897, I was occupied at the department warehouse, Regina, in receiving and distributing the supplies received on contract 1897-8, and during this time I visited Regina industrial school, and on 11th October I proceeded to Winnipeg and examined and shipped a quantity of tea to the different agencies. On the 18th I went to St. Paul's school, Middle Church, and was occupied there until the 31st. Particulars of my inspection will appear in school report.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On 6th November I returned to Regina, and from 27th November to 10th December I was at Regina industrial school auditing the books of that institution, less a trip made to Fort Qu'Appelle from 3rd to 8th December, to inquire into the fire there by which the felt factory in connection with the Industrial school was burnt, with all its contents, on the morning of the 27th November.

The building was a frame one 70 x 24, 2½ story, stone foundation. From all that could be traced, the fire was accidental. The total loss was \$9,358.33, made up of building, machinery and material in course of manufacture, &c. Full particulars were furnished the Indian Commissioner.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

After completing my inspection of Regina industrial school, and closing up the work of the department warehouse, I left Regina on 14th December for my headquarters, Fort Qu'Appelle, and on the 20th I commenced my inspection of File Hills Agency.

W. M. Graham is the agent, and Wm. McNabb interpreter, farmer and teamster.

The agency buildings had been improved by putting a stone foundation under the agent's house, new siding and papering and painting. A new lean-to shed had been erected, 40 x 18 feet, by which all implements could be kept under cover. The bulk of the work was done by Indians. The whole premises were in capital order.

BLACK BEAR'S BAND. No. 84.

Black Bear's No. 84, was the first reserve inspected. Each house and stable was examined, and the cattle counted from stable to stable. A number of new stables had been built of a superior class, also some new houses—the houses were comfortable, nearly all had open chimneys and bedsteads.

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Petwak Shane built two new stables 33 x 15 feet, each with pitched roofs, made of rails and sod put on in shingle fashion, making a solid dry roof. The doors were good. Each stable on the reserve had a hay corral also, and for the cattle hay was all stacked at the stables, and there was an abundance of it. The stacking at the stables, when it can be done, is an advantage, for it gives the Indians time to haul wood in winter, but in some places hay has to be stacked in the meadows, as it can only be hauled in the winter time to the stables, after the creeks, sloughs and muskegs freeze up, and in other cases Indians have not wagons enough to haul as fast as it is cut.

I found, in going from house to house, the women, as a rule, thrifty, and working at something or other. The houses were clean, and the women and children were comfortably dressed, a few old people were rather scant in their clothing.

Piere Lacree built three new stables, and a new house with open chimney, nicely furnished, and it was tidy and clean.

Big Sky built a new stone house 24 x 10 feet.

Ruebin, three new stables.

The Blood, a new house.

Jos. Bellgard, two new stables.

Jno. Bellgard, nice new house with up-stair rooms. His wife is an ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle school, and is a capital house-keeper.

Otter Skin from Silver Creek, has a new house and stable. The latter had eight compartments and a slab floor.

Lee Kutch has two large new stables, each 42 x 26 feet, with a shed in the centre also 42 x 26 feet, and a large corral for cattle and one for hay and racks for feeding. Seventy-five head of cattle were wintering at this point. A new house is to be built during the summer. The cattle were in fine condition.

This reserve showed decided progress, and the Indians were contented. They had no complaints and they were pleased to be called upon.

STAR BLANKET'S BAND, No. 83.

Star Blanket's, No. 83, was next inspected. The chief has a good house with three divisions, also three good stables, and all were well kept, clean and dry, and the cattle seemed to have every attention given them.

Pawastin has a new house and stable. The house had no wooden floor, and it was untidy. This was the only house on the reserve without a wooden floor. The houses here are better scattered over the reserve than formerly, which is an improvement. Hay was stacked at the stables here also.

Chief Star Blanket was very pleasant. He takes good care of his cattle, and they were correct in number.

OKANASE BAND, No. 82.

A number of good new houses and stables had been built on the reserve of this band since last inspection, and the farm-yards looked well, each having from three to four large stacks of hay in the corrals.

Dumont had a new house 1½ story, with shingled roof, up-stair rooms, panel doors, lean-to kitchen to be added. There is a new stable, 40 x 16 feet, high ceiling. This man had twenty-two head of cattle. The whole place was clean and comfortable looking.

Tuck-way-now had a tidy place, good house and stables, root-house. He had one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes to sell, after reserving enough for use and seed. He had a nice lot of cattle; good heavy work horses; also pigs and poultry. He is a thrifty, industrious man and has a good wife.

The Flag had built a new house and three cattle stables and one for horses.

Moostoosokope has a nice house with a thatch roof, up-stair rooms. He has also a new stable 43 x 22 feet with pitched roof. He is an industrious man and is doing

well. The Roman Catholic mission is on this reserve, and it had been enlarged and improved during the year.

Okanase Boarding School.—The Presbyterian boarding school borders on the reserve, and it was in good order. The school-room had been enlarged by an addition to its length.

The view from the agency headquarters was a pretty one; square fields and straight fences, the white houses and good stables, and the number of hay stacks and herds of good-looking cattle at each farm-yard gave one the impression that these Indians were prospering. The whole surroundings would compare favourably with any white settlement, and reflected credit on the management of Mr. Graham, the energetic agent.

PEEPEKEESIS BAND, No. 81.

The houses on the reserve of this band are smaller, as a rule, than on the others, but they were clean and comfortable. Only two were without wooden floors.

The cattle were looking well. The Indians were busy hauling wood to the town and mission at Qu'Appelle, earning money to buy tea and provisions for the new year's festivities.

The various books and accounts were audited and an inventory taken, and all were found in a business-like condition. Two large branding corrals had been built during the year. The Indians, besides putting up hay for themselves, sold \$200 worth to the mission, and they would have a quantity to dispose of in the spring. They purchased with the proceeds of beef money nine sets of double harness, three new wagons, one mower and rake, one hundred hay forks, and six teams of heavy work horses, to be used instead of oxen. The blacksmithing is done by one of the boys from Qu'Appelle industrial school.

The total population of the agency is two hundred and eighty-eight. The total number of cattle is five hundred after deducting thirty-six killed for beef, and twenty-seven sold for shipment. The whole agency showed that the Indians were prospering and were receiving careful attention. One good feature of these Indians is that they keep out of debt. The number of new houses built during the year is fifteen and thirty-one stables. The health of the Indians at the time was very good.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection here on the 4th Jan., 1898. Mr. Graham kindly driving me from File Hills.

Staff.—Mr. Thos. Aspdin has been farmer in charge since July, 1897. David Kennedy, ex-pupil of Qu'Appelle industrial school, is interpreter and labourer. Being a carpenter by trade, he does many odd jobs in this line around the agency.

The former agent, Mr. Grant, left early in April, 1897, for Hobbema Agency and the management from that time until the arrival of Mr. Aspdin in July, was very indifferent, so much so that no crop worth speaking about was put in, not even the agency garden, which was always one of the best in the district, and only a crop of weeds was the result. Only two Indians planted any potatoes, although there were plenty on hand for seed, as Mr. Aspdin had to throw a lot into the manure heap after he arrived. Mr. Aspdin, however, after a good deal of patience and perseverance got things once more into working order and prospects were bright for better showing in the future.

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Buildings.—Houses and stables were all examined and on the whole they were comfortable. Eleven houses were found clean and tidy, twelve fairly so, and four I classed as dirty; about half had open chimneys. The best houses have no open chimneys. The Indians say the chimney is the poor man's stove, and they consider they are too advanced and would be making a backward step to adopt a chimney. I told them a chimney need not prevent their having a stove; that the former was the best ventilator they could have, and for the sake of the health of their families they should have one in every house. Two houses were entirely too small, being 10 x 12 and 10 x 10. Mr. Aspdin was to have these taken down and larger ones put up. Twelve houses had bedsteads, some of them factory-made, six houses had no wooden floors. Chief Carry the Kettle has a fine new house, 20 x 40 feet, with shingled roof and two divisions. His son occupies one end and the chief the other. Both divisions were clean and well furnished. The stables were on the whole comfortable, some of them were too low in the roofs. Mr. Aspdin was to get out logs and have larger ones built during the summer. The dancing hall was occupied by three families as a dwelling.

Painted faces.—The older people still paint their faces.

Religion.—The Rev. Mr. McKenzie is the Presbyterian missionary, and Sunday services are held regularly, the attendance being from eighteen to thirty-five. Four young men, too old to go to industrial schools, attend on week afternoons and are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and were making capital progress. Mrs McKenzie has a class for women and they make patch quilts and other things. One quilt was being completed at the time of my visit. A large quantity of clothing for women, children and old people, including the quilts made by themselves, is given by the mission. A Christmas tree was held and there was a large attendance of Indians, and both young and old got a gift of some kind. W. Grant, son of the chief, was acting as interpreter for Mr. McKenzie. He is a pupil of the Regina industrial school.

Agriculture.—I advised Mr. Aspdin to get as large an acreage as possible put in this year, and as he is active and progressive, I have every confidence that these Indians will make a good showing under his management.

Stock.—The herd numbers one hundred and two head, held by twenty-one of the band. Eighty acres were summer-fallowed for crops in 1898, besides some new breaking.

The agency books were audited and an inventory taken, and a detailed report sent to the Commissioner, Winnipeg. Mr. Aspdin was showing himself to be a careful and capable official. I heard no complaint.

Health.—The health of the band was good. Dr. Edwards makes monthly visits, and a supply of medicines, neatly labelled, is kept at the agency.

Population.—The population is about two hundred and fifteen.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

I commenced inspection at Moose Mountain Agency on 13th January, 1898.

Staff.—Mr. H. R. Halpin is agent and farmer for Band No. 70; Mr. Wm. Murison is farmer for Nos. 68 and 69.

The two latter were the first inspected.

PHEASANT RUMP'S BAND, No. 68.

These Indians were found more industrious and taking better care of their cattle than I ever found them before.

Buildings.—The houses were better kept. I did not find one I could call dirty; more than half of them had wooden floors.

Crops.—The Indians had a good crop in 1897, and all had flour in their houses from three to fifteen sacks each, of their own gristing or in exchange for wheat. A good deal of land had been prepared for the crop of 1898.

Stock.—The cattle were in good condition. Numerous fire-guards were ploughed around the reserves.

STRIPED BLANKET'S BAND, No. 69.

Affairs with this band were found to be much the same as with Pheasant Rump's Band.

Nine houses had open chimneys, six had wooden floors. Cattle were in good condition, and stables were comfortable and there was an abundance of the best of hay and straw, and nearly all the Indians had sufficient flour of their own.

It was pleasant to find these two bands so comfortably situated, and taking such an interest in their cattle, and having their houses and stables in good order. Four new houses had been put up, and others repaired. These two bands may be classed as independent of the ration-house or nearly so.

WHITE BEAR BAND, No. 70.

Buildings.—The agency buildings are situated on the reserve of this band. This band also shows a marked improvement. Out of twenty houses visited, all had wooden floors but one. The old chief had a nice large house and it had a new floor since my last visit. It has an open chimney. The old man looked comfortable and happy and was pleased to be occupying his old position as chief. He had his flag up in honour of our visit, and was very glad to be called on.

John has a good house, and two good stables, and he charges settlers twenty-five cents for stable-room when they happen to camp over, in hauling wood from the mountains. This man milks his cows and makes butter.

Lone Child has a fine place about five miles north on the borders of White Bear Lake. He has good stables and twenty head of cattle. He is a thrifty, hard-working man and is doing well.

Religion.—The mission building of the Presbyterian Church is on this reserve, and had been completed since my last visit. It is frame, cottage style. Mr. Dodds is the missionary, and the Indians are pleased with his visits. Services of a Sunday school character are held every Sunday. Mrs. Dodds was doing excellent work also, teaching the women to make dresses, knitting, making bread, &c. There was an air of prosperity and plenty about the whole reserve.

Agriculture.—The agent was to break up one hundred acres of new land during the year.

A number of fire-guards were ploughed, and the Indians worked for nearly three weeks in keeping the fires off the reserve.

The Indians owe very little, in fact may be said to be free from debt.

The number of cattle was two hundred and eighty-three after deducting thirty-two for beef, and thirteen sold. Hay was plentiful, and a lot would be over for sale in the spring; over a thousand tons were stacked. Four thousand rails and pickets were got out for new fences.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Buildings.—Ten new houses and six stables were put up in the agency during the year.

Population.—The total population of the three bands is two hundred.

Office Work.—The office work was correctly done and the inventory showed careful management, Mr. Halpin was proving himself to be a successful agent, and he was ably assisted by Mr. Murison.

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BIRTLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection at this point on the 24th January.

Staff.—Mr. J. A. Markle is agent ; Mr. S. M. Dickenson, clerk ; Mr. A. Sutherland, interpreter and teamster, and Mr. John Taylor, farmer on Oak River Reserve.

WAY-WAY-SEE-CAPPO'S BAND, No. 63.

Buildings.—This band was first inspected and was found to be in good condition. I visited twenty-seven houses, and found them all in good order. All had wooden floors, and nearly all had open fire-places. They were comfortably furnished with chairs, tables, beds, &c. I examined over eighty horse and cattle stables and outbuildings. The stables were airy and dry. Some new houses had been put up ; one by Manitou-Wigwam may be given as a sample. The house proper is 18 x 24 feet and wing for kitchen 14 x 14 feet with up-stair room. Shingle roof, well finished doors and windows.

Agriculture.—The members of this band do little if anything in raising grain, but all had root crops, and I strongly advised them to get land ready this summer, and have oats, barley and wheat in 1899, say ten acres each.

Population.—The population is one hundred and forty-two.

Occupation.—These Indians make a living by selling hay, wood and cattle, and some of them work for settlers, but they should have farms of their own to work. Settlers alongside of them raised crops of all kinds and so should the Indians. Eight hundred tons of hay had been stacked. Their earnings during the year amounted to \$1,240 80.

There are a good many widows on the reserve, and these have, to a more or less extent, to be helped, but this reserve may fairly be classed as self-supporting.

Stock.—An inventory of the cattle was taken from stable to stable, and the number was one hundred and sixty-one head—all looking in the best of condition.

The Indians make their own sleighs, yokes, fork handles, whiffletrees, hay racks and other articles.

General Remarks.—One pleasing fact I noticed was that there were no idle women. Some were knitting, some sewing, others baking bannocks, washing or scrubbing. A good many children attend the Birtle boarding school, and the visiting of the parents to the school and the pupils to their parents has had the effect of making the women more tidy in their mode of housekeeping. Some of the houses would equal those of many white people in cleanliness and tidiness, and every little knick-knack such as Christmas cards, &c., is used to good account in adorning the walls.

BIRD TAIL (SIOUX) BAND, No. 57.

This band was next reached.

Population.—The population is seventy-four.

Buildings.—Nineteen houses and forty stables were examined, and all were found in good order clean and comfortable. Each house had a wooden floor. Hens, ducks and geese could be seen at most of the places, these added to the cheerfulness of the homesteads, besides being a source of profit, as the Indians sell eggs in Birtle. Some new implement sheds had been put up during the year.

Agriculture.—The crop put in in 1897 was four hundred and two acres, and the yield was three thousand one hundred and twenty-seven bushels of wheat and oats and one thousand and sixty-nine bushels of potatoes, corn, &c. Two hundred and fifty-five tons of hay were stacked. The earnings for the year were \$4,062 45. Each Indian had his seed on hand for next crop. This is a thrifty band of Indians, and they are doing well. Owing to a hail storm in 1896, by which their crop was almost totally damaged, a little help was given them, and seed grain was also furnished them

for 1897. They got three thousand and fifty pounds of flour, two hundred and nineteen pounds of bacon, and nine pounds of tea.

Religion.—The church, built twenty years ago, was getting dilapidated, and a new building was contemplated; and I understand a new frame church has been built since my visit, capable of holding one hundred persons.

Characteristics.—These Indians are a quiet-living people, and are anxious to get along. They are industrious, and the women are good housekeepers.

Stock.—The cattle are in good condition. The herd numbered sixty-two head.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, No. 67.

This band was next visited.

Population.—The population is ninety-nine.

Buildings.—Twenty-one houses and forty-five stables were examined, and on the whole found in good order. Six new houses had been built since last inspection. One is given as a sample. Kaka Penece house is 18 x 22 feet, shingled roof, upper flat, panel doors, and furnished with chairs, tables, cook and box stoves, bedsteads, &c.

Occupation.—These Indians do little in farming. The crop consisted of five acres of oats and two of potatoes, and eighty bushels of oats were harvested and thirteen bushels of potatoes. The Indians were advised to go more into farming and cattle-raising, and some of them promised to break land this summer. Mr. Wright, Presbyterian missionary, was willing to help them all he could in doing more farming. Their earnings during the year were \$5,069.25, derived from hunting, bounties for wolf-killing, selling wood and cattle, tanning hides, and working for settlers. It is a splendid reserve for wood and hay. Three hundred and ninety five tons of hay were stacked.

Stock.—The herd numbered, including private cattle, fifty-seven head.

Religion.—The mission buildings were in good order, and Mr. Wright was doing good work among the Indians. They look to him as their friend and go to him for advice in any of their little troubles.

The Indians were pleasant, and were glad to be called upon.

Health.—The births during the year were three, and the deaths twenty-one, a severe attack of la grippe the previous winter being the cause of so many deaths. At the time of inspection there were no cases of sickness.

Resources.—The quantity of timber on this reserve will always be a source of profit to these Indians, and with the abundance of hay for more cattle-raising and farming to a reasonable extent, they should make a good living without depending on the hunt. They are self-supporting now; all the help the entire band got during the year being five hundred and twenty-five pounds of flour and twenty-one pounds of bacon.

RIDING MOUNTAIN OR KEE-SEE-KOO-WENIN'S BAND, No. 61.

This band was next reached.

Population.—The population is one hundred and nine.

Buildings.—The reserve was found in its usual good condition. I visited and examined thirteen houses and thirty stables, all in excellent order. Houses very clean and comfortable.

Crops.—The total crop put in by the band was eighty-four acres, and one thousand four hundred and fifteen bushels of oats were harvested and four hundred bushels of potatoes, and four hundred and eighteen tons of hay stacked.

Stock.—The herd, including private cattle, numbered one hundred and fifty head. The earnings for the year were \$4,017.90. The help given during the year was four hundred pounds of flour, twenty-two pounds of bacon and half a pound of tea. The health of these Indians at time of inspection was good.

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Education and Religion.—A new school building had been put up during the year, also a new mission at a cost of \$1,000 built by the Presbyterian Church. The building is frame, cottage style, stone foundation, with three rooms—kitchen, hall and pantry—down stairs, and two bed-rooms up stairs. It is neatly painted, and built on the plateau; the view of the valley up and down and of the Indian homesteads is a pretty one.

Mr. McPherson is the missionary and teacher of the day school and is doing good solid work. The church is well filled at the Sunday services, and the Indians hold two prayer meetings on week nights at different points of the reserve, and these are also well attended.

General Remarks.—The total amount received from cheese factory was \$220.85, and the calves did not suffer.

I consider this band, taking it all in all, one of the most advanced and intelligent, and the houses and housekeeping would leave many white people in the background.

OAK LAKE (SIOUX) BAND, No. 59.

This was the next reserve reached.

Buildings.—Eleven houses and sixteen stables were examined and an improvement was noticed over last year.

Agriculture.—The band had one hundred and twenty-two acres under crop, and harvested seven hundred and four bushels of wheat and fifty-three bushels of potatoes and corn. The earnings during the year were \$1,034.40, and the only help they got from the agent was thirty pounds of flour.

Three young men, beginners, had broken forty acres of land for crop this year, and the agent was to try to give them a heifer or two each for a start and to encourage them.

The band had not kept seed grain and would have to sell ponies to purchase what was needed. These Indians could not be said to be well off, in fact, some were very poor; work being scarce, they had no opportunity of earning a dollar. The agent, to help them out, ordered one thousand posts for a new fence, and for each man furnishing one hundred posts he was to get fifty pounds of flour and five pounds of bacon, so that ten families would be benefited by this arrangement.

Stock.—The band had eleven head of cattle, including four work oxen.

Religion.—The mission (Presbyterian) building had been improved by sheeting the ceiling with dressed lumber and inclosing the outside stairway to the upper flat.

The Rev. John Thunder occupies the upper part as a dwelling, and the lower part is the church. Mrs. Thunder teaches the women knitting and sewing, and the yarn given them last year was much appreciated and of much use, the women taking particular pride in showing me what they had made. When here last year I told them that if I found they had kept their houses cleaner on my next visit I would give them some tea. I therefore sent them out four pounds of tea from Virden. A little help goes a long way with these people. The neighbours living at Pipestone, I was told, were very kind especially to the old and helpless during the winter.

OAK RIVER (SIOUX) BAND, No. 58.

This band was the last visited. Mr. John Taylor is farmer in charge.

Population.—The population is two hundred and eighty-three.

Buildings.—A new granary had been put up during the year, 46 x 18 feet frame with stone foundation, shingled roof, divided into twelve compartments or bins, each bin capable of holding two hundred and fifty bushels of grain. Seed wheat was on hand for next crop. Fifty-three houses and one hundred stables were examined in company with the agent and farmer, and with one exception I found all the houses clean and well kept, and stables airy and roomy. Four new frame houses had been

built during the year, six new log houses and twelve stables. The chief, who is always willing to carry out the wishes of the department, promised last year to build an implement shed. He kept his promise and built one of the best sheds I had seen. White settlers near by would do well to take a pattern from it and not have their expensive machinery going to ruin in the snow and exposed to all kinds of weather. The chief's example had been followed by seven others who had good sheds put up during the year.

Crops.—The crop sown and planted was one thousand one hundred and eighty-six acres, and there were harvested seven thousand six hundred and thirty-one bushels of wheat, five hundred and seventy-two of oats, one thousand three hundred and eighty-six bushels potatoes, two hundred and thirty-two of corn and two hundred and forty-nine bushels of garden produce, four hundred and sixty-four tons of hay stacked, one hundred and twenty-five acres of new breaking, two hundred summer-fallowed and one hundred and twenty-five fall-ploughed. The Indians were reducing their indebtedness and paying for what they were buying.

Earnings.—The earnings of the band were \$4,841.76. The Indians are entirely self-supporting, the only items charged against them being twenty-five pounds of flour, ten pounds of bacon and one-quarter pound of tea. The reserve was in a prosperous condition, the Indians are good workers. I found them very pleasant. Mr. Taylor was doing very well and was losing no opportunity of helping his Indians along.

Stock.—The cattle were in fair order; the herd numbers one hundred and six head, a small herd in proportion to the number in the band, but hay is scarce and of poor quality, and if it were not for the straw the cattle would be badly off. The one hundred and six are held by twenty-six of the band.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Office Work.—The office work was written up to date, and Mr. Dickenson was painstaking and correct in his work.

Mr. Markle, the agent, continues to discharge his duties with marked ability, and it was surprising how familiar he was with every detail of his extensive agency, the habits and peculiarities of each man, woman and child were well known, so that he could deal intelligently with each case.

Temperance.—The practice of Indians getting liquor seemed to be on the decrease, at all events there were not so many trial cases as formerly. The agent is constantly on the alert in this respect, and one Indian told me the agent was getting more cranky on the drinking question the older he got and that he could smell whisky a mile off.

SWAN RIVER AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of this agency on 18th March, 1898.

Staff.—Mr. W. E. Jones is agent; Mr. A. Caldwell, teamster and interpreter (a Regina graduate); David Porter, labourer.

Agency Buildings.—The agency buildings were in good condition.

COTE'S BAND, No. 64.

This was the first inspected.

Population.—The population is two hundred and sixty-one.

Buildings.—Thirty-six houses and seventy-seven stables were examined. The houses were found, without an exception, cleanly kept and were above the average of Indian houses in comfort, all had wooden floors, some new ones were noticed. The stables also were in good condition, some extra large well-built ones, but stable room

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had not been increased in proportion to the herd, and consequently some of the cattle had not shelter.

Stock.—An inventory of the cattle was taken from stable to stable and the number was four hundred and forty-six head, sixty-nine sheep and one hundred and ten horses. Hay was getting short and cattle were on smaller rations than usual; sufficient was put up on this reserve, but owing to one hundred and forty tons having been burnt by a prairie fire on Keeseekouse Reserve, Cote's Band had to come to the rescue and furnish help. The supply of hay at Key's Reserve was also short, and a number of the cattle from there had to be sent to Cote's Reserve to be fed. If the winter season had lasted much longer, the results might have been disastrous. Fortunately the snow went away with a rush and cattle could get a little feed, and I understand few losses, if any, occurred, but it is a lesson to run no more such chances in not securing a sufficient supply. Some of the settlers were worse off than the Indians, and not a bundle of hay could be purchased for love or money, and chop feed was brought from Yorkton to keep the cattle alive. Some of Key's Band brought chop feed also.

Crops.—About sixty-five acres were under crop and the yield was reported to be: oats, ninety bushels; barley, one hundred and thirty bushels; of potatoes, three hundred and eighty-four bushels, and hay put up was reported to be one thousand four hundred and eighty tons; new land broken, twenty acres.

General Remarks.—Albert Fidler, a graduate of Regina school, had built a house for himself 16 x 20, shingled roof, and was preparing to go into farming. I spoke to the Indians about cultivating more land, that I would like to see some straw stacks around their home steads. The chief's daughter had returned from Regina school, and was proving a good housekeeper, as I never found the house so clean and tidy before. Wm. Favel had also put up a new house, and his daughter from Regina school was keeping it in good order.

The Indians were pleasant and contented.

KEESEKHOUSE BAND, No. 66,

Was next visited. The population is one hundred and fifty-five. Nineteen houses and thirty-six stables were examined. The cattle were counted at each stable; the number was two hundred and twenty-eight head, twenty-four sheep and fifty-one horses. Eight hundred and sixty tons of hay were reported as having been stacked; of this one hundred and forty tons were burnt by prairie fire. About forty acres were in crop, yielding two hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats, fifty-five of barley and one hundred and three bushels of potatoes. The houses were comfortable, a few of them rather small. There were some very fine stables and good homesteads.

KEY'S BAND, No. 65.

Population.—The population is two hundred and twenty-seven, including those at Swan Lake.

Buildings.—Nine houses and sixteen stables were examined. Some of the best houses are on this reserve, and also the poorest.

Stock.—The cattle were counted and the number was two hundred and twelve. Sheep nine, horses twenty-five. The total cattle in the agency was eight hundred and ninety-seven head, held by eighty-seven Indians. Sheep one hundred and two, poultry one hundred and fifty-eight, horses two hundred and twenty including stock at the agency headquarters. Forty-seven head of cattle were killed for beef, and one hundred and twelve sold and traded. The price obtained for large animals was 3½ cents live weight and 2½ for the smaller ones. The younger cattle had not been branded.

The earnings of the three bands from furs, freighting, &c., were reported to be from 31st Jan., 1897 to 31st March, 1898, \$5,076.70, and from sale of cattle, \$5,403.57

The books and accounts were audited and an inventory of all Government property taken, and detailed reports forwarded to the Commissioner, Winnipeg.

There was a good deal of sickness among the children on the three reserves, and Dr. Cash was attending to them.

The agent was constant in looking after his Indians. I heard no complaints. The usual quantities of flour, bacon and beef were being issued. The flour and bacon were both up to standard.

Key's Band had twenty-two acres in crop, and harvested ninety bushels of grain and one hundred and twenty-two bushels of potatoes, and seven hundred tons of hay were reported as having been stacked.

I now returned to Yorkton and drove across country to Touchwood some one hundred and fifty-five miles. I inspected Fishing Lake Reserve on my way. Chas. Favel, farmer, had been stationed here during the year and a new farm house put up 19 x 16, shingled roof. The Indian houses, some six in number, were poor, miserable, dirty shacks, unoccupied at the time, the Indians being away on the hunt. I told the farmer to burn the whole of them down in the spring and get logs out for new houses.

There were sixteen head of cattle and barely enough of hay, but I arranged with Mr. Milligan, to give hay should any be required: on no account were cattle to be allowed to die from starvation.

Five acres of new land had been broken for gardens.

THE NUT LAKE INDIANS OR YELLOW QUILL'S BAND.

These Indians comprise Nos. 88 and 89, and the population is three hundred and fifty-one,—men sixty-eight, women eighty-nine, boys ninety-seven, girls ninety-seven. Boys and girls include all unmarried, and many of them are grown up men and women. The bulk of them can only be seen at treaty payments, they live entirely by hunting. A mission was commenced a year ago, but it was closed up at the time of my visit. At treaty time as many as sixty lodges are in one camp, and five or six trading outfits, the whole looking like a thriving village and looked picturesque, lit up at nights amongst the trees. I heard, but could trace nothing definite, that the Indians during these gatherings carry on a good deal of gambling amongst themselves and with the half-breed settlers, and even with traders. A trader who would rob an Indian in this fashion should not be allowed a permit and I have told Mr. Favel to be on the look out on these occasions. There used to be a police patrol here but it has been discontinued.

TOUCHWOOD HILL AGENCY.

I now drove to Touchwood Agency fifty miles, and commenced my inspection there on 12th April, 1898.

Staff.—Mr. S. Swinford is agent, Mr. H. A. Carruthers, clerk, and farmer on Gordon Reserve; J. Brass, teamster and interpreter; Edmund Stanley, farmer, Poor Man's and Day Star Reserves; P. J. Hamilton, farmer, Muscowequan's Reserve; Chas. Favel, farmer at Fishing Lake.

The buildings at the agency headquarters were in good condition. The agent's house, office and stable had been willowed and plastered and stone foundations put under the house and office.

POOR MAN'S BAND, No. 88.

This band was the first inspected.

The population is ninety-five. A new stable had been put up by the farmer, Mr. Stanley, and an implement shed re-roofed. All the farm buildings were in good order and the place tidy and neat. I visited twenty houses and thirty-five stables and found them all in good condition, houses particularly clean and stables large, airy, and affording ample room for the cattle, stable accommodation having kept pace with the increasing

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herd. The chief built two new stables, a new granary, and had land ready for a new garden and was busy fencing it, and had manure hauled to the fields. The cattle looked well, the herd numbered one hundred and forty-three and there was plenty of hay. The Indians were busy preparing to put in their crop. These Indians have an antipathy to bedsteads, and consequently lie on the floor. A few who had been induced to have bedsteads, gave them up and these could be seen lying outside.

The farm books were checked and an inventory of property taken. Mr. Stanley is careful and correct in his work, and was getting along well with his Indians. His quiet, gentlemanly manners give him complete control over them.

The crop of 1897 was sixty-seven acres, yielding one thousand four hundred and forty-five bushels of wheat and oats, and four hundred bushels potatoes; four hundred and sixty-two tons of hay were stacked; twelve acres of new land broken, and eight acres summer-fallowed; seven new houses and eleven new stables were built; two thousand logs and rails were got out during the winter for repairs, fences, &c. The band had nine sheep, and poultry could be seen in many farm yards.

Fire-guards were at different points for the safety of the reserve and there was an air of prosperity all around.

The health of the band was good, I only saw two cases of sickness.

GORDON'S BAND, No. 86.

This band is under the charge of Mr. Carruthers.

The population is one hundred and fifty-three. I visited twenty houses and forty stables and with one exception the houses were clean and well furnished and nearly all had bedsteads. The stables were good and roomy and there was plenty of hay for the large herd, two hundred and sixty-five head. Two new stables had been built and others enlarged and roofs raised.

The crop put in in 1897 was one hundred and ten acres, and there were two thousand four hundred and forty-four bushels of wheat and oats harvested; seven hundred and fifty-five bushels of roots; eight hundred and seventy-three tons of hay put up; six acres of new breaking; logs and rails were on hand for repairs, &c.

Mr. Carruthers was proving himself to be as much at home in farm as he is in office work and had his Indians well in hand.

This reserve will compare with any white settlement in good houses and stables, cattle and fields, the Indians being thrifty generally.

DAY STAR BAND, No. 87.

This band under Mr. Stanley, was next visited.

The population is seventy-seven. Thirteen houses and 29 stables were inspected. Houses were clean, most had thatched roofs.

When spring showed signs of being late these Indians made six snow-ploughs to be used in case of necessity in clearing the snow from the prairie or meadows, so that the cattle could feed, but, fortunately the strong sun and south winds did the work more effectually in clearing the snow. The fact, however, of the Indians having the ploughs shows the interest they take in their cattle.

Fire-guards were in many parts of the reserve.

This band had about thirty acres in crop and harvested two hundred and sixty bushels of grain and four hundred and sixty-one bushels of potatoes.

The herd numbered two hundred and one head. Two new houses and two kitchens and nine new stables were built. Three thousand logs and rails were hauled out for repairs and fences. Four hundred and sixty-two tons of hay were stacked.

These Indians were pleasant and had no complaints. They are good workers, and are always ready and willing to earn a dollar when an opportunity offers, such as freighting or putting up fences for settlers, etc.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, No. 85.

Staff.—P. J. Hamilton, farmer in charge since September, 1897.

The population is one hundred and forty-nine.

Twelve houses and twenty-five stables were inspected and were found in fairly good order. Many of the Indians were in the act of moving into their lodges, so that their houses were seen to disadvantage, but as a rule the houses on this reserve are inferior to those on the others. The stables were commodious, and there was plenty of room for all the cattle. The herd numbered one hundred and twenty-seven head, and was in prime condition, many of the animals fit for the butcher. There was an abundance of hay, and the cattle came through the winter without any loss whatever. No casualties of any kind occurred since inspection in 1897.

The farm-house is an old one, and logs and lumber were on hand for a new one. The place was clean, however, and was made as comfortable as possible. The Indians were busy at their gardens and fields.

Mr. Hamilton had made a good beginning, and was energetic and practical, and, having a thorough knowledge of cattle and farming, he is likely to be a success in his work on this reserve.

Sixty acres were under crop in 1897, and three hundred and eighty-four bushels of grain and one hundred and seventy-seven bushels potatoes and turnips were harvested. Three hundred and thirty-two tons of hay were stacked, eight acres of new land broken, and fifteen acres summer fallowed. Three new stables and two houses were built, one hundred and five logs and one thousand four hundred rails were on hand. A large branding corral had been put up also.

The Indians were exceedingly pleasant and seemed contented. They made no complaints.

The usual inventory of property in the hands of the farmer was taken and the books were checked and cattle records balanced.

The total number of cattle on the agency was seven hundred and ninety; horses, two hundred and sixty-six; sheep, nine; and eighty-four poultry.

The office and warehouse were both attended to by Mr. Carruthers, and the audit and inventory taken proved Mr. Carruthers' care and business like methods.

The new agent, Mr. Swinford, was doing very well, and was a general favourite with the Indians and settlers.

I completed my inspection on 23rd April, and Mr. Swinford, having got leave of absence to go to Winnipeg, I was instructed to take charge of the agency until his return. I was therefore in charge until the 21st of May, when I left for Fort Qu'Appelle and Mr. Swinford returned by the agency team which drove me in. Before I left the crop had all been put in and the Indians were busy putting fences in order and some of them enlarging their houses by raising the roofs, and giving up-stair rooms.

When I reached the fort I found instructions waiting for me to proceed to Regina, and forward the warehouse equipment to Winnipeg. On the 30th May I left for Winnipeg and put the warehouse there into running order, and the groceries on contract, 1898-9. Having been delivered a few days after 1st June, I examined them, and shipped them to the various agencies. I also visited St. Paul's school and adjusted a small matter there, and on the 15th I left for Edmonton, arriving there on the 17th June. I made inquiries into and on two special questions, and reported results to the Indian Commissioner. Owing to the severe illness of Mr. DeCazes, Indian agent, I was told to give the clerk, Mr. Lake, assistance, and on 4th July commenced my regular inspection of the Edmonton Agency.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Staff.—Chas. DeCazes was Indian Agent; E. E. Lake, clerk; Henry Blanc, interpreter and teamster; S. Larue, miller, and in charge of piggery; A. Guilbault, farmer at Alexander's and Joseph's Reserve; Thos. McGee, farmer at White Whale Lake Reserve.

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Mr. DeCazes died on 10th July and was buried at St. Albert on the 12th July, and the funeral was largely attended by settlers and friends from Edmonton and by many of the Indians. Mr. DeCazes had been ailing for over nine months.

Windmill.—The windmill had been erected since I was here in 1895. It is situated about an eighth of a mile from the agency headquarters on rising ground, so as to get the benefit of any wind blowing. This is a substantial structure.

The piggery is in a large ravine or coulée near the mill and consists of several sheds made of logs. It is a comfortable looking place.

There is a field of about twenty acres connecting the sheds with the lake, and the pigs have the run of this field. There were one hundred pigs, young and old, and they seemed to be thriving well.

ENOCH'S BAND, No. 135,

Under charge of the agent was the first inspected. The Indians were all in lodges. Some good houses and stables had been built since my last visit. The cattle were corralled and counted, and numbered one hundred and seventy-four head. There were thirty-six sheep, seventeen pigs, forty-five horses and forty-two poultry.

The crop put in this year was one hundred and eight acres, and the whole grain and roots were looking very well.

Seventeen of the band had broken about eighty acres of new land so as to have wheat enough to give them their own flour and not to depend on the ration house. The fields averaged about four and one-half acres each. This was to be in addition to the land under crop this year.

The population of this band is one hundred and eighty-four.

The payments commenced on the 14th July and lasted nine days.

WHITE WHALE LAKE BAND, No. 133A.

The population is one hundred and fifteen.

This band has been in charge of Mr. Thos. McGee since 1st May last.

The reserve is a good one, the best of land, and plenty of timber and hay, and the lake full of fish.

Thirty-six acres had been put under crop, but prospects were poor at the time, except for potatoes. The appearance of the fields and gardens showed carelessness, and imperfect cultivation, no fault, however, of Mr. McGee's, as he was late in taking charge. It is to be hoped that now with a resident farmer another year will make a better showing, already about forty acres of new land had been broken.

The cattle were in good condition. They could not well be anything else, from the fine pasturage and clear running water always to be had. The herd numbered seventy-eight head. There are also thirty horses on the reserve. Chief Paul had built a good corral.

The farmer was living in the teacher's house, and the teacher was occupying the mission building, Rev. Mr. Blewett being missionary as well as teacher.

The Indians were all present at the payments. The Hudson Bay Company and a St. Albert merchant had large tents and good stocks of dry goods, flour, &c., and from what I noticed Indians got good value for their money, and little was spent on paint, cheap jewellery and useless trinkets. One good feature, the Indians paid up all debts and could begin another year with a clean sheet. These Indians are a very pleasant lot of people and, if properly handled, should soon be self-supporting.

JOSEPH'S BAND, No. 133.

This band is under charge of Mr. Guilbeault, of Alexander's Reserve. Population one hundred and thirty-seven.

These Indians are hunters and put in little crop, hay and a few roots. They are well off and were well dressed. They have thirty head of cattle and twenty-five horses. They are independent of the ration house, only a few old widows visit it for help.

ALEXANDER'S BAND, No. 134, OR FARM 17.

A. Guilbeault is in charge of this band. Population, one hundred and eighty-seven.

Owing to changes in farmers there since Mr. O'Donnell left, the reserve had not made the progress it should have done, considering the help it received. These Indians are backward in farming. Eighty acres were in crop this year. The chief was told that two hundred acres should be got ready for wheat alone next year, and before I left I heard that forty acres had been done, and work was still going on. Old fields which had been idle were being ploughed up afresh.

The farm buildings were in good order, and the inventory showed that good care had been taken of the property in the farmer's hands. Bridges and fences were repaired. The herd numbered one hundred and twenty head, sheep forty-five, pigs twelve, horses fifty, and poultry twenty-five.

MICHEL'S BAND, No. 132.

The population is eighty-two. This band may be called the banner reserve of the agency, in commodious houses and stables, good fields and in the general thrift of the Indians, they may be classed as self-supporting—a little help only being given at seeding and haying. The crop put in this year was one hundred and fifteen acres, and it was looking well. The cattle were in fine condition, the herd numbered ninety-three head : sheep, nineteen ; pigs, fifty-five ; horses, twenty-five ; and one hundred poultry, such as hens, turkeys and ducks. Nineteen acres had been summer-fallowed at the time, and some new breaking was done. As an example of what a little enterprise and steady work can do, I give the case of Louis Calihoo, a young man who commenced with little or nothing a few years ago, since I have been inspecting, and to-day he has a fine house $1\frac{1}{2}$ story, lean-to kitchen, shingled roof, up-stair rooms and comfortably furnished, large cattle and horse stables, two implement sheds, granary and was building a larger one, milk-house, hennery, piggery, storehouse, three sets of double harness, one fanning-mill, one binder, mower and horse-rake, two double wagons and buggy, two pair bob-sleighs, jumpers and set iron harrows, two ploughs, one seeder, all private property. One thousand and forty-two bushels grain harvested last year. Has thirty-six head of cattle, seven heavy work horses, fifteen sheep, nineteen pigs, twenty-six turkeys and thirty-two hens and ducks. Makes butter. A fine spring of water bubbles up close to the house and never fails winter or summer—a boon for the cattle. Calihoo's son, an ex-pupil of High River school, although only a boy, is of great use to his father and does most of the ploughing and stable work. The little fellow keeps a book and has the number and description of each animal entered down, number of hens, turkeys, &c., number of bushels of grain sown and potatoes planted, and the crop harvested last year, in fact a regular farm book. In addition to the profits from the farm and cattle, Calihoo does a lot of freighting, for the Hudson's Bay Co., to Athabasca Landing and other points.

Others on this reserve are equally prosperous, including the old chief himself. The whole reserve had an air of prosperity about it and the Indians were cheerful and happy.

The health of the Indians at the time was fairly good.

Owing to the Indians on Alexander's Reserve being exposed to getting liquor from parties going to the Klondike, the trail going through the reserve, a constable was placed on the reserve, and his presence has had the desired effect in stopping the giving of liquor to Indians.

The office work and warehouse were both attended to by Mr. Lake, and everything was found in splendid order. I audited all the books and took an inventory of all Government property and sent detail reports and statements to the Commissioner, Winnipeg.

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HOBBEA AGENCY.

I now proceeded to the Hobbema Agency and commenced my inspection there on the 4th August, 1898.

Staff.—W. S. Grant is agent; C. J. Johnson, clerk; Donald Whitford, interpreter; E. Moore, farmer, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Reserves; Gilbert Whitford, farmer, Montana Band, Bobtail's old Reserve.

Many improvements have been made at the agency and it was in better condition than I ever found it at previous inspections.

The grist-mill had been sided with the clapboards taken from the agent's house. An addition to the mill 20 x 22 for storage and a shed 13 x 50 affording covering for the saw and shingle-mill machinery, A new head gate had been built where the water is taken from the river, and all the bank of the tail-race repaired. A new waste gate had also been built on the most improved plan, and the tail-race extended fifty feet, a new well dug in agency's premises, a neat, strong fence enclosing the agent's and clerk's houses, posts and rails are spruce with the bark peeled off, giving the fence a neat appearance, rails fastened into the posts. A board fence had been placed around the warehouse, ration house and office, the boards being the slabs taken from the logs sawn at the mill. The ration house was repaired and conveniently fitted up for the purpose. Two implement sheds, 25 x 40 and 20 x 45, had been built for bulky implements, wagons, &c., so that all implements, whether large or small, can be kept under cover with plenty of room to move them out and in.

There were sheds for the pigs and a large enclosure bordering on the river to keep them from wandering over the whole agency as formerly. A driving house between the cattle and horse stables had also been completed.

The huge piles of manure which were allowed to accumulate in front of the stables—when it was a question which to remove, the stables or the manure—had been hauled out to the fields.

Two large corrals had been built in rear of the stables, one with a chute for branding purposes.

The agent and clerk had each a nice garden. The agent's house had also received considerable repairs.

A wide fire-guard had been ploughed around the agency and mill premises, connecting with the mill-dam at one end and the river at the other. A new bridge had been built over Battle River, the work being done by Indians under directions of the agent, without any extra cost to the department, usual rations only having been giving. Brick chimneys had been built in the mill and in the interpreter's house, also in the small house for boiling pig feed.

A pasture field of about three hundred acres or more had been fenced in, taking in part of the river: the bulls are kept in this pasture in the spring and agency stock at other times.

SAMSON'S BAND, No. 138.

This band was first visited, and was found in good condition.

Crops.—The crop put in was three hundred and thirty three and three-quarter acres, and seemed to be well put in. Potatoes and turnips were looking very well. The grain owing want of rain until July, was backward, but if the warm, fine weather continued, the crop would turn out better than was expected. Twenty-seven acres of new land had been broken and fifty-eight acres summer fallowed, and a good deal of new fencing done.

Stock.—The cattle were in fine condition, and were all corralled, the number of the herd being three hundred and sixty head. The calves were a superior lot, the bulls on this agency being above the average of shorthorns.

Four new houses and three stables had been built during the year. The old cattle sheds at the meadows were accidentally burnt this spring, no great loss as they were getting dilapidated. The agent was getting the Indians to divide up more into smaller groups instead of having so many cattle in one place, consequently new stables were

being put up at suitable points near hay and water. The work was done on wet days when haying was stopped.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND, No. 137.

The reserve of this band was about the same as Samson's. The crop put in was ninety-six and a half acres; thirty acres were summer-fallowed. Four new stables and five new houses and three wells dug, water having been got at a depth of twenty feet.

The farm buildings (E. Moore, farmer) had been much improved. An implement shed 18 x 30 had been put up, and an addition to the stables, a small store house, all being inclosed by a fence similar to the one at the agency headquarters. There were two good wells.

The farmer keeps his place in good order, and Mrs. Moore had her house in the pink of neatness and good taste, and a pretty flower and vegetable garden, attended to by Mrs. Moore herself, the whole being an object lesson for the Indians when visiting the place. I noticed that some of the Indians had already adopted the same style of fence around their places. A good example goes a long way with Indians, and, of course, one of a slovenly nature has just the opposite effect.

A new large corral had been put up for branding, in which all the cattle were collected. A fine lot, numbering two hundred and fifty-six head in all.

The new boarding school (Roman Catholic) is on this reserve, notice of which will appear in my school report.

LOUIS BULL BAND, No. 140.

The reserve of this band borders on Ermineskin's, and is also under charge of Mr. Moore. Crops were about the same as on the other two. Acres sown and planted, forty-one and three-eighths. Four new houses and five stables, also large cattle sheds and corrals. The herd numbered one hundred and seven head, and cattle were in fine condition. When oxen and cows get old they are turned into beef.

The Indians were all busy getting ready for haying, and a blacksmith was at the agency repairing mowers and rakes, binders, ploughs and wagons, so that all equipment was in perfect order for work.

Some five thousand loads of hay, or three thousand tons or more, would be required besides the straw to feed the large herd. It meant a lot of work on the part of these Indians besides the harvesting immediately following or rather at the same time this year, as I fancy hay will be cut until the snow falls. Hay was left over from last year.

MONTANA BAND, No. 139.

This band is located on Bobtail's old reserve, and the Indians came from Montana in 1896. About one hundred and fifty came then to this agency, but one hundred returned, either to where they came from or other parts, leaving fifty on the reserve. They are capital workers, and have built nine houses and they had as many fields from four to five acres each, or a total of forty-one and a quarter acres, in wheat, oats and roots, all looking very well; square fields and good straight fences, and the root crops had been well looked after.

There is one large stable in common; it is on the banks of Battle River. The herd numbered fifty-two head, twenty-six head had been distributed among the band and twenty-six were still in the name of the band to be distributed as demands would arise. It was expected some of those who had left would return.

Twelve acres of new land had been broken this year. Gilbert Whitford, the farmer in charge, was doing very well, and the neat houses and fields and gardens were a credit to him and his Indians. The farm house is the one formerly used at Wolf Creek Reserve. It was hauled down by the Indians and located on a pretty spot selected by Inspector Wadsworth, at a bend on Battle River, and is surrounded by bluffs. Stable and ration or storehouse put up also. Logs were cut and hewn for three new houses to

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be put up before winter. I was much pleased with the appearance of this reserve, and on a second visit I found the Indians busy haying. They are principally young men, active and above the average in intelligence, and were likely to make comfortable homes for themselves and families.

The agency stock consisted of fifty-two head.

The warehouse was well kept and good care was taken of property.

The flour ground at the mill was of good quality, wholesome and sweet, although not so white as the contract flour.

The usual inventory was taken and books audited and office work generally gone over and all were found to be correctly kept by Mr. Johnson, who is painstaking and particular in all his work.

Population.—The total population, as per pay-sheets this year, was six hundred and twenty-seven.

Health.—The health at the time was good. I heard of no cases of sickness. The Indians were cheerful and were in good health.

The cattle are well distributed: Samson's herd is held by sixty of the band, Ermineskin's twenty-five, Louis Bull fifteen and Montana thirteen, or a total of one hundred and twenty-three families holding cattle.

The agency was in a prosperous condition, and Mr. Grant was not sparing himself, being early and late attending to his extensive agency. He had the confidence and respect of his Indians, so there was not one word of discontent expressed, on the contrary the chiefs and many of the Indians said they were pleased to have an agent who was always kind to them.

Hospital.—I now returned to Calgary and spent Sunday and Monday, 28th and 29th August, there. On Sunday I visited the Red Cross Hospital in company with Dr. Lafferty, and saw cases of scrofula which had been cured by the doctor, and I was informed that over thirty similar cases had been successfully treated in the same way. The doctor was certainly conferring a boon on these poor people, and it is to be hoped the same success will be met with at other points, as this is the most common trouble, especially among the young, so much so, that many of them are refused admittance into industrial and boarding schools.

Dr. Lafferty's plan was to bring all such cases in his district to the hospital in Calgary, where he could attend to them properly. He said it was impossible for him to do this in their own houses or lodges.

SARCEE AGENCY.

On Monday, I made a hurried visit to the Sarcee Agency and boarding school there.

The agency was in excellent order, and the Indian houses looked very well, walls whitewashed, and roofs painted red.

The crop was a good one and the Indians were busy harvesting.

Mr. McNeill, the agent, was bringing these Indians on in a way which showed substantial progress.

The school building had undergone some changes since my last visit.

The pupils were neat and clean, and seemed to be getting along well with their lessons.

I now returned to Qu'Appelle, and after spending a couple of days there in my office, I left for Moose Mountain Agency, and commenced my inspection there on the 6th September, 1898.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Staff.—H. R. Halpin is agent, and farmer on White Bear's Reserve; Wm. Murison, farmer on Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's or Western Reserves, being about thirty-five miles west of the agency head quarters. I inspected this agency in January.

WHITE BEAR'S BAND.

These Indians had in crop this year seventy-one acres, wheat, oats, barley and roots, all of a good yield, and an estimate would give about thirteen or fourteen hundred bushels of grain. Ninety-two acres of new breaking had been done, and it is Mr. Halpin's intention to have one hundred and fifty acres in wheat alone on this reserve next year. The breaking was done by eight of the band, and the ploughing was well done.

Hay fields were gone over, and the numerous large well-made stacks proved that ample provision was made for the cattle, in fact more was put up than will be required, as it is expected there will be a demand for hay in the spring, owing to the proposed building of a railway up the valley. There was a lot of hay over from last year, and the Indians got good prices for it in the spring.

The band has wagons, mowers, rakes, harness, and also a new binder. The old chief, who is blind, was seen. He said he was pleased that we called on him. He said he had nothing to say unusual with an Indian chief, that all was going on well.

PLEASANT RUMP'S AND STRIPED BLANKET'S BANDS.

The Indians at the two western reserves were busy at their grain, and the pretty fields dotted over with stooks showed they were being liberally rewarded for their labours.

Pheasant Rump's Band had eighty-six and a quarter acres in crop, Striped Blanket seventy-nine acres in crop, and a moderate estimate would give them about two thousand five hundred bushels of wheat and oats. Twenty acres of new land broken on Pheasant Rump's, and forty-eight acres summer-fallowed, and on Striped Blanket's sixty-two acres summer fallowed. A fire-break eight miles long and twenty-four feet wide surrounded the two reserves. Part of this work was done last fall, and the remainder this year.

Mr. Murison was doing good work with these two small bands, and they were contented and pleasant. Mr. Murison says he has no trouble with them, and they carry out his wishes cheerfully at all times. The amount of work done, crop put in and harvested, new breaking and summer fallow, new houses and stables and other work, are the best proof of the progress going on.

Mr. Dodds, the Presbyterian missionary on White Bear's Reserve, makes regular visits, and he is always well received.

The inventory of the warehouse, and articles in use, was taken, and books and office work checked and all were found satisfactory.

The total number of cattle is three hundred and fourteen, and horses one hundred and thirty. This balance of cattle is after deducting twenty-seven head sold a few days before inspection. The price obtained was 3¼c. a pound live weight for steers, and 2¾c. for cows. The crop of calves was satisfactory, being seventy-three from eighty-three cows. The amount of money received for the cattle was \$988.74, or an average of \$36.62 per animal. The Indians used the money paying for wagons, mowers, provisions and dry goods, Mr. Halpin and Mr. Murison seeing that they got good value. These Indians may be said to be out of debt. The sum of \$80 was retained to purchase heifers to replace some of those sold. Cattle were all properly branded. The health at the time of inspection was fairly good. Dr. Hardy was attending to a few cases.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The agency, as a whole was in good order and decided progress had been made during the year. It was looking its best; the tinted leaves and rich foliage and pasturage, with the numerous lakes, and pretty fields dotted over with stooks of the best of grain, together with the fine fat cattle roaming about, gave one the impression that these Indians have a goodly heritage.

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It was my intention to have visited all the agencies, reserves and schools in my inspectorate twice a year, once in summer and once in winter, but, owing to other duties, I have not been able to carry this programme out fully.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector Indian Agencies and Reserves

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY

HAZELTON, 11th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to inclose my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency is bounded towards the north and west by the North-west Coast Agency, towards the south by the Williams Lake Agency and to the east by the Rocky Mountains.

Reserves.—Five only of the numerous reserves in this agency have been surveyed; but it is estimated that the total area reserved will aggregate about forty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-one acres. Except, however, in the five cases above referred to, no mention will be made of the area of the individual reserves.

Apart from many special reserves, this agency contains twenty-two villages, besides four semi-nomadic bands. Of these, seven villages belong to the Kit-Ksun Division, and fifteen villages, with the four outlying bands, to the Hoguel-get Division.

THE KIT-KSUN DIVISION.

This division includes the seven villages of the Kit-Ksun nation. This race is identical with the Tsimpsians of the coast. The latter have sprung from a large body of the Kit-Ksuns who, abandoning their villages, the traces of which are still to be seen, forced their way to the coast, where they obtained the name of Tsum-Ksun, or Tsimpsian, that is, men from the Skeena.

With the exception of Kit-wan-cool, which lies about half way between the Skeena and the Naas, the Kit-Ksun villages are all upon the Skeena, their territory extending from Kit-so-las Cañon, some ninety miles below Hazelton, to beyond the headwaters of the river, or about one hundred and sixty miles. In the following account the villages will be taken in order, ascending the river.

KIT-WAN-GAH BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, near the mouth of the Kit-wan-gah River.

Resources.—Salmon fishing, hunting, trapping, and gathering wild berries, constitute the principal resources of this band.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-one, consisting of fifty-three men, fifty-eight women and forty children, being an increase of two. During the

year there were five deaths, principally from old age, and seven births. No emigration or immigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The people of the village enjoyed excellent health. Care was taken to ensure cleanliness. Several were vaccinated, mostly children.

Occupation.—The principal occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping, and cutting cordwood; while the women and children gather wild berries, to be dried for the winter.

Buildings, Stock, and Farm Implements.—No less than seven frame houses were erected on this reserve, making twenty-two in all; of stock, they have one bull and three cows, with two calves.

These Indians have only ordinary hand tools.

Education.—The school, which had been established by the Anglican Church Missionary Society, was burnt down during last February. The Indians, however, have been making reasonable progress.

Religion.—I am happy to report that almost the whole band have now adopted the Christian faith, there being one hundred and thirty-four Anglicans, and seventeen pagans. The Anglican Church Missionary Society has established a church and school.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are in the main honest, courteous, and appreciative of improvements. They have continued to improve their gardens with good results.

KIT-WAN-COOL VILLAGE

Location.—This village, the only settlement of the Kit-Ksuns not situated on the Skeena, lies on the left bank of the Kit-wan-gah River, about four miles below Lake Kit-wan-cool. It is about thirty-five miles from Kit-wan-gah, and forty-five from Ayensk, on the Naas, and is situated on the trail from Kit-wan-gah to Ayensk.

Resources.—The resources of the people of this village are abundant; salmon from the lake, hunting and trapping, and wild berries gathered by the women.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty-seven, consisting of twenty-two men, twenty women and twenty-five children, an increase of one. There were three births and two deaths during the year, the latter of old age. No emigration or immigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the members of this band enjoyed excellent health during the year. This may in some measure be ascribed to the interest in sanitary matters taken by the Indians themselves. Several were vaccinated, mostly children.

Occupation.—These Indians work in the coast salmon canneries during the season, and hunt and trap during the rest of the year. In common with all the Kit-Ksuns, these Indians have of late been giving increased attention to their gardens, and clearing new ground.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—During the past year two frame houses were put up, the first in Kit-wan-cool. The people of the village have no horses or cattle of any kind, and only the common hand implements are used.

Education.—There is no school at Kit-wan-cool, but some of the children attend school at Kincolith, at Ayensk and at Kil-wan-gah, as opportunity occurs.

Religion.—There is no church or resident minister, but almost all of the band have become Christians, of the Anglican denomination, there being fifty-four Anglicans and thirteen pagans, and are ministered to from Kit-wan-gah, and also from the Naas.

Characteristics and Progress.—In spite of their isolation, it is gratifying to observe a distinct advance in dress and comfort.

KITSE-GUKLA BAND.

Location.—This band has two villages, the old and the new, both situated on the left bank of the Skeena, and the latter about nine miles above the former.

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Resources.—Salmon fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief resources of this band. The women and children dry great quantities of wild berries for the winter.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population of both old and new villages is eighty-six, consisting of thirty-two men, thirty women and twenty-four children, being an increase of three. There were four births and only one death. No emigration or immigration during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed very good health. They kept their premises fairly clean. Six children were vaccinated.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are working for the coast canneries during the salmon season, getting out cordwood and trapping. The women dry stores of wild berries for the winter. More attention has again this year been paid to potato growing.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—There are in all eight frame and thirty-two log houses. No new houses have been erected this year. These people have no stock, and only common hand tools.

Education.—The attendance is still very irregular, owing to parents taking their children with them when leaving for work, but reasonable progress has been made.

Religion.—The Methodist body has taken in hand the charge of the band, and through the efforts of that church almost all have now adopted the Christian faith, there being sixty-six Methodists and but twenty pagans, the progress made last year being continued in this.

Characteristics and Progress.—The improvement noticeable in recent years was continued in the present under consideration, as to dress, mode of living and the comfort and cleanliness of the surroundings.

GET-AN-MAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve on the left bank of the Skeena, adjoining and almost surrounding the township of Hazelton.

Resources.—The principal resources of these Indians are fishing, during the salmon season, hunting and trapping. Great quantities of wild berries are also gathered, and a good deal of potatoes grown, as well as some hay.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and forty-three, consisting of ninety-four men, ninety women and fifty-nine children, being an increase of two over last year. There were ten births and eight deaths; the latter all from natural causes. Two persons moved to the village, one from Kis-piox and one from Kis-ge-gas, and two left it, one to each of the above places.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. Several persons have been vaccinated, chiefly children, and much attention was paid to cleaning of premises and sanitary precautions.

Occupation.—Opportunities for employment have of late been exceptionally good, and many of the Indians have done extremely well. Their old avocations, however, such as hunting and trapping, have been by no means entirely neglected, but the returns have not been equal to those of past years, and the prospect for the future will be still less. Much attention is paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—There are forty-one frame houses, of which fourteen were newly erected this year; sixty-nine cedar and log-houses, and thirteen stables. There are seventy-five horses in all, but no cattle. The Indians have only the common hand-tools; however, they are glad to avail themselves of the use of the Government ploughs, which are lent them upon fitting occasions.

Education.—The school is founded and maintained under the management of the Anglican Church Missionary Society. Some progress has been made in spite of the extreme irregularity of attendance, due mainly to parents taking their children with them when leaving for work.

Religion.—Almost the whole population has now adopted the Christian faith, there being two hundred and thirty-one Anglicans and twelve pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—The steady improvement of recent years has been decidedly noticeable in this, the Indians,—many of whom are very good workmen,—having of late had excellent opportunities for turning themselves to account. In their homes the same advance can be observed. One or two sewing-machines have been imported by the Indians.

KIS-PIOX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena, about nine miles above Hazelton, at the mouth of the Kis-piox River.

Resources.—Salmon fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal resources of these Indians. Potatoes are also grown to a considerable extent.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and twenty-four, consisting of eighty-nine men, eighty-eight women and forty-seven children, an increase of one. There were eight births and seven deaths. One person removed to Get-an-max and another came from that reserve to Kis-piox.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians' health has been very good the past year. Their premises were kept in very fair order throughout the year. A continuous improvement is observable in that respect. Several children were vaccinated.

Occupation.—Working in the canneries on the coast during the salmon season, working in the mines, and hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. The women and children gather great quantities of berries for the winter's use.

Buildings, Stock, and Improvements.—There are thirty-seven frame houses, forty-three of log and split cedar, and seventeen stables. Twelve frame houses were put up this year. There are twenty-nine horses in all and one heifer. Only the ordinary hand-tools are used.

Education.—The school on the reserve is under the management of the Methodist Church and is doing very well, though much hampered by parents taking their children with them to work, as in other localities.

Religion.—Almost the whole band has been converted by the Methodist Church which is also contemplating the erection of an excellent church. The Methodists now number one hundred and eighty-one to forty-three pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians continue to advance in a very satisfactory manner. They are law-abiding and industrious, and are yearly improving both in dress and in the comfort and neatness of their homes.

KIS-GE-GAS VILLAGE.

Location.—This village is situated about sixty-eight miles north of Hazelton, on the right bank of the Babine River, three miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve for the people of this village has not yet been apportioned.

Resources.—The resources of the Indians of this village are salmon fishing, hunting and trapping. This band's hunting grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena. The returns, however, have of late been falling off, and threaten a further decline.

Vital Statistics.—The population is two hundred and sixty-six, consisting of one hundred and five men, one hundred and two women and fifty-nine children, a decrease of three. There were nine births and twelve deaths, the latter chiefly from pneumonia and old age. One person removed to Get-an-max and one came here from there.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been very fair, except for several cases of pneumonia. The Indians have shown a marked improvement in regard to sanitation, largely attributable to the efforts of the Anglican minister. Several were vaccinated.

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Occupation.—These Indians depend comparatively little on their earnings at the canneries on the coast, and far more on hunting and trapping, and pay increasing attention to their potato grounds.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band has eight frame houses, of which two were put up during this year, forty-three log houses and fifteen outhouses. There is no stock and only the ordinary gardening tools.

Education.—The school was established by, and is under the direction of, the Anglican Church Missionary Society. In spite of the usual irregularity of attendance, the children have made great progress.

Religion.—More than three-quarters of the population have accepted the Christian faith through the efforts of the Anglican Church Missionary Society, there being now two hundred and four Anglicans to sixty-two pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are remarkably intelligent, and though comparatively poor, have greatly improved both in their mode of life, in comfort, and in the cleanliness of their surroundings.

KOLDÖE VILLAGE.

Location.—This village is situated on the right bank of the Skeena about fifteen miles from Kis-ge-gas, with which it is connected by an almost impassable trail. No reserve has yet been assigned to the people of this village.

Resources.—The river yields great quantities of salmon, the hunting grounds are large and comparatively productive, and wild berries are unusually plentiful in the neighbourhood.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-eight, consisting of sixteen men, thirteen women and nineteen children, an increase of three. One death and four births occurred during the year. There was no emigration or immigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The Indians enjoyed excellent health. Though so remote, the people are beginning to understand the importance of keeping their premises and surroundings clean. Four adults and two children were vaccinated, and some re-vaccinated.

Occupation.—Salmon fishing, hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians. Increased attention is also paid to potato-growing.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—One frame house was erected this year; there are also seven houses of log and split cedar, with five outhouses. These Indians have no stock and only a few ordinary garden tools.

Education.—Some of the children attend school in Kis-ge-gas as opportunity offers.

Religion.—Almost all belong to the Anglican Church, having learnt the Christian faith at Kis-ge-gas. There are now forty-one Anglicans and seven pagans.

Characteristics and Progress.—It is very satisfactory to observe that, though so isolated and comparatively poor, the people show a keen intelligence, and continue to advance relatively as fast as the other villages of their nation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The remarkable advance, both moral and material, made by all the Kit-Ksun villages of late years has this year been fully continued.

With the exception of Hazelton, all the villages are connected by trails with Ayensk on the Naas, where the Indians used to obtain their oulachon grease. This industry, however, is not nearly so much followed as in former years, and is becoming obsolete.

Temperance and Morality.—The following remarks apply to all the foregoing villages. These Indians are not on the whole inclined to intemperance, and by occa-

sionally searching suspected canoes coming up from the coast they are further deprived of the opportunity. As regards morality their conduct leaves little to be complained of.

Timber and Bush Fires.—The total absence of forest fires this year was very noticeable, the more so, as generally the smoke of raging bush fires could be seen in every direction. The prevention of these fires depends mainly on the care with which camp fires are extinguished, in which respect the Indians have lately become very cautious and painstaking.

THE HOGUEL-GET DIVISION.

Location.—This division begins three miles to the east of Hazelton, and ends at Fort St. George on the Fraser River, a distance of about three hundred and twenty-five miles.

General Remarks.—This division contains fifteen villages, of which four belong to the Babine Group and eleven to the Carrier Group, and four nomadic or semi-nomadic bands, of which two are Sikanees and two Na-anees. All are of the Roman Catholic faith and all belong to what is known as the Dèni nation, though it may be observed that the original meaning of the word Dèni or Tenne is simply "people," as "Natlohtenne", the people of Natloh or Fraser's Lake.

The Babine Group.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Hoguel-get River, embracing both banks.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-five, consisting of fifty-four men, fifty-seven women and forty-four children, an increase of two. During the year there were seven births and five deaths. No emigration or immigration.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—Five frame houses were erected this year. In addition to these there are twenty-six houses of logs and split cedar, and nine outhouses. The band owns forty-nine horses, eleven head of cattle and a few garden tools.

HOGUEL-GET BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on both banks of the Hoguel-get River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-seven, consisting of fifty-seven men, fifty-three women and forty-seven children, an increase of two over last year. There were five births and three deaths. No emigration or immigration.

Buildings, Stock, and Implements.—There are five frame houses, of which three were erected this year, and thirty three houses of logs and split cedar, besides twelve outhouses and five stables. The band owns twenty-eight horses and eleven head of cattle in all. Only the ordinary garden tools are used.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Babine Lake, with a timber reserve on the lake near its outlet into the Babine River and on the left bank.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and seventy, consisting of sixty-one men, sixty-three women and forty-six children, being an increase of three. There were six births and three deaths during the past year. No emigration or immigration.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are seven frame houses, of which five were erected during the year, also thirty-eight houses of logs and split cedar, fourteen outhouses and five stables. These Indians have twenty-six horses, fourteen cattle and the ordinary garden tools.

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OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve and village of this band are situated on the right bank of the Babine Lake.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-four men, fifty women, and forty-eight children, the same as last year. During the year four births and four deaths occurred. There was no emigration or immigration.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—Two frame houses were put up this year. There are also forty log houses, besides ten outhouses and six stables. These Indians have twenty head of cattle, and the usual garden tools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following remarks apply to all the villages of the Babine Group.

Area.—All the reserve are still unsurveyed.

Resources.—Fishing, hunting and trapping, and the cultivation of potatoes are the chief resources.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been excellent. They appreciate for the most part the necessity of sanitary precautions. Almost all are vaccinated.

Education.—There is no school, but the people have been taught by the Roman Catholic clergy the use of a syllabary in their own language, a system widely used in the interior of British Columbia.

Religion.—All the people belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and every village has a church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are tractable and law-abiding, devout in their faith, and are good hunters and trappers. In spite of some falling off in the returns from the latter source, their general condition continues to improve.

The Carrier Group.

YU-CUT-CE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the head of Stuart's Lake (Fond du Lac), and embraces a portion of the strip of land nine miles in width with the portage between Babine and Stuart's Lakes.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers twenty-two, as last year, consisting of nine men, six women, and seven children. There were no births or deaths.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have four log houses, three outhouses and three stables; also five horses, two heifers and a few garden tools.

THATCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake and at the mouth and left bank of Thatce River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-two, consisting of fifteen men, fourteen women and thirteen children, being an increase of one. There was one birth and no deaths.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There is one new frame house, erected during the year, besides twelve log houses, six outhouses, and three stables. These Indians have fourteen horses, thirty-two cattle, and the usual garden tools.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Thatce River, which at this point is commonly called Trembleur River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is fifteen, consisting of three men, five women, and seven children. No births or deaths occurred.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians this year erected a frame house. They have also five log houses, five outhouses and a stable. They have fourteen head of cattle.

Tsis-Tlan-Li BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at the head of Lake Trembleur on the left bank, at the mouth of Tatla River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixteen, consisting of six men, four women and six children, being an increase of one, with one birth and no deaths.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have six log dwellings, three outhouses and one stable; also twelve cattle and a few garden tools.

PINTCE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, and at the mouth and on the left bank of Pintce River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is forty-one, consisting of fifteen men, fourteen women and twelve children, an increase of two. There were three births and one death during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—There are two frame houses, nineteen log houses, seven outhouses and five stables; also twenty-three horses and thirty-one cattle; and only a few garden tools.

STUART'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of Stuart's Lake, near its outlet into Stuart's River.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and sixty-three, consisting of sixty-one men, sixty-two women and forty children, being a decrease of one. Three births and four deaths occurred during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band has fourteen frame houses, of which five were erected last year, thirty-three log houses, fifteen outhouses, and nine stables. Of stock, there are fifty-eight horses and fifty-two head of cattle. There are the usual garden tools.

FRASER'S LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is principally situated on the left bank of Fraser's Lake, and at its discharge into Natloh River. It comprises four thousand and seventy-six acres of agricultural, grazing, hay, and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is sixty, consisting of nineteen men, seventeen women and twenty-four children, being a decrease of one. During the year two births and three deaths occurred.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have four frame houses and nine log houses with nine stables and outbuildings. They have also sixteen horses, twenty-nine head of cattle, and a few garden tools.

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STONY CREEK BAND.

Village and Reserve.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank, and the reserve on both sides of Stony Creek, at its discharge into Noolk Lake. The reserve comprises seven thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres of agricultural, grazing, and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-nine, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty-seven women and twenty-nine children, being an increase of one. There were three births and two deaths during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has sixteen log houses and twelve stables and outhouses. Also thirty-one horses, thirty-seven cattle and a few garden tools.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated mainly on the right bank of the Fraser River. It contains three thousand and ninety-five acres of agricultural, grazing, hay, and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one hundred and twenty-four, consisting of forty-four men, forty-one women and thirty-nine children, being a decrease of one. There were three births last year and four deaths.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—The band has three frame and twenty-six log houses, with fourteen stables and out houses ; also forty-two horses, forty-two cattle and a few garden tools.

TSIS-TLATHO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is composed of three divisions known as Reserves Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Reserve No. 1 is situated on the right bank of the Fraser ; No. 2 on the right bank of Black Water River ; and No. 3 on the eastern bank of Nattesby or Bob tail Lake. The three divisions together contain five hundred and thirty-seven acres of agricultural, grazing, hay and timber land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is seventy-four, consisting of twenty-five men, twenty-three women and twenty-six children, being an increase of two. There were five births and three deaths during the year.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—This band has eleven log houses ; no stock ; but a few garden tools.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Village and Reserve.—The village is situated on the western bank of McLeod's Lake, and the reserve on both sides of Long River. This reserve contains two hundred and eighty-six acres of land.

Vital Statistics.—The population is ninety-four, consisting of thirty men, twenty-eight women and thirty-six children. Three births and two deaths occurred, making an increase of one.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians have nineteen dwellings. They have no stock ; and only one or two gardening tools.

OUTLYING BANDS OF SIKANEES.

BAND AT FORT GRAHAME.

Location.—A nomadic band of Sikanees generally camps for the winter about Fort Grahame, on the Finlay River.

Vital Statistics.—The band numbers ninety-nine, consisting of thirty-three men, thirty women and thirty-six children. Three births and three deaths occurred during the year.

BAND AT LAKE CONNELLY.

Location.—Another nomadic band of Sikanees usually camps for the winter on the western bank of Lake Connelly.

Vital Statistics.—This band numbers one hundred and twenty souls, consisting of forty-three men, forty-three women and thirty four children, being an increase of one. Five births occurred and four men died during the year.

OUTLYING BANDS OF NA-ANEES.

Location.—There are two bands of semi-nomadic Na-anees roving to the north of Lake Connelly, and wintering on that lake.

Vital Statistics.—The combined population is one hundred and fifty-two, consisting of fifty-two men, forty-seven women and fifty-three children, being an increase of one. There were five births and four deaths.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The following remarks apply to all the Carrier Group and outlying bands.

Area.—Except the five above mentioned, the reserves of the respective bands are not surveyed.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been singularly good. They are being taught the necessity for cleanliness, and most of them are vaccinated.

Occupation.—The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping, and at Stuart's Lake and at Fort George boating and freight-canoeing. All except the Sikanees and Na-anees grow potatoes and are paying increased attention to their cultivation.

Education.—There are no schools on any of the reserves, but the people have learnt to use the syllabic writing in their own language.

Religion.—All the Indians of this group belong to the Roman Catholic Church. At Stuart's Lake there is a large church and a mission, and there are also churches at Thatce, Pintce, Fraser's Lake Village, Stony Creek, Fort George, McLeod's Lake and Blackwater.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians as a rule are very devout, and are excellent hunters and trappers; but the proceeds of the fur-hunting industry have on the whole been declining, and threaten to diminish still further. In so remote a region there have hitherto been few opportunities of obtaining a livelihood by other means. Notwithstanding, these Indians have on the whole made distinct progress.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year there has been little, if any, trouble in regard to intoxicating liquor. The Indians cannot be said to be inclined to intemperance, and they have no opportunities for it. For their morality they deserve high commendation.

General Remarks.—It is highly satisfactory to observe the steady and sustained progress made from year to year, even by those tribes whose opportunities might appear the most limited. Thanks, partly to the happy immunity from epidemics, the population maintains itself, and indeed is generally increasing, and it may be hoped that when any visitation comes (as must at some time or other be expected) it will find the Indians in some degree prepared to meet it. One serious trial threatens all these tribes in the apparently inevitable decay of the trapping industry, which is already

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showing an appreciable decline ; but it may very fairly be hoped that, before that decline becomes so serious as to threaten the welfare of these bands, they will have become sufficiently advanced to be able to avail themselves in some shape or other of the vast and varied resources now lying hidden in their almost unpeopled land.

I have, &c.,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,

QUAMICHAN, 19th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver Island and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke in the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the Gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The area of these reserves is nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-seven acres forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser River as far as Fort Yale.

Resources.—The resources are various. In some bands grain and fruit growing prevails ; in others little attention is given to agriculture, or only spasmodic efforts are made, the Indians wasting much time and money in fencing and clearing land from which they derive no benefit, as just at the time they should be attending to their crops some other occupation offers from which immediate returns may or may not result and all former work is a thing of the past, only to be repeated at some future time. Some bands depend almost entirely on boat-building, and fishing for an immediate market ; these are the strongest, healthiest, and almost the only bands who increase in population. Others who have not sufficient good lands on their reserve to support them must depend on wages earned by various means. When these fail, they are extremely destitute, as by nature they are not provident, and when a hard time comes, they suffer much more than those who have small farms on which they have always something they can sell.

The Fraser canneries attract many, to the detriment of those engaged in agriculture : many weeks are spent waiting for fish. Nothing is earned, everything has to be bought, while everything at home is going to ruin for want of attention.

Population.—There has been a decrease in the population of about twenty-seven owing to the excess of deaths over births.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There has been no epidemic during the year. Nearly all the deaths have been from pulmonary diseases. Any sanitary measures advised are at once attended to, and when any epidemic is feared, nearly all assist in the work of preventing it taking hold. Of course there are still medicine men who earn their living by singing, &c., over consumptive or paralytic patients, and when medical men report they can only give relief, these men are often called on to act even by those who we all thought knew better, and were averse to the old Indian customs.

I attribute the deaths from consumption chiefly to causes—first, to the new style of houses in which there is no chance of proper ventilation, and the whole family live either in the open air, out of doors, or in the air of an oven, in doors. When any member is sick, the place is still more crowded; and it is very difficult to prevent this crowding, as parents and relatives have not the moral courage to deny admission to any one who comes to see the sick; secondly—to the early marriages which take place. Formerly, under patriarchal rule, marriage did not take place until the man could fight, hunt, or fish and support a family. But now parents hurry their children into marrying when they are only in their early teens, with the result that the offspring all die within a few years. This has been pointed out to all, for many years, with no results.

Education.—All are now feeling the real necessity of having their children educated, but it is yet a problem whether, when they leave school they will not relapse to their original customs. At the Kuper Island Industrial School much good is being done: Indians see this themselves and are anxious to get their children admitted. The Saanich school has also done good work,—formerly the children were only lying about the different villages ill clothed and always dirty: now all are at least clean on school days and most of them are careful of their attire, and good progress is being made. The same may be said in a less degree of Nanaimo, but there the families move about so much that the teacher has not such a chance of proving what can be done.

Religion.—With the exception of the Nanaimo Indians and the few at Comox who attend the Methodist and Presbyterian missions, the Indians of the agency are Roman Catholics, and as often as they are able attend the services of their Church.

Morality.—Cases of intemperance were less during the year than formerly. This, of course, in some measure is owing to the smaller amount of money at the disposal of the Indians. Parties supplying liquor were severely punished.

The Act of last session relating to desertion by either husband or wife will have a good effect, as during the year there were several desertions. Otherwise, the Cowichan Indians bear a good name for morality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Under this head I would make a few remarks about some of the different bands. The Comox Bands have continued to improve, though it is very uphill work with them, having for years lived so much away from their reserve, working on wharfs at Nanaimo and Union. They have been very much encouraged by several white families of the neighbourhood. Miss Barnes had a school for the children in a private house which she hired, and Mr. Wm. Duncan holds services and instruction classes there on Sunday.

At Qualicum, the old chief Mahoy died during the year. At this reserve there are only two families, Mahoy's and Qualicum Tom's. Their children are all grown up and married. They are all good workers, and, living on such a dangerous coast, are expert boatmen. A curious feature of the village is that their only language is Chinook; no other language is spoken. The reason is that formerly this village stood between two nations constantly at war, and suffered from both. On one occasion all the children and women were carried away and raised in the Tsimpsonian country, and years afterwards old Mahoy either bought back or arranged for the return of the survivors. When they did return they could speak only Chinook or Tsimpsonian. The latter Mahoy's family did not understand, so the result is that Chinook became the means of intercourse ever since.

The Nanaimos have been working more peacefully together this year than formerly still there is a feeling of distrust of each other not present in other bands. On the river reserve a good acreage of land is cultivated. The work done on the banks of the river conjointly by both Governments has stood very well, and has been a benefit to both Indians and white farmers.

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The Chemainus and Siccameen Bands worked steadily during the spring for three weeks to make a wagon road to connect their village with the Victoria and Nanaimo Trunk Road. They succeeded in constructing the necessary two miles wider and better than the trunk road itself. In fact, when I went to see it first, I thought they had laid out a bicycle track.

The Valdez I-land men have also done considerable roadwork, though they spend most of their time in boatbuilding and fishing, by which they earn more than they could possibly do on their large but rocky reserve. They are generally well off, as they sell boats, cod-fish, and halibut. The chief's family owns a large flock of sheep.

At Penelakut, on Kuper Island, a good deal of work was done in the spring, and one or two small houses were built to replace the old ranches, some of which are now used as boat-building houses. This is one of the bands that work at clearing and fencing land and then leave their crops to breechy horses and cattle while they go away to the canneries, seldom coming back with enough money to keep them during the winter. Still they repeat the same thing year after year.

The Cowichan Indians as a rule do not build boats, but depend more on agriculture, and their crops are quite a sight to see, a large portion of their reserve being alluvial land on which the river leaves a deposit each year. Many, however, stay away when they ought to be harvesting. The winter and spring were very mild, and they did a great deal of road-work on public roads and on the different reserve roads, much more than the road laws call for. In several cases when it was pointed out to them that public roads which they use needed repair, as many as one hundred men turned out with wagons and worked for two or three days until the work was done. Any one who fails to appear when the council calls upon him to assist has to show cause for his absence or lose caste.

The Indians of the four villages on the Saanich peninsula either work their own farms, or are working for neighbouring farmers. Their two southern villages have some very good land, but the two northern ones have a very small acreage of good land. These bands have made wonderful progress in their social condition during the last few years, most of which is owing to the devoted efforts of the Rev. Father Villingh— who at his own expense has erected a day school, provided the instruments for a brass band, and in many ways denied himself that he might assist the Indians. The results have not been unsatisfactory. The school (to which the department now gives assistance) has a record for being the best attended in the agency. The teacher, Mr. Wm. Thompson and his wife, have done good work there; and now the pupils, besides attending regularly, are clean and tidy, a great difference from what they were when they first attended school. Besides this Mr. Thompson is an old soldier, carrying the medal of Lucknow and Cawnpore, and therefore drills the boys well, and being an efficient bandmaster has trained a band of twenty-four instruments, which now plays very creditably. The members consist of young men from the four Saanich Bands who, living far apart, still attend regular practices.

The Indians on Discovery Islands form a branch of the Songhees tribe. Their chief industry is sheep farming and catching different kinds of fish which they peddle in the Victoria markets.

The Victoria Songhees Bands are placed at a decided disadvantage, having little if any land that can be relied upon for cultivation without irrigation, and not finding, as formerly, employment on the public roads, wharfs and mills, they are often in very destitute circumstances. The Roman Catholic school on this reserve is very well attended, and when all families are at home very few pupils are absent. Chief Cooper and the council see that all children of school age attend regularly. The Beecher Bay and Sooke Bands cultivate very little land. Both bands lost most of their men in the disaster to the sealing schooner "Earle," and have not yet recovered from the effects. The widows and children, however, have been making good efforts to support themselves.

I have, &c.,

W. H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, 6th October, 1898

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report of the Fraser River Agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898, together with statistical statement for the same period.

All the Indians in my agency belong to branches of the Salish nation.

BANDS IN CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to the Chilliwack district, forming a total area of three thousand eight hundred and forty-one acres:—Aitchelitz, Kwaw-Kwaw-a-pilt, Squahla, Skwah, Skulkayu, Skway, Tsoo-wah-lie, Tzeachten, Yuk-kwe-kwi-oose.

Vital Statistics.—The eight bands named have a combined population of two hundred and ninety-eight. During the year there were six births and six deaths. No immigration nor emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred. The villages are kept in a sanitary condition, and to this fact, I believe, they owe to a great extent their immunity from serious disease. Nearly all the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—They engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little is earned also by working for their white neighbours. It is mixed farming that is carried on by them.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Practically all their dwellings are of a fairly good class, and are kept in a good state of repair.

The stock is of the variety usually seen on the farms of their white neighbours, the Indian ponies being in most cases replaced by heavy draught horses.

Most families have their own farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is at all times taken by these Indians in educational matters, the Roman Catholic Indians sending their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission, and those of the Methodist religion to the Coqualeetza Institute, both of which schools are doing a good work for the Indians.

Religion.—These Indians respectively follow the Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Methodist persuasions, and take considerable interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and are better off in every way than in former years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole moral, but unfortunately are fond of liquor and require close watching at all times.

BANDS ON BURRARD INLET, HOWE SOUND AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

These bands residing on reserves of the same name containing a total area of six thousand seven hundred and eighty-six acres, are as follows:—

Burrard Inlet No. 3, False Creek, Mission Burrard Inlet, Kapilano, Skwaw-amish Howe Sound, Seymour Creek, Hastings Saw-Mill.

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Vital Statistics.—The combined population of these bands is four hundred and sixty-eight. During the year there were nine births and nine deaths; no emigrations; an increase of one as compared with last year's return, one woman having married into the band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred. The villages are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, the Indians realizing that cleanliness keeps them to a great extent free from sickness of an epidemic nature. All of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations are fishing, hunting, logging, and loading lumber in vessels at the saw-mills, but little farming being carried on.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The Indians residing on these reserves have fairly good dwelling-houses and outhouses. Their stock are well cared for and of good breed. Farm implements are in good condition.

Education.—None of the children of the Indians on these reserves are attending any school, there being no room for them at the school at St. Mary's Mission, and as they are all either Roman Catholics or pagans, they will not send their children to schools conducted under Protestant auspices.

Religion.—These Indians are all either Roman Catholics or pagans, those of them professing the Roman Catholic religion being regular attendants at church and taking great interest in religious matters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding community, the younger members of the group giving a good deal of attention to the advice of the older Indians, or more especially to the older chiefs, who are men of good sense and advise their Indians wisely and in the right direction.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole moral and, excepting a few, are not given to drink.

CHEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River and about eighty-five miles from its mouth. It contains an area of fourteen hundred and thirty-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is one hundred and eighteen. During the year there were two births and five deaths; no emigration; decrease in population, as compared with last year, two, one woman having married into the band.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred. The village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The members of this band engage chiefly in agricultural and fishing pursuits. A little money is also earned from their white neighbours. Mixed farming is carried on.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all good dwellings with fairly good barns and stables; their cattle and horses are well taken care of, as are also their farming implements.

Education.—A lively interest is manifested in education, and nearly all the children of school age attend the Indian school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, with the exception of one who became a Methodist whilst a pupil at the Coqualeetza Institute. They have a nice church at their village, which they attend regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding and are good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole moral and temperate, a few of them only being fond of liquor.

BANDS ON HARRISON RIVER.

Reserve.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz Bands occupy reserves on Harrison River, Scowlitz Reserve being at the mouth of the river and Chehalis' about four miles up stream from the mouth of the river, forming a combined area of three thousand one hundred and forty-four acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and seventy-one. During the year there were seven births and seven deaths; no immigration, no emigration.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians has been good, no sickness of any serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—Agriculture, fishing, hunting and mixed farming are the chief occupations of these bands, also some dairying is being carried on.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable frame dwellings. They have fairly good barns and stables, and take good care of their stock, putting up plenty of hay for them during the winter. They have fairly good farming implements, and they take good care of them.

Education.—Most of the children of these two bands attend the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians attend strictly to the religious instruction given them by their priest, a small church being built and used by them regularly on each reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are progressing and live much more comfortably than in years gone by.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam River, about six miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of two hundred and eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population is only twenty-five. There were neither births nor deaths during the past year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature occurring among them. One Indian (Joseph) met with a serious accident, having been struck and seriously injured by the train whilst walking on the railway track. He is now convalescent.

Occupation.—These Indians engage chiefly in fishing and hunting, only a little farming being done by them. Residing near New Westminster, they furnish the local market with a good deal of the fresh fish and game required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good houses. They do not raise much stock, preferring to make a living by fishing and hunting. Farm implements are kept in good condition.

Education.—Only a few of the Indians of this band have ever received any education.

Religion.—These Indians are attentive to the religious instruction given them by their priest. They have a nice church on their reserve built by themselves about two years ago.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole moral and temperate, a few of them only being addicted to the use of liquor.

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DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAM AH QUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated from the head of Harrison Lake, along the Lillooet Portage, to Pemberton, containing a combined area of three thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these bands is four hundred and eighty. During the year there were twenty-three births and nine deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred during the year. The villages occupied by them are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and to this fact they owe to a great extent their immunity from illness.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, packing, acting as guides to prospectors and agricultural pursuits, are the chief occupations of these Indians. Only a small amount of mixed farming is being done by each individual Indian.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, and these are in good repair. The lumber for most of the dwelling houses was whipsawed by the Indians themselves. The barns and stables are mostly log buildings.

The horses used by these Indians are mostly small cayuse breed. The cattle, on the other hand, are excellent animals of good breed and are fairly well taken care of, a plentiful supply of hay being put up to carry them through the winter. The farming implements used by these Indians are well taken care of.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics and are attached very much to their priests. They have three churches; one situated at Douglas, the next at Skookum Chuck, and the third at Pemberton Meadows. All the Indians attend divine service regularly at their respective village churches.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, and are strictly honest.

EWAWOOS AND TEXAS LAKE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on the south bank of the Fraser about a mile and a half east of Hope, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser about six miles east of Hope. They contain a combined area of eight hundred and ninety-three acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty. There were two births and three deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good; no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance. The deaths were owing to old age. The villages occupied by these Indians are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All of these Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations are fishing, hunting and agriculture, a little mixed farming being done by each family.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Nearly all of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and keep them in good order, four new dwellings having been erected at Texas Lake last spring, to replace old and worthless dwellings. Their stock is of the same variety and breed as may be seen on the farms of their white neighbours. Each family has its own farming implements, which although not numerous are suitable for their requirements.

Education.—A lively interest in education is taken by the younger members of these two groups, the older members do not bother themselves. Most of the children are attending the school at St. Mary's Mission, and All Hallows, Yale.

Religion.—These Indians are mostly Roman Catholics. A few belong to the Church of England. They are simple-minded, good Indians with scarcely a trouble-

some one among them, which fact is mostly due to the good advice and instruction given them by their pastors. There is a church at each village, and service is held frequently.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious, law-abiding people, and obliging and kind to their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral and good people. They are not given to the use of intoxicants and are in comfortable circumstances.

HOPE BAND.

Reserve.—This band occupies a reserve about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Fraser River, on the north and south banks of the said river, containing an area of fourteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of eighty-eight. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature making its appearance. One Indian woman belonging to this band, whilst being treated for lung troubles in St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, contracted small-pox. She was away from the reserve at the time and no other Indian caught the disease. She had not a severe attack and recovered. She had been vaccinated by me four years ago, which I think tended to make her recovery more easy.

Occupation.—These Indians engage in agriculture and fishing. Each family belonging to this reserve does more or less mixed farming and fruit culture.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. They take good care of their horses and cattle, putting up sufficient fodder to feed them during the winter. They have a sufficient supply of farming implements, including a threshing-machine, of which they take good care.

Education.—The largest number of the Hope Indians have been educated at the Indian boarding school at St. Mary's Mission, and all are anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians have a nice church on their reserve, where service is held regularly, they being very much attached to their religion.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people, and live better and more like their white neighbours than any other band in the district.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people, and show a good example to other bands.

HOMALKO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute Inlet and Malaspina Straits. They contain a combined area of four thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is one hundred and seventy-four. During the year there were seven births and eight deaths. Four families numbering fourteen persons who formerly lived at Sliammon, but who really belonged to Homalko, returned to live at Homalko, having become dissatisfied with their friends at Sliammon..

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having appeared among them during the past year. Their villages are kept in a sanitary condition. I vaccinated all of these Indians about two years ago.

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Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, logging and farming constitute the chief occupations, only a small amount of farming being done by these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The buildings occupied by most of these Indians are fairly good, although there is room for improvement in a good many of them. Their stock is allowed to run wild: they never milk any of their cows, and have no horses. Each family cultivates a small garden patch.

Education.—These Indians have no school, and none of their children are attending any school, there being no accommodation for them in the Indian schools already established. The parents are anxious that their children should be educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are very attentive to their religious duties. They have two churches built by themselves, one on their reserve at Squirrel Cove, and the other at the mouth of Bute Inlet.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good-natured people, and as a rule provide for all their wants, very seldom looking for or asking any assistance.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral, good people, and are easy to get along with.

KATSEY BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, about ten miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of three hundred and eighty-five acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is eighty-four. There were two births and four deaths, a decrease of two since last year. Two of the deaths were from old age, and one from drowning.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Most of these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of this band are fishing and farming. These Indians supply a good deal of the fresh fish used in the New Westminster market during the year. Each family does a little farming, raising sufficient vegetables, &c., for its own use.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings; their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours. They take good care of their cattle during the winter and also take care of their farming implements.

Education.—A number of the Indians of this band have attended the St. Mary's Mission school. All of them are most anxious to have their children educated.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve and are very attentive to their religious instructions. They are visited frequently by their priest.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their close proximity to New Westminster and the ease with which they can procure liquor, many of these Indians are in the habit of getting intoxicated. In other respects they are a moral people.

LANGLEY AND WHARNOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan Island, in the Fraser River, about twenty miles east of New Westminster, and the latter about twenty-four miles east of New Westminster, on the north bank of the Fraser River. They contain a combined area of one thousand four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is seventy-nine. There were four deaths and no births. Cause of death: two from consumption and two from infantile diseases.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Excepting consumption, no sickness of a serious nature has appeared among these Indians. The villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and all of the Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwelling houses of a good class, which are kept clean and in a good state of repair. They have good stock and take good care of them, and have a fairly good supply of farming implements.

Education.—Many of these Indians have been educated at St. Mary's Mission Indian school, and all of them take an active interest in educational matters.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics; they have a church in their village on McMillan Island, and also one at Wharnock. They are very good people and practice their religion faithfully.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people; there is very little drunkenness among them, and no immorality.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser River, close to its mouth. It contains an area of four hundred and fifty-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of ninety-four. During the year there were two births and four deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—No sickness of a serious nature occurred among these Indians during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of them have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupation.—These Indians all do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of them have comfortable dwellings with fairly good outhouses.

They are improving the breed of their horses. Their cattle are of the same class as those of their white neighbours, and are of a suitable quality.

They all have their own farming implements and take fairly good care of them.

Education.—These Indians are all anxious to have their children educated, but owing to the fact of the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, many of the children are compelled to remain at home. Those of them who are Methodists send their children to the Coqualeetza Institute.

Religion.—Eighty of these Indians are Roman Catholics, ten are Methodists, and four are pagans. They are not very religiously inclined. They have a small hall built by themselves where the Roman Catholic portion of them hold divine service from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and on the whole are improving, although quite a few of them prefer to live as they used to in olden times.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

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MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about thirty miles from New Westminster. It contains an area of one thousand and seventy-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-four. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them since last year.

Occupation.—They all do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, with fairly good barns and outhouses, which are kept in good repair.

Their stock is of the same breed and quality as those of their white neighbours.

Their farming implements are taken good care of, and whilst not numerous are sufficient for their wants.

Education.—These Indians take considerable interest in educational matters, most of the younger Indians having attended the mission school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics and attend church every Sunday at St. Mary's Mission. They are very attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, law-abiding, simple people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral, only a few of them being fond of liquor.

INDIANS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Reserve.—These Indians own land in New Westminster city and at Brownsville on the south bank of the Fraser River opposite New Westminster, comprising an area of ten acres.

Vital Statistics.—These Indians number sixty-nine. During the year there were two deaths and one birth. One girl went to live at Tchewassun, having married a Tchewassan Indian.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred since last year.

Occupation.—They make a living chiefly by fishing, supplying the New Westminster market most of the season with the fish required.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings, a few of them in the city of New Westminster, on which they pay taxes, others on the reserve at Brownsville opposite New Westminster.

Very little farming is done by them, just a few gardens.

They do not go much into stock.

Education.—They all take considerable interest in education, and are anxious that their children should receive an education, but, owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, they are compelled to keep their children at home.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a nice church on their reserve at Brownsville, where divine service is held regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious, good people. They do not belong to any particular band, but have come here from several parts of the province and settled.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are on the whole a temperate and moral people, some of them being exceedingly good. A few are addicted to the use of liquor; those, I am sorry to say, are not of a good moral character.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy two reserves on the north bank of the Fraser River, about forty-four miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of six hundred and thirty-six acres. Only the Nicomen Slough divides these two reserves.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is forty-eight. There have been no births and no deaths during the year, nor any other change in the population.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and most of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—Farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these bands. Nearly all of these Indians do more or less mixed farming, and during the fishing season fish for the canneries. They also earn a little money working for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. Their stock are of the same breed as are found with their white neighbours. They take reasonably good care of their farming implements.

Education.—These Indians do not bother themselves very much about education, and only a few of them have ever gone to school.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, but pay little attention to religion. They have a small church at Skweahm, but it is very seldom used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded people. They prefer to follow their old ways a good deal, although they are improving.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a good deal inclined to drink, and unfortunately can always find unscrupulous white men who will supply them with liquor.

OHAMIL BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about seventy-four miles east of New Westminster. It contains an area of six hundred and twenty-nine acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of sixty. During the year there were no births and no deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. They have all been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings, barns and stables, which they keep clean and in good repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those of their white neighbours. Their farm implements are well taken care of.

Education.—These Indians all take an active interest in education, most of the children of school age attending the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—These Indians are very fond of their religion. Five of them are Episcopalians, three are Methodists and fifty-two are Roman Catholics. They have two small churches, one used by the Roman Catholics and one by the Episcopalians.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

POPCUM AND SQUATITS BANDS.

Reserves—The reserves of these two bands are situated on the south bank of the Fraser River, about sixty-five miles from New Westminster. They contain an area of

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five thousand three hundred and twenty-six acres. Popcum and Squatits are about two miles apart.

Vital Statistics.—The population of these two bands is sixty-six. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Nearly all of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—Mixed farming is the chief occupation of these two bands, but during the fishing season all hands work for the canneries, some fishing and others inside the cannery filling cans, &c.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. Their horses are nearly all small Indian ponies. Their cattle are of good breed, the same as are to be seen with their white neighbours. Their farming implements are taken fairly good care of.

Education.—These Indians take a lively interest in educational matters, and most of the parents are anxious to send their children to school. A few of them take no interest whatever in education.

Religion.—Thirty-two are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists and twenty-three are Roman Catholics. The members of each denomination have their own church, and are attentive to their religious duties.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, law-abiding people. They stick a good deal to their old customs.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, only a few of them being addicted to drink.

SEMAIHMUO BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line and fronts on Semiahmoo Bay. It contains an area of three hundred and ninety-two acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is forty-two. During the year there was one birth and two deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and the majority of the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of this band are fishing and a small amount of mixed farming or gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Most of these Indians have comfortable dwellings and outhouses, which are kept in tolerable repair. Their cattle and horses are similar to those owned by their white neighbours. Their farming implements are kept in good order.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever been to school, and owing to the school at St. Mary's Mission being full, there is no room for any of the children of this band at the school.

Religion.—All of these Indians are Roman Catholics. They have a small church on their reserve, where they hold religious services from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an easy-going, simple-minded people; having sufficient for to-day, they hardly think of to-morrow.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral, but owing to their close proximity to the American boundary, white men from the American side of the line supply them with liquor, which causes trouble sometimes. On the whole there is little reason to find fault.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina Straits. It contains an area of eighteen hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is two hundred and twenty-two. There were six births and six deaths, and a decrease in population of two since last year, owing to marriage with other Indians.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred during the year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition. I vaccinated all the children on the reserve during one of my visits.

Occupation.—Fishing, hunting, logging and a little gardening are the chief occupation of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians all have comfortable dwellings, which they keep in good repair. Their stock are usually allowed to run through the bush, both summer and winter, and on the whole do very well.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever been to school. They are all most anxious to have their children educated, but there is no school provided where they can send their children.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They have a very beautiful church at their village where religious services are held.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, kind people, and are easy to get along with. They are scrupulously honest in their dealings with their white neighbours and with each other.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people. Drunkenness is practically unknown among them.

SUMASS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated at Miller's Landing on the south bank of the Fraser River, and at Sumass Bar on the north bank of the Fraser River opposite Miller's Landing, and at Upper Sumass on Sumass Lake. It contains an area of thirteen hundred and seventy acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of fifty-eight. During the year there were three births and three deaths.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of this band has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having occurred among them during the year. Their villages are kept clean and in a good sanitary condition. Most of these Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—They all have comfortable dwellings and fairly good barns and stables. Their stock are of fairly good quality and are well looked after during the winter, plenty of hay being provided. Their farming implements are well taken care of.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever been to school. Those of them who have show a marked improvement over those who have not.

Religion.—Of this band twenty-one are Methodists and thirty-seven are Roman Catholics. They are all very enthusiastic in religious matters, each denomination having its own church.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, kind people. They are rather indolent, but not troublesome.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, a few only of them being addicted to the use of liquor.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina Straits. It contains an area of four thousand seven hundred and twelve acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of two hundred and sixty. During the year there were three births and nine deaths. Ten have left the band and gone to live at Homalko. Of those who died four were children. In the case of the adults, three deaths were from old age and two from la grippe.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are fishing, hunting, logging and farming or gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians are improving their dwellings very much from what they were some years ago. Their stock all run wild through the bush.

So far they have not done much farming.

Education.—None of these Indians have ever received any education, no school accommodation having been provided for them.

Religion.—They are all Roman Catholics, and are very much attached to their religion. They are at the present time getting out logs for the construction of a new church, the building now used by them being deemed too old and rotten for further service.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple minded, easy-going people, rather indolent, but are obedient to authority.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate, moral people.

SKWAW-AH-LOOKS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, between Ruby Creek and Hope. It contains an area of one hundred and ninety-six acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of twenty-four. During the year there were two births and two deaths.

Occupation.—Mixed farming and fishing constitute the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They take good care of their stock during the winter. They have a fair supply of farming implements, which they take good care of.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the members of this band has been good. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition, and no contagious disease has broken out among them. Of the deaths, one was from consumption and the other from puerperal fits.

Education.—Although there are only a few children in this band, the older members take an active interest in education, as they wish to see all their people put on a level with their white neighbours.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics, and are very much attached to their religion. They have a small church on their reserve, where they hold divine service regularly.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a simple-minded, easy-going people, obedient to authority and are on the best of terms with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people.

TCHÉ-WASSAN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and only a short distance from the international boundary line. It contains an area of six hundred and four acres.

Vital Statistics.—This band has a population of forty-two. During the year there was one birth and one death.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of these Indians has been good, no sickness of a serious nature having made its appearance among them during the past year. Their village is kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of the members of this band are farming and fishing. During the fishing season all of these Indians work at the canneries, the remainder of the year on their farms.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have fairly good dwellings, barns and stables. They have good horses and cattle, having got rid of their Indian ponies years ago. They have good wagons and other farm implements, of which they take good care.

Education.—Only a few of these Indians have ever received any education and owing to the fact that the school at St. Mary's Mission is full, some of them have sent their children to the Kuper Island school.

Religion.—These Indians are all Roman Catholics. They are not very religious in the same sense as other bands. They have no church, and when they attend divine service they come to Kie-Kiel (Brownsville), which they usually do at Christmas and Easter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are on the whole a good-natured, simple people, having enough for to-day they hardly ever trouble themselves about to-morrow. They live at peace among themselves and also with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a moral, but, I am sorry to say, not a temperate people. Owing to their location being in close proximity to the centre of the fishing industry, a great many worthless white men congregate in the locality who will procure liquor for them at any time. I am glad to say, just at present, all of them are teetotallers, if they will only remain so.

YALE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Fraser River about one hundred and twelve miles from its mouth. It contains an area of eleven hundred acres.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is ninety-one. During the year there were three births and three deaths. Two women married and went to live with their husbands on other reserves. The two deaths were caused by consumption.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A good deal of consumption exists among these Indians, otherwise no serious illness has appeared among them. Their villages are kept clean and in a sanitary condition. All the Indians have been vaccinated by me from time to time.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of the members of this band are farming or gardening and fishing. A little money is also earned by them in cutting and hauling cordwood for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—These Indians have all fairly good dwellings and outhouses. They do not keep much stock, their reserve not being suitable for many cattle. Each family does a little farming or gardening and has sufficient implements for its requirements. Their horses are the usual Indian cayuse breed.

Education.—These Indians take a good deal of interest in the education of their children and are anxious to see them on a par in this respect with their white neighbours. Those of them who are Protestants send their children to All Hallows School,

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Yale, and those who are Roman Catholics send their children to the school at St. Mary's Mission.

Religion.—Thirty-three of these Indians belong to the Episcopal Church and fifty-eight to the Roman Catholic Church. They are very much attached to their religion and are good people. Each denomination has its own church in the village where divine service is held from time to time.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are a simple-minded, good people, very easy to get along with, and live at peace with their white neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Indians throughout the agency are on the whole becoming more intelligent and industrious. Their homes are kept fairly comfortable, and whenever they can afford it they live comfortably, even extravagantly, having little forethought, and seldom thinking of providing for a rainy day.

Too much praise cannot be given to those in charge of the Indian boarding and industrial schools in this agency, viz., the All Hallows School, Yale, the St. Mary's Mission School at Mission City, and the Coqualeetza Institute at Chilliwack, for the care and attention which they bestow on the children under their charge and for the substantial advancement made by the pupils in the various branches taught at these institutions.

I have, &c.,

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, together with census return and tabular statement, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Kamloops-Okanagan Agency is located in and scattered over the greater portion of the Yale District, which contains approximately twenty-four thousand square miles. It contains an aggregate area of three hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and ten acres.

Subdivisions.—Kamloops Agency, containing one hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and Okanagan Agency, two hundred and four thousand one hundred and eighty-two acres, embrace respectively thirty-one and eighteen bands. Some of these bands are composed of several small bands belonging to the same tribe and united under one chief.

Means of Conveyance.—The Canadian Pacific Railway, with its extension of the Shuswap and Okanagan branch, and a stretch of steamboat navigation of some seventy miles, encircles the agency somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, from Spuzzum to Penticton, a distance of three hundred and forty-two miles. Other portions extending beyond and lying within this segment are reached by stage lines, by saddle-horses, and, in some of the more rugged and inaccessible portions,—particularly along the Fraser River—on foot.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians belong to the Shuswap and Thompson River tribes and speak the languages known as Thompson and Shuswap. Many of the younger Indians speak fairly good English.

Vital Statistics.—There are three thousand seven hundred and forty-six men, women and children in the agency. During the year there have been one hundred and eighty-four deaths and one hundred and fifty-two births.

Occupation.—All of the bands give more or less attention to farming and stock-raising, and throughout the Okanagan division of the agency (the better agricultural and grazing portion) and parts of the Kamloops division many of them do so quite extensively. They possess large bands of horses which they are improving rapidly; also cattle and other domestic stock. Along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway many of them find ready employment as section hands, earn good wages, and give satisfaction. In the grazing sections they (with their horses) are employed by stock-raisers as cowboys, and they are experts in this occupation. In the mining portions, men, women and children make a good deal of money by mining, mostly by the primitive method of "rocking." As fishermen they earn a large amount, very difficult to estimate, in addition to providing food for themselves. The women earn a good deal as domestic servants and by dressing skins and making them into articles of clothing, such as moccasins, mitts and gloves, either for their own use or for sale; also by gathering wild berries, which grow in abundance.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians generally has been good. With the exception of a mild outbreak of measles around Osayooos, no contagious disease has appeared among them. They keep their houses and premises fairly neat and clean—in some instances commendably so—during the fall, winter and spring seasons. During the warmer season they adopt camp life, dwelling in tents.

Medical Treatment.—Considerable attention has been given to the Indians by medical men located in different portions of the agency, and much benefit has resulted from such professional treatment. In outlying portions, where doctors are rarely available, small quantities of medicines have been distributed, mostly through the agency of the priests.

Lytton Hospital.—This institution continues to benefit many Indians by treatment, surgical and otherwise, and by dispensing medicines, under the management of the energetic secretary, the Venerable Archdeacon R. Small, of the Anglican denomination. Doctor Wade, of Kamloops, makes regular monthly professional visits to this institution.

Buildings.—Their houses and outbuildings on most of the reserves are comparatively good. They do their own building and many of them can do good carpenter work. Sixteen dwelling houses and twenty outbuildings have been completed during the year, and there is a fine church at Spallumcheen progressing towards completion.

Progress.—In portions of the agency better adapted and situated for farming, progress is being made in clearing, fencing, breaking and bringing under cultivation a larger acreage. In other portions, where the amount of tillable land is either limited, of inferior quality or comparatively useless through lack of water for irrigation purposes, things remain in much the same condition from year to year.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with wagons, sleighs, ploughs, &c., harness and saddles. Besides using their wagons and saddles on their farms, they do a good deal of freighting and packing in some parts. The latter trade is diminishing.

Irrigation.—This is required more or less on nearly every reserve in the agency. The natural facilities are good, and no very great amount of labour is necessary to construct ditches for this purpose. There are exceptions, however. At Halaut and Halkam Reserves adjoining, where they have a large area of tillable land, the irrigation of which involved a great amount of work and expense, it was found necessary to ask assistance for the Indians. This has been given to a considerable extent in the way of supplies and in the employment of a foreman to direct the Indians and to supervise the work, which is now well advanced. Though the Indians there have derived no direct benefit from the work, still they have, on the expectation of being able to apply some

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of the water, sown a much greater area than usual, and on account of the unusual quantity of rain this season they have succeeded in raising good crops. The Indians of Skichistan (Deadman's Creek) Band have also been assisted to the extent of some \$140 in extending and repairing their ditch, which for a number of years had been broken and useless, all attempts to repair it having resulted in failure. The ditch is now in operation.

Food Supply.—The past year has been an extra good one for salmon, and the Indians were able to lay by good stores for winter consumption. The supply of food furnished by hunting is diminishing year by year.

Crops.—These are good all over the agency. In quantity and quality they range much above the average, and prices promise to be good.

Distribution to the Destitute.—The sum of \$195.94 has been distributed among those destitute of food and clothing.

Kamloops Industrial School.—This institution continues to be run to its fullest capacity and in a very efficient manner, under the management of the Reverend Principal, A. M. Carion, and sisters of the Roman Catholic denomination. Progress is apparent in every branch of study and industry. A brass band of seventeen pieces was started during the year, and the progress the pupils have made has been remarkable.

Religion.—With the exception of one, who is classed as pagan, all the Indians profess Christianity and belong to the Roman Catholic and Anglican denominations, the Roman Catholics numbering two thousand two hundred and thirty, Anglicans one thousand five hundred and fifteen. They are very strict in the observance of the rites and ceremonies of their respective denominations, and on nearly every reserve the principal and most conspicuous building is a church. The priests and clergy are assiduous in their labours.

I have, &c.,

A. IRWIN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, 15th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended 30th June, 1898,—an inventory of the Government property, as required by the department, having already been forwarded.

Location of Agency.—The agency is situated in the south-east portion of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky Mountains on the north and east and the United States territory on the south and the Okanagan Agency on the west.

Reserves.—The reserves embrace an area of forty-two thousand and sixty-one acres.

Tribes.—The reserves are occupied by the Kootenays and a small band of the Shuswaps, known as the Kinbasket Band.

Population.—The combined population of the several bands is five hundred and forty-three, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the Indians was good until the beginning of spring, when the weather turned cold and wet and a number of the old Indians and some of the younger ones died of consumption and la grippe. The sanitary

regulations were carefully looked after on the different reserves, and at the village of St. Eugene, near the St. Mary's Reserve, where the Indians gather from time to time to attend their religious duties ; the dwellings and streets were cleaned and swept and the refuse gathered up, removed and burned. Vaccination was also attended to.

Occupation.—*St. Mary's Band.*—The Indians of this band depend upon farming, cattle-raising, cattle and horse herding and packing, for a living. They are industrious and trustworthy. During the past year an irrigation ditch was built for them by the department, which will give an abundant supply of water for irrigation. Those who used it since its completion see the advantage of it, as their crops promise an excellent yield.

Tobacco Plains Band.—The Indians of this band follow farming, cattle-raising and hunting. They have a good reserve, well watered and timbered, and a good range for stock. They are only twenty-five miles from the line of the Crow's Nest Railway, where they now find a ready market for all the grain and vegetables they raise. They are beginning to pay more attention to agriculture. The Provincial Government is building a bridge on the Elk River, which will give them easy access to and from the railway at every season of the year.

Columbia Lake Kootenays.—This band keeps up its reputation for good farming. All the conditions are favourable—plenty of water, timber for fencing, very little clearing to be done, as the land is partly prairie and open timber, with very little underbrush. They follow farming and cattle-raising almost entirely, and now find a good market at Windermere, where the mines are most promising, and where several important mineral discoveries have recently been made.

Lower Kootenays.—The Indians of this band depend mostly on packing, canoeing, acting as guides for prospectors, hunters and others. Very little farming is done, as the land on the Kootenay River is subject to overflow, and crops cannot be depended on. The Indians of late are making an effort to raise cattle, and cut wild hay ; they will have an opportunity of disposing of both from time to time, as the Crow's Nest Railway comes near their reserve at Goat River.

The Shuswap Band.—The members of this small band still keep the lead for industry and progress. They depend upon cattle, horses and farming as their means of living. They have the best kept farms in the agency, and their land is easily cultivated and is well supplied with water for irrigation, and their crops seldom fail.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—The few dwellings that were built during the past year on the reserves show a very great improvement. They have lumber floors, larger windows, and are covered with shakes or shingles. The work was done by two ex-pupils of the industrial school, François and Ignatius, and reflects great credit on them. The improvement, it is hoped, will induce others to follow the example set, and erect a better class of dwellings.

The Indians of the several bands continue to improve their stock by purchasing a better class of bulls and stallions, they are trying to rid themselves of their cayuses by selling them to prospectors and others, although they bring only a very small price.

The Indians are beginning to recognize the use and value of sheds, where they can store their wagons, tools, farming implements and harness.

Education.—The Indians of this agency are pleased when an opening occurs so that they can send their children to the industrial school, and no difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance. The Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I., is principal, with the Sisters of Charity as his assistants. During the year satisfactory progress has been made by the pupils in their several studies. The teachers are painstaking and earnest, and discharge their duties with zeal and fidelity. The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of cows and horses, shoemaking and carpentry, and the girls general housework, such as cooking and baking bread, knitting, darning, mending and making clothes, laundrying and butter-making ; also the use of the sewing-machine.

Religion.—The Rev. Messrs. Coccola and Ouelette of the Oblates have charge of the missionary work in this agency. All the Indians are Roman Catholics, and are zealous and attentive to their religion. At the village of St. Eugène a beautiful church

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was recently opened for the use of the Indians, a monument to the energy of the Rev N. Coccola, to whom all credit is due for its erection and completion. There are churches at the Shuswap and Tobacco Plains Reserves, and one has been built recently at the Lower Kootenay Reserve, where services are held regularly every Sunday.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of the several bands are industrious and law-abiding, and are steadily becoming richer and more self-supporting.

On the St. Mary's Reserve the most industrious Indians are François, André Como, Pierre and Abram, who carefully look after and attend to their little farms and their stock. They are seldom found in Fort Steele, but keep to work on the reserve. Catshan-mi-yuke built himself a new house and renewed his fencing.

At Tobacco Plains, Semo, François and Toma are certainly the most industrious and set a good example to the others by being constantly at work.

At the Columbia Lakes, Little Tim brought in an irrigation ditch, and fenced in a nice field. John, Joseph and Louis Abel of this band have improved their farms and put up good fencing.

On the Lower Kootenay Reserve Eustace the Chief, Colose, Anasta, and others are trying to raise cattle and cut hay, as their little farms are destroyed yearly by the overflow of the river.

Of those on the Shuswap Reserve, I may mention Isaac, Louis Stowekin, Alexander Kinbasket, Eugene and Louis Paul and his two sons, all good workers, and careful and industrious. Their farms will compare favourably with those of their white neighbours living near them. Isaac and Louis Stowekin last year purchased some fruit trees, which look well, and it is to be hoped that others will follow their example, as this country is admirably adapted for fruit farming, which would give a good return.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance and immorality are almost unknown amongst these Indians, and their conduct has been excellent.

I have, &c.,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,

CAPE MUDGE, 29th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my agricultural and industrial statistics together with my annual report and list of Government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency includes all the Indian villages and reserves that lie between Cape Mudge on Valdes Island and Smith's Inlet on the mainland of British Columbia, and all the villages and reserves in Quatsino Sound on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, excepting three bands which are known as Licukwiltah Indians ; but all speak the same language.

Population.—There are one thousand five hundred and ninety-seven Indians in this agency, including men, women and children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health generally of the Indians has been very good, though there was an outbreak of measles in the industrial school and girls'

home, but there were only some twelve or fourteen cases altogether, and the disease was of a very mild form. The cases as they appeared were promptly isolated. Scrofula is the prevalent disease among them, and quite a number are more or less afflicted with it. I visited as many villages as I could in the spring, and had all objectionable matter removed. I also vaccinated those that needed it, except in the case of some of the old people, who are very averse to it.

Resources and Occupation.—It may be stated first that these Indians have no regular occupation. They go to the salmon canneries during the season, and, if the run is good, earn fair wages, but not nearly as much as formerly, owing to the greater competition by whites and Japanese. They cut cordwood and saw logs, act as guides to tourists and prospectors, make canoes and cedar lark mats and baskets, catch fish for sale, and hire themselves out to any one wanting them. They work well for a short time, but are averse to steady occupation. They have an unlimited supply of food ready to their hand in the shape of fish of all kinds, and obtain a fair amount of venison and seal meat, besides large quantities of berries in the spring and summer.

Buildings, Stock and Farming Implements.—Heretofore the dwelling houses of these Indians have been of the roughest description, many of them not weather-tight, and most of them large, but the Indians are improving in this way and are building many smaller frame houses, and seem to like the privacy and comfort of the smaller dwellings. So very little farming is done among these Indians, owing chiefly to the scarcity of good land, most of which is densely wooded, that it is hardly worth mentioning. There are only two reserves on which farming can be done at all, and on one of them only in a very limited way. They have only one plough and no other implements except hoes and mattocks. Farming can never become an occupation with them, except on the two reserves mentioned.

Education.—There is a more general desire among these people for the education of their children; perhaps I ought to say the desire comes from the children themselves, and the parents are less opposed to it than formerly. The schools are fairly well attended, and good progress is being made by the pupils who attend at all regularly, particularly at the industrial school and girls' home at Alert Bay, where the progress made is most encouraging.

Religion.—Most of the Indians who profess Christianity belong to the Anglican Church, some few are Methodists and Roman Catholics, but a large proportion are still pagans. They do not take much interest in religion, even those who profess Christianity.

Characteristics and Progress.—All these Indians are more or less indolent. The fact that it is so easy for them to procure sufficient food is no doubt the chief cause of it. Another reason is that living as they do in a kind of commonwealth, there is no incentive to better their condition, for as soon as they accumulate a few hundred dollars it has to go into the general fund. As a rule they are very law-abiding and compare favourably with the whites in this respect. I think, as a whole, they are better off than they were ten years ago, and are getting more comforts about them than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance is not a virtue among these Indians; they do not seem able to resist the temptation to drink when it is placed in their way. They do not get nearly so much liquor as in former years, owing to the increasing difficulty of obtaining it, but they still get it at times in small quantities.

They are still very immoral, but there is, I think, a slight improvement in this respect.

General Remarks.—That there is some improvement among these Indians there is no doubt, but a great difficulty lies in the fact that no occupation can be found for them to keep them at home. Farming is out of the question, as there is no land, and until private enterprise provides some occupation near their homes, it seems that they will have to go away to find employment.

I have, &c.,

R. H. PIDCOCK,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY,

METLAKAHTLA, 3rd August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my annual report of Indian matters for the year ended 30th June, 1898, together with my tabular statement.

HAIDA NATION.

Location.—The Haida nation of Indians belong to the Queen Charlotte group of islands, and are now gathered together from various small settlements into two villages named respectively Massett and Skidegate.

The centralizing of the Haida population has been effected for the convenience of trade, and (through the influence of missionary teachers) for the accommodation of educational and religious teaching.

Population.—The Haidas number this year six hundred and twenty-five souls, an increase of sixteen for the year, being the most noticeable natural increase since the Haida nation was ravaged by small-pox and other diseases many years ago.

Reserves.—Their reserves amount to two thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight acres.

Three hundred and seventy men, women and children claim to belong to the Anglican Church, two hundred and twenty-five to the Methodist Church, and twenty-seven adults to the Salvation Army.

NISHGAR NATION.

General Remarks.—The Nishgar nation of Indians, inhabiting the Naas River Valley, are steadily improving in educational and religious training, temperance and morality, and are becoming richer every year. They are, however, barely holding their own in numbers, being at present eight hundred and forty-eight souls, divided into seven bands.

The Nishgars have large reserves aggregating sixteen thousand four hundred and fifty-four acres, much of it fairly good land.

Religion.—In religious matters they are divided as follows: Three hundred and eighty belong to the Anglican Church, one hundred and twenty-one to the Methodist Church, and three hundred and forty are pagans.

TSIMPSEAN NATION.

Location.—The Tsimpsean Indians inhabit the Skeena River Valley, the sea-shores of the mainland near the mouth of the Skeena, and the islands near the Skeena River.

Population.—They number one thousand three hundred and seventy-six, and are divided into six bands.

Reserves.—They have reserves aggregating one hundred and sixteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-five acres.

Religion.—The Anglican Church claims four hundred and nine souls, the Methodist Church eight hundred and forty-seven, and the Salvation Army one hundred and forty-five.

OWEEKAYNO NATION.

Location.—These Indians are settled at the head of Douglas and Gardner's Channels, Rivers Inlet, and upon the islands in the vicinity of Milbank Sound.

Population.—They number one thousand two hundred and sixty-four souls. This nation is divided into five bands.

Reserves.—Their reserves aggregate seven thousand six hundred and fifty-six acres.

Religion.—Six hundred and seventy-eight claim to belong to the Methodist Church, and two hundred and twenty-one are classed as pagans.

TALLION NATION.

Location.—The Indians of the Tallion nation inhabit the land at the head of Dean's Channel and the head of Bentinck Arm and South Bentinck Arm.

Population.—They number three hundred and thirty-four; live in three different villages, and form three bands. There has been an increase in the Indian population during the year of thirty births over deaths.

Reserves.—Their reserve lands comprise four thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven acres.

Religion.—Amongst these Indians there are thirty Methodists and three hundred pagans.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Language.—Each of these five nations speaks a different language.

Many of the Haidas and Oweekaynos understand and speak English, and fully one-half of the Nishgars and Tsimpseans speak and understand the English language.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the Indians of these twenty-three bands is improving each year, and excepting that of Tallion and Kimsquit, is very good. It has been difficult so far to stir up the pagan Indians of Tallion and Kimsquit to clean up their village streets and houses, as well as their persons; and yet they seem to be as free from epidemic diseases as any. The greatest proportion of deaths occurring in this agency during the year was at Port Simpson.

Agriculture.—There is a steady increase in the quantity of potatoes and other roots raised by the Indians. The cultivation of roots and vegetables is the only agricultural industry that can succeed on the coast so far north; and it is likely to become an important source of food supply.

Buildings.—Very little building has been done this year by the Indians for themselves owing to an unusual lack of money through a partial failure of the salmon catch of last year at Rivers Inlet and Skeena River. A few good dwelling houses have been erected at Port Simpson.

Hunting.—Some of the coast tribes were quite successful last spring at hunting and catching fur seals near their villages, and the fur catch, both by land and sea, has been good.

Temperance and Morality.—Drunkenness amongst our northern Indians is steadily decreasing, so that the cases brought to the knowledge of the authorities have this year been less than a tenth part of that of eight or ten years ago. The morality of the Indians has also wonderfully improved within the last few years.

Religion.—Religious contention amongst Indians has this year almost wholly subsided, although the Haidas of Skidegate have still some bitter feelings against each other, because of agitations still kept up amongst them.

Education.—Secular and religious education is going on increasingly. The system adopted by the department of establishing industrial schools, and assisting mission

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schools, together with the increasing efforts of missionary societies and teachers, is rapidly educating and enlightening the North-west Coast Indians.

Loyalty.—There is a growing desire amongst our Indians for enfranchisement, and it is noticeable that this desire arises mostly from pride of being “British,” and a strong ambition to become citizens of the country. Many of them will become good citizens.

General Remarks.—The destitute sick amongst the Indians have been few, and they have been helped by the department with food and clothing to the amount of \$108 during the year.

The departmental steamer “Vigilant” is in good running order, and, with the present engineer, D. P. Wilson, is running with greater economy of fuel per mile than ever before, and with equal speed.

I have, &c.,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, 27th October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to the 30th June, 1898.

Agency.—The West Coast Agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, comprising two hundred miles of the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Reserves.—There are eighteen tribes in this agency. They have one hundred and fifty reserves and fishing stations, aggregating twelve thousand four hundred and twenty acres. There are two large reserves in Barclay Sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tsshahts, containing one thousand and thirty acres, and the other at Numakamis, belonging to the Oiahts, containing one thousand seven hundred acres of good land. The acreage of the other reserves ranges from two acres to two hundred and fifty acres each. These reserves are mostly rocky, timbered, and tidal lands, with only small patches suitable for cultivation.

Tribe.—These tribes all speak the same language with dialectic differences, and have been called the Aht nation, this synonym comes from Mr. Sproat, a pioneer of the West Coast, and was adopted as the termination of the tribal names of these people by the former Indian Superintendent of British Columbia, but is not known or used by the Indians, it is taken from Mahty, house, and Mahtymas, people, but the termination signifying people is really “ut” pronounced as in rut with the “t” more accented, but in use slightly altered to suit the euphony of the name preceding it, thus, while Mo-utch, the Indian name for deer, makes Mo-utch-ut, the name of the Nootka tribe; Opitches the name of a village, gives Opitcheset the name of the tribe; Tsesha the name of the first settlement of this tribe in Barclay Sound, Tseshat; Heshque, Heshque-ert; King George-ut signifies Englishmen, and Boston-ut Americans.

PRINCIPAL RESERVES.

Tsshaht, No. 1 Reserve, Tsahaheh, west bank of the Somass River, Alberni, one thousand acres; population, one hundred and thirty,—thirty-seven men, forty-two women, fifty-one children and young people.

Opitches-aht, No. 1 Reserve, Ahahswinis, east bank of the Somass River, ninety-six acres ; population, sixty-six,—fifteen men, twenty-eight women and twenty-three children.

Howchuk-lis-aht, No. 2 Reserve, Elh-la-teese, at the head of Uchucklesit Harbour, Alberni Canal, four hundred acres ; population, fifty-one,—seventeen men, seventeen women, and seventeen children.

Oiaht, Nos. 7 and 8 Reserves, Ah-adz-oas, part of Diana Island, one hundred and fifteen acres, and Haines Island, thirty acres, eastern entrance of Barclay Sound ; population, one hundred and eighty-three,—seventy men, sixty-four women and forty-nine children.

To-quaht No. 1 Reserve, Mahcoah, Village Passage, Barclay Sound, one hundred and twenty-four acres ; population nineteen,—nine men, six women and four children.

Ewlh-u-ilh-laht, No. 1 Reserve, It-tat-so, one hundred and sixty-two acres ; population, one hundred and seventy,—fifty-eight men, fifty-six women and fifty-six children.

Cla-o-quaht, No. 1 Reserve, Opitsat, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres ; population, two hundred and sixty-seven,—ninety-one men, one hundred and three women, and seventy-three children.

Kelsemaht, No. 11 Reserve, Yahksis, Flores Island, Clayoquot Sound, one hundred and eighty acres ; population, seventy-five,—twenty-eight men, twenty-nine women and eighteen children.

Ahousaht, No. 15 Reserve, Mahktosis, Matilda Creek, Clayoquot Sound, two hundred and fifty acres ; population, two hundred and seventy-six,—ninety-three men, ninety-six women and eighty-seven children.

Heshquiaht, No. 1 Reserve, Heshque, Heshquiat Harbour, two hundred and twenty-two acres ; population, one hundred and fifty-five,—fifty men, fifty-three women and fifty-two children.

Moo-a-chaht, No. 1 Reserve, Yuquot, Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, two hundred and ten acres ; population, two hundred—seventy-three men, seventy-eight women and forty-nine children.

Matchitlaht, No. 15 Reserve, Cheshish, back of Bligh Island, Nootka Sound, twenty nine acres ; population, fifty-seven—twenty-four men, nineteen women and fourteen children.

Noochahtlaht, No. 1 Reserve, Nuchatl, Esperanza Inlet, sixteen acres ; population, seventy-six—thirty-three men, twenty-nine women and fourteen children.

Ehattisaht, No. 10 Reserve, Oke, Esperanza Inlet, thirty-two acres ; population, one hundred and sixteen—forty-one men, forty-three women and thirty-two children.

Kyukaht, Nos. 1 and 2 Reserves, Aktese, Village Island, one hundred and eighteen acres ; Kukamukamees, Mission Island, seventy-five acres, Barrier Islands, Kyuquot ; population, three hundred and eighty-four—one hundred and fifty-eight men, one hundred and fifty-three women and seventy-three children.

Chaicclesaht, No. 1 Reserve, A-co-us, Battle Bay, Ou-ou-kinsh Inlet, one hundred acres ; population, one hundred and twenty-three,—forty-five men, thirty-nine women and thirty-nine children.

NITINAHT TRIBE.

These Indians live in four villages at the entrance of Juan de Fuca Strait, viz. :—

Tsooquahna, No. 2 Reserve, two hundred and thirty-five acres ; population, thirty-one,—ten men, ten women and eleven children.

Wyah, No. 3 Reserve, one hundred and thirty-two acres ; population, seventy-seven,—twenty-seven men, thirty-two women and eighteen children.

Clo-oose, No. 4 Reserve, two hundred and forty-eight acres ; population, fifty-nine,—seventeen men, twenty-one women and twenty-one children.

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Carmanah, No. 6 Reserve, one hundred and fifty-eight acres ; population, forty-eight,—fourteen men, twenty women and fourteen children.

Pacheenaht, No. 1 Reserve, Pacheena Port San Juan, one hundred and fifty-three acres ; population, seventy-two,—nineteen men, thirty women and twenty-three children. This tribe is a distinct tribe from the Nitinahts, with their own chiefs, but are allied to them and speak the same dialect, and at sealing time all the Nitinahts congregate at Pacheena Reserve, it being the only harbour on their coast.

Nitinaht Villages.—Each of these four villages has its own chief, but there is one head chief of the Nitinaht tribe, who resides at Wyah, and to this village nearly the whole of the tribe resort for the fall salmon fishing, and generally stay there part of the winter.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is two thousand six hundred and thirty-five: nine hundred and twenty-nine men, nine hundred and sixty-eight women, and seven hundred and thirty-eight children and young people under sixteen years of age.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—While the birth-rate is about the same as last year, the death-rate has been heavier, deaths chiefly from tuberculous diseases. An epidemic of whooping cough began along the coast in the spring months, and was fatal in some cases, where it attacked weakly children, or was complicated with bronchitis ; the Indian's constitution does not resist lung disease well. In the month of March a case of smallpox was reported at the Kelsemaht village, Clayoquot Sound. The patient was isolated by the local authorities, and the provincial government sent a doctor and official from Victoria to take charge. However, it proved to be a bad case of syphilitic eruption. I visited Clayoquot Sound myself with a supply of vaccine and vaccinated forty-six at Ahousaht, including twenty-eight school children. I found the village there in a good sanitary condition, the Indians under the direction of Mr. J. Russell, the Presbyterian missionary, cleaned up the houses and removed all refuse matter. I also vaccinated some Indians at Kelsemaht and Ucluelet ; these vaccinations were all successful except in the case of one girl at Ahousaht. There is some advance in the sanitary condition of the villages generally, but there is still room for improvement.

Resources and Occupation.—There was a further decrease of over \$40,000 in the income derived by the Indians from the sealing industry, not so many schooners being employed and seals being scarce, the average catches are much less than formerly and decreasing yearly ; about nine hundred skins were taken by canoe from shore along the coast, and the Nootka Indians secured twelve sea otter skins, eight of which brought from \$160 to \$185 each. If the demand for Indian hunters on sealing schooners ceased, the Indians would turn their attention more to hunting from shore by canoe, also to the making of dogfish oil, if a market could be found for it ; a little is still made in Barclay Sound, Nootka and Kyuquot, but the demand is limited and the price given twenty per cent less than formerly. Some trade is still done with the East Coast Indians in canoes, and there is a good market for dried halibut of which the Kyukahts particularly make a good deal. A little trade was done by the Clayoquot Indians in sending fresh halibut to Victoria by steamer, and some of the Nitinahts, who own several small schooners, do a regular trade in supplying Victoria with the same fish. The Indians at Alberni earn some wages by canoe work transporting prospectors to places in Alberni Canal and Barclay Sound, and some of the young men have made money supplying logs to the local saw-mills, while others have supplied cedar blocks for shingle-making. The Clayoquots also earn some wages by transport of prospectors, and there is a small cannery there which gives employment to the women for the fishing season, cleaning and cutting fish. Those from the different tribes who went to the Fraser River canneries did fairly well, although some were unable to get work owing to the number of Japanese employed. The women earned from \$45 to \$60 each cleaning and cutting salmon.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Owing to the decrease of the sealing industry and consequent scarcity of money, not many new houses have been built during the past year. At Alberni one new house has been put up but is not yet finished, and a little new fencing and clearing have been done. At Clayoquot a couple of new houses have been partially built, a few garden patches fenced in, and a few fruit trees planted. At Ucluelet there are four small houses in course of erection and several others have been painted and finished. At Heshquiat one new house has been finished and several others lined and painted; the Roman Catholic church and mission house have also been repainted. At Clo-oose, Nitinaht, adjoining the Methodist Mission, George Sitecub, who has several children attending school, has built a new house; altogether nineteen house have been erected during the year. The Alberni Indians have less horses than they had last year, several have been sold, and others died last winter. A few cattle have been sold at Alberni and Ucluelet and there is an increase in the number of stock in the agency. These Indians have no work oxen or plough horses and do not buy any farming implements except a few scythes and gardening tools. The Alberni Indians have a few buggies and road carts, which they use for driving about the settlement and occasionally over the road to Nanaimo. In Barclay Sound, Clayoquot Sound, and Nootka, a few of the Indians are acquiring cattle. On the coast they require little, if any, feed in the winter, and are saleable where there are any white settlers adjacent.

Education.—The Alberni Indian Home still has the average number of inmates, a few deaths have occurred since last year, but other children have been taken in, and the pupils attend the day school with regularity, make fair progress, and appear happy and contented. Garden work is done by the boys under the superintendency of Harry Thomas, a late pupil, who is employed to do the outside work at the mission; a root and store house has also been built and some clearing and improvements, taking out stumps, &c. The pupils are fed and mostly clothed by the Presbyterian mission. A wind-mill has been erected, connected with a force-pump, and iron piping from the river to a tank built near the top of the mission building, so that now they have a plentiful supply of water. At the Presbyterian day school at Abousaht the lads learn rapidly, Mr. Jno. Russell is most painstaking in his endeavours to teach the boys English, and is himself learning the native language at the same time. On my last visit to the school several of the pupils were writing letters in English to their friends who were away from home. At the Presbyterian school at Ucluelet some of the children attend regularly and are learning well. The Rev. Mr. Swartout teaches himself at Oiaht when not otherwise employed, renting an Indian house there, and hopes to secure a resident teacher for this place next year. Except the grants to Alberni and Ucluelet day schools, this work is carried on without aid from the department.

The Roman Catholic school at Clayoquot is well attended, except during the summer months, when the Indians are mostly away, by the young men as well as boys and girls. The Rev. Father Van Nevel has to rent an Indian house for teaching purposes. He is an experienced teacher, and has a school-house at the outer village, moving with the Indians there in the spring to continue teaching. The Rev. Father Sobry has reopened school at Kyuquot. He labours under disadvantage, as the village is situated on two islands, the mission being at the smaller settlement of the two, and the majority of the children are unable to get to school in bad weather. All the day schools labour under disadvantages from the roving habits of the Indians; the lads when they arrive at the age of fourteen generally go sealing, and the adults have to move to various fishing stations and to the canneries to make a living and generally take their children with them, although there seems an increasing desire to get education.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic missions still carry on their work at Kyuquot, Heshquiat, and Clayoquot where they have resident priests and churches, there have been no services at the churches at Alberni and Oiaht during the past year. The other churches are well attended, particularly at Heshquiat and Clayoquot. There is also a church at Nootka, to which place the Rev. Father Brabant of Heshquiat pays occasional visits. The church at Clayoquot is now handsomely finished and provided with new and commodious seats.

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The Rev. Mr. Tate of the Methodist Church resided part of the year on the Opitsat Reserve, Clayoquot, and held regular services at Opitsat and Kelsemaht. The Methodist Church proposes to establish a mission at Clayoquot. The Rev. Mr. Stone is carrying on the work at the Nitinaht Methodist Mission, half of the school-house being used for church purposes. The Rev. Mr. Swartout, Presbyterian missionary, is at work in Barclay Sound, Miss Armstrong at Ucluelet, and Mr. Russell at Ahousaht, holding services in the school-houses on Sundays and attending to the sick, besides teaching, and have great hopes for the success of their missions. Services for the Indians with Sunday school are held in the Alberni school-house, and the pupils from the Hom̃ and some of the Indians attend the services at the Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, home missionary, attending to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

The Roman Catholics, whose missions have been many years established on this coast, number one thousand and sixty-six, Presbyterians in Barclay Sound and Ahousaht two hundred and eighty-nine, and the Methodists at Clayoquot and Nitinaht two hundred and seventy-one; the remainder, one thousand and nine, are classed as pagans, although they have no form of pagan worship and seem always to have acknowledged one supreme being, but this belief mixed up with a vast amount of superstition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The West Coast Indians as a race are industrious and law-abiding; no serious crime has been committed by any of them during the past year. While, as in all communities, there are some lazy and indolent, the majority, especially the older men, are generally at work. They do not take to agricultural pursuits, for which the most of their reserves are unsuitable. The gardening work is mostly done by the women; the men when not in their canoes, fishing or hunting, are at work round the houses putting their fishing gear in order, making paddles, &c. Many of the young and middle-aged men are good axemen and take naturally to the use of tools. A few of them work in silver. Many of them are good carpenters, imitating the whites in the finishing and ornamentation of the outside of their houses. The women spend their spare time in making mats of the bulrush and cedar bark, and table mats and baskets of various sizes and shapes of coloured grass to sell to the whites. They are naturally quick at cutting out and making their own clothes and quite a number possess sewing-machines. I do not consider that they are becoming materially poorer as a community. They are not provident, and except in a few individual cases, do not accumulate money. With the young men, when they made more at sealing it was all spent before the next season and advances taken before shipping again. The fact of there being less money earned affects the old and sick most, as friends are not so able to help, and there are not so many potlaches and feasts given. Although I have had no occasion to enforce the law against the potlach, this custom seems to be gradually dying out, not nearly so many are given as formerly, and those given are in moderation and chiefly among friends.

Temperance and Morality.—I may still report favourably under these heads: there has been little drunkenness or traffic in whisky, and while there have been some cases of men leaving their wives and children, the efforts and teaching of the missionaries on the coast have a good affect in mitigating the evils arising from intoxication and immorality.

I have, &c.,

HARRY GUILLOD,
Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,

CLINTON, 28th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report, together with statistical statement and list of Government property in my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated north and partly west of the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, south of the Babine Agency, having the Rocky Mountains as a portion of the eastern boundary, and the Fraser Agency for its west boundary.

Area.—There are seventy-four thousand and sixty-five acres reserved for this agency.

Resources.—Most of the reserves contain land fit for cultivation, and farming is carried on with fair success, many of the Indians being now able to sell considerable quantities of hay and grain. Some are turning their attention to the raising of cattle, for which there is always a market. The lakes and streams are well supplied with fish, and large game, such as mountain sheep, deer and goats are plentiful. At low water considerable quantities of gold dust are secured from the bars of the Fraser and other streams.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong chiefly to the Salish and Tinnéh peoples.

Vital Statistics.—The population is one thousand nine hundred and twenty, composed of six hundred and eighty-seven men, seven hundred and sixteen women and five hundred and seventeen children, an increase of thirty-six since my last report. The number of births was one hundred and two, and the number of deaths sixty-three, and migrations three.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of these Indians is good. During the year just ended they were not visited by epidemic diseases of any kind; sanitary precautions are insisted on; most of the deaths were those of very old people and young children. After a great deal of persuasion I have succeeded in making them understand that refuse matter around their houses is a source of disease, and I was glad to see on my last visit that all such was removed, and the yards swept clean. I vaccinated all those who had not already been vaccinated.

Occupation.—The chief occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, working as farm hands for white settlers, guides to tourists, teamsters and packers, while quite a number are engaged as labourers on gold-dredgers.

Buildings, Stock, and Farming Implements.—Their houses are comfortable and fairly well kept. There are quite a number of stables, well supplied with horses and a fair quantity of farming implements of all kinds.

Education.—There are one hundred and fifty-five children of school age, but only one school in the agency, the Williams Lake Industrial under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. There are fifty pupils cared for at this school.

Religion.—Twenty-four are of the Anglican faith; the rest are all Roman Catholics. There are several Roman Catholic missionaries stationed in different parts of the agency, and at nearly all the reserves there are churches or places of worship, there being nineteen churches in all. Some of the buildings are very fine and finished off in the most modern style. These Indians manifest great interest in religion.

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Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and the majority are becoming better off. Quite a number own their own horses and wagons and are constantly engaged as freighters.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is decreasing, while in other respects the morality of these Indians is not below the average standard.

General Remarks.—At the Alkali Lake, Auchan, Kenim Lake and Soda Creek Reserve these Indians have made extensive improvements during the year, having fenced nearly the whole of their reserves, in this way preventing stock from trespassing; and in the winter season many of the stock-raisers will willingly pay them for a chance to turn their cattle inside these inclosures.

I have, &c.

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 31st October, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herein to present my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

From the respective Indian agents throughout my superintendency the yearly reports, together with their statistical statements, have been received and in each case without delay forwarded to the department.

It is hoped that the above reports and statements sent in by the agents may meet with the requirements in that direction, especially as the latter have repeatedly been urged by me to be most particular in carrying out the instructions of the department so clearly laid down for their guidance in the "circular" issued to that end, a copy of which was forwarded to each agent in due course.

The following brief summary under the different headings designated will, I am sure, be gratifying to the department, as indicating in a general way the satisfactory condition of the native peoples in this superintendency.

Population.—According to the returns received, and judging from my own personal observation, I may state that there is no appreciable increase or diminution in the native population as a whole.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—A satisfactory advance is noticeable in improved sanitary measures, the outcome of continued and effective supervision exercised by the agents, and of an improved intelligence on the part of the Indians respecting a matter of such vital importance to themselves; to this, and also in a measure to the mildness of the winter during the year reported upon, may be attributed the unusually good health that prevailed and the freedom from epidemics of a serious nature, and from fatal contagious diseases. In the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency a mild type of measles appeared, which by careful attention soon passed away, leaving no disastrous traces behind. In the industrial school and in the girls' home at Alert Bay an epidemic of a like nature appeared, attacking some of the pupils, but prompt measures for the isolation and proper care of those affected being taken by those in charge, the spread of the disease was prevented and the epidemic stamped out before any fatal results occurred. In the Cowichan Agency the deaths therein recorded were mostly caused by pulmonary disease, and in the Kootenay Agency, owing to the prevalence of heavy rains and unusually

cold winds, several of the very old and some of the younger Indians passed away, whilst suffering from consumption, in the early spring

Very satisfactory results continue to be reported from the hospitals assisted by the department, these charitable and healing institutions being looked upon by the white and Indian population in their vicinity as a boon of priceless value to such as may be afflicted with ill health and indigent circumstances. Too much praise cannot be given to those under whose kindly supervision the charitable and medical offices are administered in these establishments.

Buildings, Stock, Farm Implements, &c.—Improved dwelling houses and out-offices, such as stables, barns, &c., are noticeable throughout many of the agencies, and a desire to increase the area of land under cultivation is also observed. In some instances cattle are gradually taking the place of comparatively worthless and useless Indian ponies, and upon many of the reserves, especially where the land is being cultivated to any extent, a great advance has been made in the class of horses now being bred and used. There is an increase also in farming implements, which gives satisfactory assurance of a steady progress in agricultural industries.

Education.—Reports from the respective industrial and boarding schools carried on in the superintendency have been duly forwarded and are well worth consideration as showing the steady, and it is to be hoped, lasting benefits to be expected from these places of instruction. The different denominations under whose auspices these schools are carried on are deserving of all praise for their devotion to the work in hand, and it is gratifying to know that each year the native people, as a whole, seem to appreciate more and more the provision, both as affects the present and the future, made in these establishments for their children, and, instead of any feeling of distrust now existing, it is rather with a feeling of appreciation and thankfulness that such efforts for their civilization and advancement are regarded. This commendable feeling produces, as a natural consequence, amongst those without such means within reach for the education and general care of their offspring, a most fervid desire for the establishment of such institutions amongst them.

The day schools, as has previously been reported upon, are not as successful as it is wished they might be. The Indians, in their struggle for existence, having periodically to move from place to place in pursuit of work and food, as their necessities require, and by taking, as they are obliged to do, their children with them, they prevent the latter from reaping the full benefit of the education and training otherwise at their disposal, precluding the possibility of such advantages as under more favourable circumstances might reasonably be expected.

Religion.—Religious services and observances continue to be practised with much zeal by such of the natives as have embraced Christianity, and the tendency to forsake their heathenish customs and join the majority at the respective missions seems to gain headway year by year among the pagans. Some new and very well built churches have been erected during the year, and others are in course of construction, and under this head it may be said that everything seems most encouraging.

Characteristics and Progress.—The aborigines of British Columbia are, as a people, industrious; when hired out as farm labourers, stock-drivers, boatmen, packers, guides, loggers, fishermen, section men on the railway, &c., they give good satisfaction in every way. In some of the agencies they turn out voluntarily in large gangs with teams and wagons, &c., and do extensive and valuable work upon the public roads in the vicinity of their reserves. They also in some cases have fenced in their reserves for miles, and cultivate large tracts of land profitably. At the Okanagan Lake Reserve some hundreds of tons of wheat are raised and delivered at the mills annually; and at Enderby the Spallumcheen Indians, a small band, have delivered as much as one hundred and fifty tons of wheat in the season. In other localities there are also striking instances of the capabilities of the natives as farmers and stock-raisers, besides creditable performances as house and boat-builders, carpenters, blacksmiths, &c. Many of the Indians, especially those who have good reserves and stay by them, are becoming, if not rich, at least very comfortably off. Throughout the province the Indians have been peaceably disposed, fairly industrious, law-abiding to a commendable degree, and friendly in their relations with the white people and those in authority.

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Temperance and Morality.—The consumption of intoxicants, and consequent ill-effects arising therefrom, has not been as great as during preceding years; whether this “falling off” in a habit so prejudicial to the general advancement of the Indians is to be attributed to the fact that their earnings at the canneries have not been as great as in former years, or to a general improvement in their morals, it is at all events a pleasing feature in the condition of the Indians during the period under consideration. In other respects appearances and reports would seem to indicate a general improvement as to morality.

The following remarks show approximately the condition of the Indians at the close of the year in the different agencies:—

THE NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

These Indians have an abundant supply of timber, fish, game and fur-bearing animals frequenting land and sea. They also manufacture considerable fish-oil, which is a source of much profit. They find during the season employment at the salmon canneries, and, although their is not a farming country, there is a steady increase in the quantity of potatoes and other root crops grown by these Indians; the climate and the quality of the land admit of no other agricultural produce, but that named promises to become an important item in their food supply.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are not inclined towards farming pursuits, even where the nature of the soil in their reserves is fit for cultivation. They are, however, intelligent and active and industrious in other respects. Some of these people own schooners and are fairly expert seamen. They make good wages at sealing, both on their own account and when employed on sealing schooners owned by white men. The bays and inlets abound in fish all the year round. Fish-oil is a staple amongst them, and the poorest without any great effort can always provide themselves with food.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

These Indians have no regular occupation. They visit the salmon canneries during the season in search of employment, and, if the run is good and conditions favourable, they earn good wages; each year, however, their opportunities in that direction are becoming less favourable owing to the increasing competition created by the influx of whites and Japanese. During other seasons of the year they get out saw-logs for the mills, cut cordwood, make canoes, cedar-bark mats and baskets, catch fish for sale, and hire themselves out as occasion offers to tourists and prospectors, and others. As a rule they work well for short periods, but cannot endure steady work. They have an unlimited supply of food ready to their hands in the nature of fish of many kinds, deer, hair-seal, with large quantities of berries in the spring and summer.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency for the most part carry on farming and stock-raising with very fair success. Many of them find employment as section hands along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and always give good satisfaction to their employers. In the sections favourable for stock-raising, they and their horses find employment on the stock ranches of their white neighbours as cowboys, in which pursuits they are experts. In the mining localities men, women and children, during the season of low water do very well mining with rockers upon the different bars, &c. They realize a considerable profit from fish taken for sale and for their own use. The women earn money as domestic “helps” and by dressing skins and converting them into articles of

clothing such as moccasins, gloves and mittens. They also gather large quantities of berries, which prove an acceptable and wholesome addition to their food supply.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Many of the able-bodied men and women of this agency find considerable employment during the summer months at the Fraser River salmon canneries and at the hop-fields. They also to a certain extent raise cereals and root crops and cultivate fruit, but unfortunately in many instances the attention they give to the latter is of a desultory character owing to the attraction found at the canneries and hopfields. Boat-building for the canneries affords, to such as engage in that occupation, good wages. Some of these Indians also act as packers and guides to mining prospectors and tourists; and their women engage in making articles of domestic manufacture, which contributes to their support.

FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

Considerable farming of a mixed nature is carried on by these Indians; they also go in for stock-raising to a limited extent. Many of them seek employment at the salmon canneries during the summer, and find remunerative employment gathering hops, &c., on the farms in their vicinity. Some of the Indians in the fall mine for gold on the bars of the Fraser; money is also earned in cutting cordwood, in logging and in the taking of fish and game. The Indian women work profitably at making baskets, mats, &c., and add considerably to their food supply by the gathering of roots and berries in their season.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Farming and stock-raising is carried on chiefly by the Indians in this agency. The reserves are of fairly good land, and, when irrigated, produce good crops. There are good summer ranges and meadows also embraced within the reserves, of which the Indians make profitable use. The settlement of the country produces good markets for all kinds of produce; mining industries and railroads, &c., creating the increased demand for such supplies. Packing with horses for mining prospectors and mine-owners also enables many of the natives to earn a good deal of money. The lakes and streams abound with fish; in the mountains game and fur-bearing animals are hunted and trapped though not as successfully as in former years when the animals sought after were much more plentiful.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

The occupation and resources of these Indians may be classified as farming, stock-raising, working as farm-hands on white men's ranches, packers, teamsters (in both instances, as a rule, using their own horses and wagons) guides to tourists and mining prospectors, and (during the year reported upon) finding remunerative employment upon the gold-dredgers in operation upon the rivers in their neighbourhood. They find good markets for their produce and labour owing to the extensive mining carried on in the Cariboo country. The rivers and streams are well stocked with fish and wildfowl. Fur-bearing animals and game are found in the mountains, and in some localities gold can be taken from the river bars during low water; and salmon for their winter supply is taken from the Fraser River.

BABINE AGENCY.

These Indians from their more or less isolated position in the interior, and their remoteness from centres of civilization, have been slower in their advancement than others of their race more favourably situated. The facilities for getting in and out of

Department of Indian Affairs.

their country are yet amongst the most backward in British Columbia, causing disappointment to the traveller whose business takes him to those regions not only by unforeseen delays retarding his progress, but also by the excessive rates demanded for all transport requirements. The natives are, however, intelligent and active, have as a rule kindly dispositions, and of late years, in accordance with the constant advice and teachings of the Indian agent and missionaries, have done much towards improving their condition.

The chief food supply of these Indians is fish, and large game found in the mountains. They also possess some few cattle and horses and grow potatoes and other roots, which materially adds to their means of sustenance. Fur-bearing animals are in places fairly abundant, the trapping of which affords them considerable profit. Employment during the season is also found at the canneries on the Naas, the Skeena, and at Rivers Inlet. The women and children also gather, and dry for winter use, large quantities of berries during the summer and autumn months.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I may here state that in accordance with the desire of the department, medicines have been supplied to the different missionaries and agents throughout the superintendency for dispensing among such of the Indians as require assistance in that respect, and were unable through other means to procure medicinal aid; medical attendance has also been provided for those suffering under similar circumstances. Such of the natives as were through sickness, old age, or other causes, absolutely in want of food or clothing have been relieved to a reasonable extent, and every effort has been made to induce those that could do so to help their indigent friends, and to instil a feeling of self-dependence and support amongst them.

The earnings of the Indians at the canneries in 1897, were less than in any previous year. The salmon run at the northern canneries was a complete failure, and, owing to the unprecedented numbers of salmon running up the Fraser, the prices paid per fish were totally unremunerative and did not meet the general expenses incurred by the fishermen there employed.

The favourable opportunities existing in past years for the earning of good wages by the Indians have passed away, returns showing that during the last few years there has been a great falling off in the gross earnings of the natives in British Columbia. This is accounted for by the ever increasing influx of settlers of every nationality into the province. Where the natives used to be the only people available, white men, Japanese and Chinamen are at the present time to be found in great numbers competing with them in the labour market and in the pursuit of fish, fur-bearing animals, and game of all kinds. In view of these conditions, the Indians are being constantly warned to prepare for their future support and welfare by giving up their wandering habits in search of labour that does not pay and to devote themselves more to the cultivation and improvement of their reserves; to the raising of cattle, &c., and to such means as nature has, in many cases, with a prodigal hand placed within their reach.

The assistance given by the department to the Indians of the Halaut and Halkum Bands on the Thompson River, in the Kamloops-Okanagan Agency, towards constructing dams and ditches for irrigation purposes, has been received by these Indians with feelings of gratitude and the expressed intention of profiting to the utmost by the consideration shown them. They have, under the supervision of the foreman provided by the department, done some very heavy and extensive work; and next year, when it is hoped that the ditches, &c., will be completed and the much required water available for the season's irrigation, some hundreds of acres will be rendered productive that hitherto have been comparatively worthless.

The irrigation ditch constructed by the department on the St. Mary's Reserve in Kootenay has been of incalculable service to the Indians of that agency, not only benefiting those upon whose land the water is used, but also the entire native community, as the good crops now made possible upon the reserve mentioned incites the other

Indians to increased efforts in the cultivation of all such land as may be at their disposal.

On the West Coast the Indians have always made large sums of money by the sale of fur-seal skins taken by them, these natives being expert hunters; and it is hoped that they may not in any way be interfered with in such pursuits, which to a great extent is the chief support of many.

In my visitations among the Indians, I have been pleased by the evidence in most cases of a steady advance in civilization and comfort, their houses and mode of living become better each year, and more attention is being given to the improvement of their reserves in fencing and cultivation, &c. The children in many places appear clean and well dressed, and the families to a certain extent give one the idea of becoming less nomadic and more inclined to establish homes, &c.

This report should have been completed and forwarded at an earlier date were it not that I have been waiting for the reports of some of the agents.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL.

Indian Superintendent for British Columbia.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, 5th November, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information, a report of the work performed by the Indian Reserve Commission, and by the two surveyors employed in the survey of Indian reserves in British Columbia, during the past year.

The late Reserve Commissioner, Mr. O'Reilly, retired from office on the 28th February last, upon which date I assumed the duties pertaining to that office.

On the 1st April I directed Mr. Green, the surveyor attached to the Indian Reserve Commission, to proceed to Metlakahltla for the purpose of subdividing a portion of the reserve at that place into garden allotments, the Indians having many times applied to the department expressing their desire to secure garden patches in severalty.

On the completion of this work, Mr. Green surveyed forty-six additional lots as an extension of the Port Simpson townsite. This duty occupied him until the 23rd April, when he returned to Victoria.

Acting under your instructions two parties of surveyors were placed in the field, at as early a date as practicable, during the present year.

Mr. Skinner left Victoria for the Upper Skeena River on the 12th May, and surveyed the reserves for the Kuldoo, Kisgegas, Hazelton and Kitsumkaylum Bands of Indians. In the early part of the season he was much delayed by high water; he, however, has completed a fair amount of work when the inaccessible nature of the country, and the long distances to be travelled, are taken into consideration.

Mr. Devereux was detailed to survey reserves on the Stuart and Babine Lakes. Leaving Victoria on the 15th June, he completed the reserves for the Necoslie, Trembleur Lake, and Tache Indians; but while *en route* to the Babine an abscess on the back of his head, requiring immediate surgical treatment, compelled him to abandon further operations for the season. He returned to Victoria on the 29th September.

The amount of work performed by Mr. Devereux was, for the short time he was employed, very satisfactory; this may be partly accounted for by the easy transport

Department of Indian Affairs.

obtainable on the lakes, and by the lightly timbered and comparatively level country in which he operated.

I inclose the reports of Messrs. Skinner and Devereux, with a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and the mileage run.

On the 30th June, accompanied by Mr. Surveyor Green, I proceeded to the Upper Skeena River for the purpose of defining reserves for the tribes which had not as yet been visited by the Commission. At Hazelton I secured the services of an interpreter, who accompanied me during my stay in that vicinity.

The allotment of lands for the Kuldoe, Kisgegas, and Kispyoux Indians was satisfactorily accomplished, and no difficulty was experienced with the latter tribe, who, it will be remembered, in 1891 obstructed the late Reserve Commissioner in the execution of his duty, preventing him from defining the reserves, &c.

At Kitwancool I found the Indians were not unanimous in their opinion regarding their lands. The younger members of the tribe were in favour of reservations being made, but the principal chiefs and older men were strenuously opposed to it, thus preventing the possibility of any satisfactory arrangement being arrived at. I have no doubt that before another year expires petitions will be presented by these people praying that reserves be laid off for them, the same as has been done for other bands; it would then be much easier to deal with them, as they will be less exacting and more reasonable in every way.

I have, &c.,

A. W. VOWELL,
I. R. Commissioner and Indian Supt.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

VICTORIA, 3rd October, 1898.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves in New Caledonia District.

In obedience to your instructions of June last, I left Victoria with a party of three for Fort St. James, situated on Stuart Lake, arriving at that place on the 3rd July.

Owing to the unprecedented rush of gold-seekers into the Omenica and other districts in that locality this year, much difficulty was met with in obtaining means of transportation for the party and supplies from Quesnelle to Fort St. James, and I may add that the rates charged for freighting in supplies were excessive on this account, and far beyond my anticipation.

The surveys of the reserves allotted to the Necoslie tribe of Indians were begun on 7th July and completed a fortnight later.

A start was made for Pinche, on Stuart Lake, which belongs to the Tache tribe of Indians, on the 25th July and the party was engaged upon the survey of this reserve until the 30th.

On the 3rd August the Trembleur Lake work was taken up and the surveys of the five reserves belonging to this tribe were finished on the 18th.

The party was then moved back to Stuart Lake, and the surveys of the allotments for the Tache tribe were continued and brought to a completion on the 2nd September.

We next started for Babine outpost, situated on Babine Lake, intending to complete the surveys for this tribe before the close of the season; but while *en route* an abscess broke out on my head with such severity that I was obliged to disband the party and make all haste to obtain medical treatment.

The camp outfit was carefully dried and stored for the winter at Babine, and the party left for Victoria where they arrived and were paid off on the 29th September.

I have inclosed herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed and the mileage run, and I must say that though the season was a very short one a great deal of work has been accomplished ; we having run sixty miles of line while in the field.

I have, &c.,

F. A. DEVEREUX.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux, 1898.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
<i>Necostie Indians.</i>				
July.....	Reserve No. 1.....	475 00	14 94	
"	" 4.....	500 00		
"	" 3.....	220 00		
<i>Trembleur Lake Indians.</i>				
August.....	Reserve No. 1.....	610 00	20 03	
"	" 2.....	90 00		
"	" 3.....	211 00		
"	" 4.....	92 00		
"	" 5.....	500 00		
<i>Tache Indians.</i>				
July.....	Reserve No. 2.....	475 00	25 06	
August.....	" 1.....	640 00		
"	" 5.....	175 00		
"	" 4.....	305 00		
"	" 3.....	410 00		
			60 03	

F. A. DEVEREUX,
I. R. Surveyor.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
VICTORIA, 31st October, 1898.

A. W. VOWELL, Esq.,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work.

In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on the 12th May by the steamer "Boscowitz," en route to Hazelton on the Skeena River, for the purpose of surveying the Indian reserves in that locality, and I arrived at Essington at the entrance of the river on the 17th.

Leaving Essington on the 20th May, I proceeded up the river by canoe, making slow progress owing to the high water.

Before reaching Kitselas, one hundred miles from Hazelton, where I had decided to commence work a sudden rise in the river caused a delay of three days, preventing further progress and compelling me to return to Kitsumkaylum, fifteen miles lower on the river, where I dismissed the Indian canoe men and commenced the survey of the reserves for the Kitsumkaylum tribe.

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Commencing work on the 1st June I completed the surveys on the 24th, having experinced much difficulty owing to continued freshets on the river, the land being in many places overflowed.

The steamer "Caledonia" arriving at Kitsumkaylum on the 1st July, on her way to Hazelton, I took passage on board and arrived at Hazelton late in the evening of the 10th. Pitching camp on the 11th, I commenced the surveys for the Hazelton tribe of Indians.

Having completed Hazelton Reserve No. 1, on the 5th August I next went to Tsitsk, No. 3, on the Hogwilget River and completed the survey of that reserve on the 12th, returning to Hazelton on the 13th. I then made preparations to proceed to Kisgegas on the Babine River.

Leaving Hazelton on the 15th August, I arrived at Kisgegas on the 19th, and commenced the survey of the reserve at that place.

On Monday, 22nd August, I proceeded from Kisgegas to Kuldoe, on the Skeena River, twenty-seven miles across the mountains, and surveyed the reserve for the Kuldoe Indians, returning to Kisgegas on the 27th.

Having completed the reserve at Kisgegas on the 17th September, I left on the 19th and arrived at Hazelton Reserve No. 4 on the 22nd, completing it on the 26th.

Thence I moved to Hazelton, and surveyed the Timber Reserve No. 2, thus completing the surveys for the Hazelton tribe on the 3rd October.

I had much difficulty with the work during the latter portion of the season, my transit instrument being seriously damaged by a fall while engaged on the survey at Kisgegas. This accident caused me much delay, and compelled me to abandon my intention of surveying the Kispyouks reserves this season.

The rough nature of the country, coupled with the dense growth of timber and underbrush in most places, prevented a larger amount of survey work being accomplished.

Leaving Hazelton on the 6th October I travelled to Essington by canoe, arriving on the 10th, and taking passage on the steamer "Danube" on the 14th, arrived in Victoria on the 17th, where I paid off the men and stored the Government property in my charge.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed, the mileage run, and the acreage, which will, I trust, prove satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

E. M. SKINNER.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1898.

Date.	Tribe.	Reserve.	Miles.	Chains.	Acres.
June.....	Kitsumkaylum.....	Kitsumkaylum No. 1.....	.....	599.46	1,042
"	"	Zimagord No. 3.....	.....	116.71	72
"	"	Fishery No. 2.....	11.23.10	186.93	130
July.....	Hazelton.....	Hazelton No. 1.....	19.38.26	1,558.26	2,605
August.....	"	Connection to No. 2.....	.....	124.05	.....
"	"	Tsitsk No. 3.....	.....	377.69	450
"	Kuldoe.....	Kuldoe.....	.....	345.94	455
"	Kisgegas.....	Kisgegas traverse.....	13.28.72	221.04	.....
September..	"	Kisgegas.....	.....	868.18	2,415
"	Hazelton.....	Aulaw No. 4.....	.....	243.02	129
"	"	Timber Reserve No. 2.....	17.10.75	259.55	360
October.....	"	Connection No. 2.....	.....	33.16	.....
"	"	" to No. 3.....	1.11.53	58.37	.....
Total mileage.....			62.32.36		

E. M. SKINNER,

I. R. Surveyor.

Department of Indian Affairs.

**REPORTS OF PRINCIPALS
OF
INDUSTRIAL AND BOARDING SCHOOLS.**

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ST. JOSEPH'S INDIAN HOME,

FORT WILLIAM MISSION, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—We have the honour to submit our annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The St. Joseph's Home is situated on the Kaministiquia River, on the Fort William Indian Reserve. There is one acre of land in connection with it.

Buildings.—The home is a frame building 70 x 45 feet, two stories and basement, with a stone foundation. The basement comprises: two play-rooms, two furnace-rooms, laundry, kitchen and refectories for sisters and pupils; on the first floor are boys' dormitory, infirmary, lavatory, music hall and chapel; on the second floor: girls' dormitory, infirmary, lavatory, sewing-room and the sisters' apartments. The school is an old frame building 44 by 20 feet. Last fall the department had the school painted on the outside, also cleaned and painted inside, which adds very much to its appearance.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance during the year has been twenty-two, of these sixteen were girls and six were boys. The average attendance for the year has been twenty. We sent one boy to the Wikwemikong industrial school last September.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department in its programme of studies.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught housework, sewing, mending, knitting, cooking, bread-baking, and washing.

The boys do the gardening, all their own chores and go messages (with the approval of the department). When old enough to learn a trade they are sent to Wikwemikong Industrial School.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order. Punishments are rarely resorted to, the conduct of the pupils being generally good.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has in general been excellent. With the exception of one little girl who died of consumption, contracted before entering the home, there have been no serious cases of illness. The sanitary condition of the house is very good.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—By means of a force pump the house is supplied with water from the river. For fire protection we have four Star glass-lined fire extinguishers and two fireman's axes.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces in which wood is burned.

Recreation.—As to recreation of pupils, this is provided for in the play-grounds, where the boys indulge in ball and other games while the girls have games and amusements of their own in their play-grounds and in their recreation room.

We have, &c.,

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,

BRANTFORD, 4th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a report on the Mohawk Institution for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

This institution was established by "The Corporation for Propagating the Gospel in New England," briefly "The New England Company," in the year 1831.

Location.—It is situated a mile and a quarter from the centre of the city of Brantford, most of the farm lying within the city boundary.

Lands occupied by the school comprise 416 acres, of which two hundred (the Mohawk Glebe) are rented.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick having a basement, first and second floors, with a third floor in part arranged in case of need as a hospital for contagious diseases.

The basement comprises girls' play-room, boot-room, clothes-room and lavatories, kitchen and dining-rooms for officers and pupils.

The first floor: two school rooms, sewing room, officers' quarters, visiting room and offices.

The second floor: dormitories, and sick rooms in both boys' and girls' departments. The west wing of the building forms the Superintendent's residence.

The laundry, a detached two-story brick building is fully equipped and has shower baths for the girls.

A detached play-house for the boys. The basement, of brick, contains clothes and dressing-room and a lavatory with shower baths; the upper story, frame, contains reading, play-rooms and band-room.

All floors are of hardwood, oiled, excepting the play-rooms which have cement floors.

The farm buildings are extensive, having accommodation for sixty cattle and twenty horses, and there are two greenhouses.

Accommodation is provided for one hundred and twenty-five pupils (fifty-five boys and seventy girls).

Attendance.—On the 30th June there were fifty-six boys and seventy-one girls, classified as follows:

Standard I	8 pupils.
" II	10 "
" III	24 "
" IV	20 "
" V	39 "
" VI and advanced	26 "

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The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty-one.

Class-room Work.—Covers the full course of the public schools of Ontario, the public school leaving examination being the "pass" standard of the school. The work during the past year has been thoroughly satisfactory.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. in summer; and in winter from 8.45 to 12 a.m., and 1.30 to 4 p.m., and from 7 to 8 p.m.



PUPILS OF BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Department of Indian Affairs.

All pupils in Standards V and VI have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions, A. and B.; 1st week A. division attends school in the morning, B. division in the afternoon; 2nd week the order is reversed.

Standard I is in school full time throughout the year and Standard II during the winter months.

One boy obtained a "Commercial" certificate end of second year's course in the Collegiate Institute; he continues his studies at Deseronto. One girl and one boy passed the "entrance" examination.

Farm and Garden.—The farming operations were very successful, showing the balance of \$1,258.85 after defraying the cost of two silos \$300, an addition to the greenhouse \$57.20, a large amount of repairs to buildings and implements and the writing of ten per cent off tools and implements in stock. The cash received from sales was \$2,293.82, and the supplies to the institution \$2,618.47. The value of the stock on hand increased \$217.

Industries Taught.—Industrial work is carried on by the division out of school, *all* pupils being employed from 7 to 8 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

The girls are trained in domestic work, including sewing, knitting, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Farming and gardening form the principal occupation of the boys, including the management of hot-houses, and a dairy of forty cows.

A few boys are also instructed in carpentry, painting, &c., and under direction of the trade master erect and repair all buildings connected with the institution, the mission stations and schools (nine) on the reserve.

Other boys may be apprenticed to any trade they wish in the city shops.

Nineteen of the boys receive instruction from the bandmaster and form a brass band.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at the Mohawk church at 11 a.m. on Sundays.

Religious instruction is given daily in the schools, and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized as a company of cadets, divided into four sections under senior boys who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The year has been marked by a very serious outbreak of typhoid fever in August and continuing for several months, the last case commencing 31st December.

There were nineteen cases in all, two of which proved fatal. There was also one death from acute tuberculosis. In the preceding twenty-five years there were but five deaths, none of which were from fever. At the present time the health of the pupils is excellent.

No cause could be assigned for the fever, but a complete system of sewers and drains connecting with the main sewer of the city of Brantford has been put in and water-closets have taken the place of dry earth in the girls' department.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied by a wind-mill from a well, and by recent tests has proved to be of excellent quality. To keep up the supply of water rendered necessary by the introduction of water-closets a horse-power has been attached to the wind-mill for use when there is no wind.

Fire Protection.—The buildings are lighted by electricity. Every dormitory is furnished with two or more fire escapes, and for further protection we have one "fire-king," twelve "ever-ready fire-extinguishers," fire grenades in all principal buildings, axes and buckets filled with water in specified places.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout with coal furnaces, furnishing a constant supply of warm fresh air, the foul air being removed by heated flues drawing it off the floors.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are one hour at noon, two hours in the evening in summer, and one hour in the winter, and for school-divisions throughout the year from 4 to 5 p.m.; also one half-holiday each week.

There is no school from the 16th July to 21st August, during this time the master and governess take their vacation, each pupil has half a day holiday, the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their play-ground with swings and horizontal bars, they also have a field where they play cricket, baseball and football. The girls are provided with swings, croquet, balls, skipping ropes, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library, the boys have the daily newspapers sent to their reading-room.

I have, &c.,

R. ASHTON,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SIX NATION INDIAN RESERVE SCHOOL BOARD.

REPORT on the schools of the School Board, Six Nation Indian Reserve, for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

This board was established in 1878. The present members are :—

E. D. Cameron. Esq., Indian Superintendent, chairman.

Rev. R. Ashton, Superintendent of Mohawk Institute, hon. secretary.

Rev. J. L. Strong, Missionary.

W. Wilkinson, Esq., M.A., Principal of Public Schools, Brantford.

Joab Martin,

J. S. Johnson, } Chiefs of the Six Nations.

Wm. Smith, }

The nine schools are inspected twice a month by the Rev. I. Bearfoot, the board's superintendent. The teachers are all Indians who have been specially trained at the Mohawk institution ; one holds a public school certificate, and most of the others have attended a high school for terms varying from one to three years.

Attendance.—The table appended shows an increase of thirteen names on the roll, and of 24.6 in average attendance, and of 4 in the rate per cent of average attendance, making the latter 41.4.

There were two hundred and nineteen school days. Six pupils made full attendance, twenty-six attended two hundred days and over ; seventy four one hundred and fifty and over ; two hundred and two, less than fifty days.

Nearly twenty-five per cent of children of school age never enter a school.

The teachers make constant inquiries after absentees, and the board offers to the children money prizes, highest attendance, \$2 ; next, \$1.50 ; two hundred days, \$1 ; one hundred and seventy-five days, 75 cents ; one hundred and fifty days, 50 cents.

During the year a brick school-house was erected and opened in section No. 9, at a cost of \$750, exclusive of which the expenditure was \$14.37 per pupil on the average attendance.

Department of Indian Affairs.

REPORT for the year ended 30th June, 1898, Comparative Condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon Register No.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.
1	Mr. E. Bearfoot.....	44	19·6	44·5	21	V 1 IV 3 III 1 II 3 I 13
2	Miss L. Davis.....	58	26·9	46·3	22	III 3 II 5 I 14
3	Mrs. W. Smith.....	51	17·3	33·9	23	IV 3 III 3 II 4 I 13
5	Mrs. M. J. Scott.....	44	20·9	47·5	18	V 2 IV 2 III 3 II 1 I 10
6	Mrs. W. Curley.....	31	10·7	34·5	8	III 2 II 3 I 3
7	Miss N. Latham.....	84	35·1	41·8	43	V 1 IV 1 III 7 II 14 I 20
9	Mr. J. Lickers.....	60	35·4	59·0	35	V 4 IV 6 III 9 II 10 I 6
10	Miss S. Davis.....	62	20·3	32·7	25	VI 1 V 3 IV 3 III 2 II 5 I 11
11	Mr. P. Adams.....	65	20·4	31·4	17	IV 1 III 4 II 6 I 6
	Totals.....	499	206·6	41·4	212	212
Total number in each Standard.....						VI 1 V 11 IV 19 III 34 II 51 I 96

BALANCE SHEET, Year ended 30th June, 1898.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.		Total.	
	8	cts.	8	cts.
To Balance brought forward.....				782 85
Department of Indian Affairs.....	2,950	00		
Sale of School Building No. 9.....	50	00		
Methodist Conference.....	250	00		
			3,250	00
EXPENDITURE.				
				4,032 85
By Salaries.....	2,566	17		
Building and grounds.....	796	66		
Fuel.....	122	75		
School requisites.....	53	36		
Printing and office expenses.....	18	78		
Prizes.....	68	75		
Sundries.....	15	30		
School fees.....	13	45		
Insurance.....	47	88		
Bank interest.....	7	49		
				3,710 59
Balance in bank.....				322 26
				4,032 85

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,
MUNCEY, 25th August, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reporting on the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ending 30th June, 1898, I want to say that the magnificent new institution, with all its modern appliances, is greatly admired by visitors from many lands. This, together with the extensive improvements now being carried forward on the outbuildings, to bring them up to the level of the new, has drawn out much commendation from the surrounding public. The high state of cultivation and the wonderful yield of the industrial farm, together with the select quality as well as quantity of live stock, has been greatly admired and is an illustration of the possibilities of the farm.

Farm.—With the best of machinery, down to the latest, the corn harvester; with silos, cold storage, milk separators and steam cooked food for stock, farming is fast becoming little more than a recreation. The comparative ease and brevity with which our boys become familiar with all classes of farming machinery and the care of live stock is highly commendable. It is safe to say that scores of the boys, who have been trained on the farm, and the girls, who have been trained in general house work, laundry and repairing, have and are now filling good positions as a consequence.

Shops.—In regard to the work of the shoe and carpenter shops I cannot speak so hopefully. The introduction of machinery in the manufacture of all styles of boots and

Department of Indian Affairs.

shoes has left but little for the ordinary shoemaker but repairing, and that at greatly reduced prices. The wisdom of learning the trade in the old manner is, to say the most, very doubtful and the trade itself a very unpromising business.

School.—Under our system of careful classification we have all the advantages of a graded school so that two second-class professional teachers have handled an average of over one hundred pupils successfully. Our school days, text books, promotion papers, examinations for entrance to high school and public school leaving, are all the same as the public schools of Ontario, and we are subject to the county school inspection. Our long list of successful competition for the high school entrance examination was increased this year by two who made high marks.

Inspection.—The boys' department, including play-room, lavatory, assembly-room, dormitories and clothing-rooms, is all under daily inspection by the male teacher, while the corresponding inspection of the girls' department is a part of the daily charge of the matron.

Accommodation.—Our Government number of pupils is one hundred, and our average for the year has been slightly in excess of that number. When the two attic dormitories are completed and the kindergarten school department provided for we can accommodate fifteen more girls and a like number more boys. When the present improvements are completed on the outside buildings this summer we hope to undertake the work of reconstructing the old building, so as to furnish kindergarten school accommodation, music hall and hospital, &c., with home for male cook and watchman.

Girls enrolled, fifteen; girls withdrawn, twelve. Boys enrolled, fifteen; boys withdrawn, eighteen.

Our pupils represent eighteen reserves, so that, while we may know their whereabouts for a few months, it is difficult to trace them afterwards.

Religious Training.—The regular family worship and Sabbath school services are rendered more attractive by the alternate reading of the Scriptures, judicious questions, illustrations with the use of the maps, blackboards, charts and plenty of music. We are blessed with a missionary and church on two sides of the institution at less than a mile, to which the pupils go once a Sabbath accompanied by an officer. The church that furnishes the best music and brightest services, with plenty of illustrations, is the drawing card.

Heating and Fire Protection.—The building is heated with hot water, and is provided with a complete system of hose and chemicals on each flat as a protection against fire.

I have, &c.,

W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SHINGWAUK HOUSE,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 6th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Shingwauk Industrial School for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Shingwauk Industrial School is situated on the banks of the St. Mary's River, one and a-half miles east of the town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario.

Land.—The area of land in connection therewith is ninety acres, which is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of : Shingwauk Home, main block 74 x 37 ft., three stories ; north wing, 21 x 27 ft., three stories ; west wing, 32 x 30 ft., two stories ; bake-kitchen, 24 x 16 ft., one story ; south-east corner wing (principal's residence), 38 ft. 6 in. x 48 ft. 6 in., two stories ; visitors' entrance hall on southwest corner, 17 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 2 in., one story ; drill hall and school, 30 x 60 ft., two stories ; chapel, nave and chancel, 57 ft. x 30 ft. ; vestry, 7 x 11 ft. ; porch at west end, 10 x 14 ft. ; industrial building, 30 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft. 6 in., two stories, and 20 ft. 6 in. x 36 ft., one story ; factory, 24 ft. x 40, two stories, 14 x 24 ft., one story ; hospital, 20 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft., two stories ; hospital kitchen, 12 x 12 ft., one story ; cottage, 29 ft. 6 in. x 20 ft., one story ; cottage wood-shed, 12 x 10 ft., one story ; band-stand, 7 ft. 6 in., diameter inside ; dairy, 27 ft. 6 in. x 21 ft. ; stables and loft, 31 ft. 6 in. x 43 ft. 6 in. ; cart shed, 16 x 40 ft. ; wood shed, 24 x 16 ft. ; farm cottage, 31 x 18 ft. 6 in., one story ; barn and cow stabling, 35 x 50 ft. ; carpenter's cottage, 24 x 16 ft., two stories ; 24 x 14 ft., one story ; closets, 16 x 16 ft.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is sleeping accommodation for sixty-five boys ; in other respects, school-rooms, dining hall, &c., ninety pupils could easily be accommodated.

Attendance.—The total attendance at the school during the year was seventy-three, fifteen boys were admitted, and five were discharged. The average daily attendance was sixty-four.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into senior and junior schools, under the tuition of two male teachers in separate buildings.

The majority of our pupils during the past year were in the former. The subjects taught are : Scripture, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, reading, spelling, writing and drawing. The hours of attendance are from 8.30 to 12 and 1.30 to 5 p.m. with fifteen minutes for recess in the middle of each session. There is also an hour of study from 7 to 8 p.m., Wednesdays and Saturdays excepted. Satisfactory progress was made in both schools.

The standing of pupils at present in attendance is as follows :—

10	boys in Standard I.	reading Book I., Part I.		
24	"	I.	"	I. " II.
14	"	II.		
12	"	III.		
8	"	IV.		

Industries Taught.—The following industries have been in operation during the past year : Carpentering, farming, shoe-making, tailoring, and for a time, weaving.

Our carpenter boys under the supervision of a competent foreman, have been steadily occupied in repairs and renovations to the various buildings comprising the Shingwauk Home, and deserve great credit for the effective manner in which their work has been carried out. Every branch of carpentry work is taught, from the dressing of a board to the building of a house. Our shop is well supplied with all necessary tools, a steam plant for sawing, planing-mills, &c.

The farm is worked by a number of boys with a practical farmer in charge. About forty acres are under cultivation, twenty of which consists of hay land. The soil is light and is only worked to advantage when, like last year, the season is a particularly good one. Sufficient roots and vegetables for our requirements and fodder for the use of the cattle were raised. In winter, besides the care of stock, the farmer and his boys are engaged in teaming, chopping, and sawing of wood for the institution. Our funds not permitting the employment of a professional shoemaker, the shoe-shop has been in charge of two of our senior boys. All the patching and repairing of boots and shoes and shoe-packs for the school has been done in this department, with the exception of about \$9 paid out for work done during part of vacation. With the exception of new uniforms (contracted for), all the sewing of the institution, patching and mending has

Department of Indian Affairs.

been done in our tailor shop, as well as the making up of new material into coats, trousers and vests for everyday wear.

Moral and Religious Training.—The religious training is that of the Church of England. Two services are conducted each Sunday in the Shingwauk chapel, except when the pupils attend St. Luke's pro-cathedral in town, which has been frequently the case during the year. Morning and evening prayers are held in the school-room every day, and Sunday-school on Sunday afternoons. The pupils are well-behaved and reverent during the services. Nine boys were confirmed in May. The conduct of the pupils generally has been very good. Methods of punishment adopted are fines, impositions and keeping in to work on half-holidays. Corporal punishment is administered in cases of gross disobedience only, and as a last resource.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of one boy who was laid up seven weeks in an hospital suffering from pelvic scrofula, the health of the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory. The sanitary conditions of the school is good. Drains are kept clean and regularly flushed. Lime and other disinfectants are used. All large refuse is placed in a barrel and carted to the farm daily.

Water Supply.—An excellent supply of water is obtained from the river, and is pumped by steam power through iron pipes into large tanks placed on the roof of the main building and laundry.

Fire Protection.—Hydrants are situated at convenient distances outside of the main building and on each flat of the interior, to which fifty feet of hose with nozzle kept ready for use in case of fire can be readily attached. The home is also supplied with four chemical fire-engines and fireman's axes.

Heating.—The main building is heated throughout by a hot water system. The system is satisfactory. Wood stoves are used for heating the factory, boot shop, senior school room, laundry, hospital and other detached buildings.

Recreation of Pupils.—Outdoor games are encouraged and freely indulged in by the pupils.

In summer the chief recreations are football and baseball. Indoor games are provided in the winter, but skating on the St. Mary's River is the principal attraction.

I have, &c.,

GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WIKWEMIKONG, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this institution for the past year.

Location.—This industrial school is located on the unceded part of Manitoulin Island, ten miles north of Manitowaning Agency, in the Wikwemikong village, on the hillside which forms the west shore of Smith Bay. The school is operated in connection with the mission, and the Indians some years ago granted us the use of about two hundred acres of land for the support of both institutions together.

Buildings.—The boys and girls are educated in two different institutions, about two hundred yards apart, which are managed by two separate staffs of men and women

respectively, under the common superintendence of the principal. The boys' school is a two-story frame building 50 x 100 feet; it contains on the first floor two class-rooms each 24 x 40 feet, one of which is allotted to the day scholars, and a play-room 48 x 40 feet, with a hall between. On the upper floor is the dormitory with a floor area of 3,250 square feet; the infirmary, the dining room and the wardrobe. The staff have their lodgings in the mission building, in which are also the kitchen, the chapel, the library, &c. The girls' school is also a frame building 108 x 50 feet; on the first floor is a class room 40 x 20 feet for the day scholars, the dining room for the girls and another one for the staff; the kitchen and two parlours. On the second floor is another class-room 40 x 20 feet; the chapel; a sewing-room and rooms for the staff. On the third floor are the dormitories and wardrobes. A new wash-house has been finished during the year, a two-story frame building 40 x 50 feet. Towards the shore stand the blacksmith, tinsmith, and paint shops combined. Close to the shore is the carpenter shop in connection with the saw-mill, and wood-working machinery for planing, matching, turning, making mouldings, doors and sashes, &c. The shoemaker shop and the bakery are in the old mission building. There are, besides, in connection with the farm three barns with spacious stables in the basement of each, piggeries, henneries, a silo, and sheds for agricultural implements and carriages.

The grounds adjacent to the schools and for the immediate use of the pupils are rather limited, and cannot be easily enlarged on account of the hilly nature of the land and the neighbours that surround the school property; but the pupils have the use of a large football ground for their sports, at a distance of half a mile, besides an unlimited tract of wooded land for their promenades.

Accommodation.—No more than sixty boys can be accommodated in the school proper, but, using vacant rooms in the mission buildings, we could accommodate comfortably ninety boys altogether. There is accommodation for about sixty girls.

Attendance.—We have had present in the course of the year sixty boys and fifty girls, making a total of 110 pupils. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for ninety pupils only, the balance of twenty pupils are provided for at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is governed by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9 to 11.30 a.m., and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., with a short recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study at 7 p.m. for religious instruction and private work such as reading, letter writing, &c. The boys of the 5th Standard were present in class only 2½ hours, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. All the girls attend class the full time, except such as are detained by turn to help in the general housework. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections and are under the tuition of four different teachers. The lower grades are taught in the same room with the day scholars. The annual entertainment at Christmas and the public examination held at the close of the year were well appreciated.

Farm and Garden.—About a hundred acres of the land at our disposal are tilled and the rest is used as a pasture. The farm is managed with a view of supplying the mission and school with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. The quality of the land is fairly good, but very stony. The farm is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys with the help of Indian workmen. About two acres are laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden.

Industries Taught.—Boys in the 5th Standard are trained to different industries from 7 to 9 a.m., and from 4.30 to 6 p.m. We had this year five carpenters, two shoemakers and sixteen farmers. Our trade instructor for tinsmithing and blacksmithing died last fall and was not replaced, chiefly because experience proved that our young men, owing to particular circumstances of the village, drew very little benefit from those trades.

Besides this special training given to a limited number of boys, all the other pupils are employed three hours daily, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labour, such as sweeping, scrubbing, washing, sawing and splitting wood, dairying,

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gardening, stock-feeding, helping in the kitchen, in the mill, on the farm; &c. They like these various occupations and become quite industrious.

The laundry work has been done at the girls' school, and so far under very trying circumstances, there being no sufficient supply of soft water and no other appliances but the tub and washboard. We are now erecting a wind-mill and a tank that will supply the water necessary to the whole institution. A grant of \$2,125 has been made by the Department of Indian Affairs for this object. A boiler for steam heating and drying is already in use to the great satisfaction of the ladies in charge of the girls' department.

Morals and Religion.—The pupils are instructed very carefully in morals and religion by the missionaries themselves, and I am pleased to say that the general conduct has been good, and but few punishments had to be administered last year. The discipline is enforced almost exclusively by means of religious exhortation, prizes and distinctions of honour. However, the scattering of the boys all over the premises for their daily work and industrial training, has a tendency towards weakening their spirit of obedience and relaxing the discipline. They attend all the religious services held in the parish church and receive twice a week special religious and moral instruction.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been generally good until early in the spring, when we had several cases of influenza. All recovered with the exception of one boy, who is yet very sick.

The sanitary condition of both schools is good, owing to their healthy location and their general arrangement. There are infirmaries provided for those who may be unwell at times. No refuse matter is allowed to decay around the premises. A new system of ventilation has been placed in the boys' school, which works fairly satisfactorily.

Water Supply.—A new system of water supply is now in course of erection, with wind-mill and tank, as already said.

Fire Protection.—The principal protection against fire will be the new wind-mill and tank for water supply. Besides we have ten Star fire extinguishers, five firemen's axes and buckets full of sand against lamp explosions, all of which are distributed in the various rooms of the school. There are also barrels full of water and buckets on the upper floors.

Heating.—Both schools are heated with box stoves and kept quite comfortable.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoon, are given exclusively to recreation. On the Saturday of each month all pupils who have deserved it by their good conduct are allowed to spend the day at home or with relatives or friends. Both schools have good playgrounds, although small, furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances. The boys' favourite game is football; they also take much interest in gymnastic exercises. The girls love the swing better and other quieter amusements. They have also play-halls for rainy weather, winter and evening recreations.

General Remarks.—The pupils progressed this year very much in general good manners. They are docile and pleased with their stay at school.

English alone is allowed in the school, and most of the older pupils speak it quite fluently.

The institution is becoming more and more popular among the Indians and many are very anxious to place their children here, and they bear very impatiently the delay of two or three years imposed upon them, for the want of room, or rather for want of means to support a larger number of pupils.

I have, &c.,

G. A. ARTUS, S.J.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

BRANDON, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The Brandon industrial school is situated about two and seven-eighths miles north-west of the city whose name it bears. It is two-thirds of the way up the hill which must have formed the bank of the Assiniboine River in earlier days. The farm, in the midst of which the school has been built, has three hundred and twenty acres of land, about two hundred of which are available for purposes of cultivation. The remainder, which is unbroken, is made up of barren hill-sides, spring creeks and lakelets. Nearly two hundred acres are under tillage this year, and present appearances indicate an excellent return.

Buildings.—The buildings at present erected and in use are as follows :—

Principal's residence, 32 x 28 feet, ten rooms.

Assistant principal's residence, 22 x 28 feet, five rooms.

Farmer's residence, 18 x 30 feet, six rooms.

Carpenter's shop, 20 x 30 feet, with store-room overhead.

Ice-house, 14 x 20 feet, capable of holding fifty tons of ice.

Root-house, 60 x 30 feet, " eight hundred bushels of roots.

Laundry, 30 x 33 feet.

Bake-house, 23 x 16 feet.

School-room, 30 x 33 feet.

Barn and stable, 80 x 36 feet.

Main building, 93 x 93 feet.

In this last mentioned which is the Institute proper, there is accommodation for nine members of staff, and also for one hundred and twenty-five children. This is a large, convenient and substantial edifice, ninety-three feet front, ninety-three feet in depth, and thirty feet in width, has an excellent stone basement surmounted by two stories of brick veneer, and one story covered by mansard roof.

Within are two class-rooms, two dormitories, two play-rooms, one dining-room, one kitchen, one buttery, one pantry, two wash-rooms, two bath-rooms, one store-room, two closet-rooms, two cold air rooms, three furnace-rooms, one wood-room, one coal-room, and nine rooms for the accommodation of the members of the staff.

During the past year a laundry-room and an extra school-room have been added. The whole building as at present constituted is valued at \$31,000.

Accommodation—There is accommodation here for nine single members of the staff, allowing one large, airy room for each person. There is sufficient dormitory room for fifty girls on the second floor, and the third floor will allow us to place seventy-five beds for boys. The two school-rooms have accommodation for one hundred pupils. Supposing that thirty-five would be on duty at any one time, it is considered that the school has sufficient room for one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The total attendance at the school during the year has been eighty-three. Of these forty-two are boys from nine to eighteen years of age. Forty-one of our number are girls, at ages ranging from seven to eighteen years. The average attendance at the school for the year has been 74.5.

Class-room Work.—Class work is the same both morning and afternoon, and consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, drilling and calisthenics. Very few of the children can attend school through the whole of the day, owing to the duties claiming their attention here and there about the farm.

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Grade of Pupils.—Standard I, 21 ; Standard II, 22 ; Standard III, 35 ; Standard IV, 5.

Besides the class work immediately connected with the school, there are regular lessons given each day in sewing, cooking, baking, laundry work, dining-room work and general housekeeping. There are also classes under the direction of the farmer and the carpenter, and the assistant matron.

The hours observed in the school proper are from 9 to 12, and from 1.30 to 4.

Work hours for pupils are from 8 to 12, and from 1 to 5. No child is required to work more than half a day, unless under the most pressing circumstances and at rare intervals, and they are then consulted and asked if they will work during the extra hours.

Farm and Garden.—The farm consists of three hundred and twenty acres, which are disposed of in the following proportions :—

	Acres.
Uncultivated land	100
Pasture land	60
Unreclaimable land	48
Fallow land	27
Sown in wheat	25
Sown with vegetables	10
“ oats	25
“ millet or grass	25
The crops reaped last year are as follows :—	
Bushels of wheat	250
“ oats	300
“ potatoes	500
“ turnips	300
“ mangels	400
“ beets	40
Tons of hay	15

It is our purpose to devote increasing attention to the growth of garden produce, inasmuch as the boys may never become extensive grain growers, but all of them may grow roots with a minimum of labour and a maximum of profit.

Industrial Work.—The exercises under this heading are conducted within somewhat narrow lines. The boys' duties consist of labour in the fields, construction of fences, care of stock, care of horses, the duties of the carpenter's shop, mending clothes and the baking of bread.

The duties of the girls consist of sewing, cooking, dairy work, dining-room work, and general housekeeping.

It is pleasant to be able to refer to the pupils as being obedient and willing to work. They have also evinced no ordinary degree of ability along industrial lines.

Moral and Religious Training.—The following is a list of the services held for the moral benefit of the pupils of our school :—

1. Prayers after breakfast in the school-room.
2. School is opened every day with prayer.
3. The singing of hymns is frequently interspersed with the duties of the day.
4. Public prayers held every evening at 8 o'clock.
5. Private prayers are frequently held in the dormitory and with the sick children in the hospital room.

On Sabbath morning those of the pupils who so desire are permitted to attend the church in the city. In the afternoon of the Lord's Day we have a Sabbath school service for the benefit of all.

At the close of the Sabbath we have a service of song and prayer and exhortation attended by all the pupils.

With rare exceptions the conduct of our pupils has been very good indeed. They manifest a good deal of carelessness, but there is nothing in the conduct of those who

are now with us that can be called malicious. At times they are cunning, and sometimes forgetful, but speaking generally they are submissive and faithful. Severe punishment has seldom been administered. We have kept within the lines of our written instructions in all matters pertaining to corporal punishment. Conversations have been held with the erring ones, in which the right and the wrong have been clearly defined. Those who have done wrong have been put upon their honour and have been taught to make apology to those whom they have injured. In this way efforts have been made to build up an intelligent and conscientious moral nature.

Health of the Pupils.—The average health of the pupils during the year has been very good, and through the mercy of a kind Providence no child has died. There have been serious cases of sickness, three cases of scarlet fever have developed from time to time. There has been one case of inflammation of the lungs. Hemorrhages, more or less serious, have occurred. There has been an epidemic of chicken-pox. There is at present but one person sick and it is feared that her case may be serious enough to warrant her return to the reserve. Everything is being done to mitigate suffering; but consumption seems once more to be doing its deadly work, with the usual symptoms of physical distress and mental unrest.

A number have been taken to their homes during the year, and pleasing contrasts in manners and general appearance has helped our zeal and awakened feelings of respect for our work in the minds of observers.

Sanitary Conditions.—Under this head reference may be made to the excellent facilities afforded for ventilation, drainage and the removal of waste matter. All our windows can be lifted from the bottom and pulled down from the top, thus admitting free and ample circulation of air. In the winter when the storm sash is on, the Smead-Dowd system draws off the cold air from the floor and supplies an abundant supply of fresh air which has first been heated by the large furnaces. Direct vents opened into the foul air flue have much improved the general condition of things in this respect.

All waste water is conveyed into the main sewer underneath the basement floor and thence to a cesspool one thousand one hundred feet south-west of the main building. A wind-mill keeps the catch basin empty and the drainage clear.

Hospital Accommodation.—We have also hospital accommodation for both boys and girls in the north-west corner of the building, where it is possible for us to isolate all serious cases when danger of infection or contagion is feared. Great care is exercised, where there is anything resembling scrofula, to keep the patients from the wash dishes and towels used by healthy pupils. Our school is remarkably free from this scourge because children showing signs of this disease have been systematically refused admission. Due regard is also had to both quality and quantity of food supplied so as not to occasion physical disturbance either by over-richness of articles of diet or by over-indulgence in the good things placed upon the table.

Our surgeon has been regularly in attendance when required, and both skill and diligence have frequently been called into exercise in the treatment of the several ailments which have befallen the pupils during the year.

Water Supply.—A well on the hillside has afforded us a never-failing supply of excellent water. A powerful air motor wind-mill, sixty feet above the ground level, pumps the water into two tanks having a capacity of one thousand gallons each. From these the water supply is distributed by means of lead pipes to all parts of the building. On every floor we have fifty feet of hose connected and nozzled, and behind these is all the pressure of the quantity contained in the tanks.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Two Babcock extinguishers, three Star extinguishers, and twelve Canadian extinguishers, charged and ready for action, are placed at strategic points throughout the building. Forty-eight hand-grenades are distributed wherever it is thought they might be most required. Thirty-six pails of water are placed in groups of four throughout the building. Hose attachments are found in the basement, in the kitchen and in the several halls of the building; and hose, ample in length and size, is hung at convenient points so as to be in readiness for emergencies. It is difficult to see how with all these appliances fire could attain very great headway.

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Heating.—The building is heated exclusively by hot air to most of the private rooms by furnaces manufactured by McClary of London, and by Stewart, Burrow & Milne, of Hamilton. The class-rooms, dormitories and halls are heated by two large Smea'l-Dowd furnaces. There has been no trouble whatever in heating the building sufficiently, only the amount of fuel, always very great, has increased considerably during the past winter. I attribute this to the fact that as the building grows older, cracks and openings increase, making it more necessary to run the furnaces at high pressure.

Recreation.—For the physical development of the pupils of our school there have been provided games and amusements of sufficient variety. Swings have been built on both boys' and girls' sides. A large double croquet set has been provided for the amusement of the girls. Football and lacrosse are among the special attractions afforded for the boys. The one game which seems to be popular with the boys is football; but the girls pay most attention to their swing. The boys are looking forward very anxiously to the time when they shall be able to organize a brass band. This is looked upon as the climax of prospective advantage.

General Remarks.—While recognizing with pleasure and gratitude the kind and ample support given to our work by the department during the past year, we desire to give expression to the earnest hope that we may be authorized to proceed with the erection of the building at the rear commenced during the past year. We are very much in need of extra room, especially in the upper story, and we earnestly hope that we may be directed to proceed in this direction at an early date.

I must not close my report without making due recognition of the valuable help afforded by the several members of the staff whose individual exertions have contributed no little towards the success attained during the year. Special mention might very properly be made of certain members of the staff, but suffice it to say that taking them as a whole we have very little to complain of and very much to commend.

Last season the great difficulty in our way seemed to be the unwillingness of the parents to send their children to the Brandon industrial school owing to its remoteness. This has been rather increased in the experience of the past year. It is claimed that boarding schools are to be erected on the principal reserves, around Lake Winnipeg, and the people are convinced that it would not be wise to send their children to distant points when there are good schools at their doors. Applications for admission are being made from beyond the treaty limits in advance of our power to accommodate. This change of front has, I believe, resulted mainly from the letters which the children themselves have written home, and some who have returned from the school to their homes have spoken so well of it that numbers are trying to have their names entered as prospective pupils.

Gratified at the effective work already done, and hopeful that future action may far outdo the efficiency of the past.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SEMMENS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ELKHORN, 27th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Buildings.—During the past year we have still occupied the buildings which were rented after the disastrous fire of 13th November, 1895, when the Boys' Home was the only building left standing. As, however, we hope in a very short time to take possession of the magnificent home which has been erected for us, I purpose now giving a description of the same.

The new home is situated about one-quarter of a mile from the town of Elkhorn and stands in about the centre of what was formerly known as the Gore, a level piece of excellent turf some forty-two acres in extent and bounded on one side by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. West of this land and immediately adjoining it lies our farm of 320 acres, which contains excellent pasturage and wheat land.

The main building fronting the town possesses a large back wing and a smaller front wing. It is a three-storied building with basement on stone foundation, having frame walls with brick veneer and a mansard roof covered with metallic shingles, deck of same being covered with galvanized iron. It possesses an octagon shaped bell-tower also covered with metallic shingles. Its dimensions are as follows :—

Main building 32 ft. x 113 ft., back wing 32 x 40, front wing 6 x 32, height from ground to top roof 46 ft., bell-tower 26 ft. x 6 ft. (average diameter).

The basement is floored with cement and contains two large rain water tanks of solid brick, plastered with cement, two store-rooms, a large boiler-room, two lavatories, a pantry and one large extra room 32 ft. square.

On the first floor are the two school-rooms, one at each end of the main building and each measuring 24 ft. x 32 ft.

In the back wing of the same floor is the dining-room, 32 ft. x 34 ft., while the remainder of the floor contains the kitchen, office, reception-room and two spare rooms.

The second and third floors contain each two large dormitories 32 ft. x 36 ft. and a large number of smaller rooms to be used as sick-rooms and for the accommodation of the staff, while the third floor also contains a large water tank lined with lead.

Particular attention has been paid to the matter of stairways and exits. There are two large main stairs running from basement to top floor, one back stair from basement to top floor, and one front stair from first floor to second floor.

There are no less than eight separate exits from the ground floor and three from the basement, while two wrought-iron fire-escapes run from top to bottom of the outside of the building. Not the least noticeable thing about the building is the finished appearance of the inside. Hardwood floors have been put in each of the three stories, while all the corridors, halls and large rooms have a wainscoting of beautifully grained fir. All the woodwork has had several coats of oil and varnish which considerably brightens the interior and makes a fine contrast to the plaster above.

One of the most pleasing features in connection with the building is the fact that a large amount of the carpenter work has been done by our own Indian boys. In all, nine boys have done steady work there, which has included work on the construction outside, the lathing of the whole building, the making of a large number of the frames' sashes and stairs and also a part of the finer work known as "finishing."

The foreman, Mr. Manson, speaks most highly of their work and states that they have given him complete satisfaction. The names of these boys are : J. J. Stevenson'

Department of Indian Affairs.

J. H. Thomas, H. Cook, A. Smith, J. Brass, A. Brass, J. Bunn, Joseph Thomas and A. W. Anderson. Mr. Manson also states that as workmen some of them are now worth two dollars a day.

Accommodation.—Our new home will accommodate one hundred children.

Attendance.—There are now eighty-two pupils on the roll, with a daily attendance of seventy. These numbers are below our previous average, but it was thought wiser to obtain new pupils when we enter our new building than to obtain them in numbers during the past year and thus to overcrowd the temporary buildings we now occupy.

Class-room Work.—In the school-room the system of shortened hours has been maintained, as the same room has to do duty as a dining-hall and the children naturally require some time to prepare the room for use as a class-room.

During the past year Victoria Sutherland, one of the senior pupils, has been acting as pupil-teacher and has made most excellent progress in her work with the junior standards. After the change of buildings is made she will take the position of assistant teacher and have charge of one of the two school-rooms which will then be used. In the senior standards there has been good, steady progress. Arithmetic, reading and composition are all good and a good deal of progress has been made in geography, history and other subjects.

Farm and Garden.—We have now about six acres planted in potatoes and other vegetables and a very fair crop is expected. All the junior boys help with this branch of the work as well as a few of the seniors. As we have not yet received the necessary implements and teams with which to work our wheat land, this has been let on the share-system to a neighbouring farmer. He with the help of some of the boys has put in about fifty acres of wheat, which promise a fairly good yield.

INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.

Boot-making.—Very good progress has been made by the pupils working in this shop, instruction being still received by them although the shop is no longer in connection with the institution.

Printing.—In this office which is in a like manner no longer under the control of the institution, steady work has been done by the pupils. Job-work is done of a most varied nature and the *Elkhorn Advocate*, a weekly local paper, is issued from this office. All the mechanical work, from the original type-setting to the proof-correcting, being done by the boys.

Carpentry.—Most excellent progress has been made by the pupils in this shop under the foremanship of J. Cook, an ex-pupil of the institution. As previously mentioned, a great deal of the work on the new buildings has been done by the boys, while in the shop itself cabinet-making, all branches of the wheelwright's art, and repairing of every description has been taught.

Harness-making.—Charles Macdonald, Angus Anderson and Francis Brass have been working steadily at this trade in the local harness store, and their employer speaks most highly of the progress made by them.

Girls, Industrial Training.—The girls receive instruction in knitting, sewing and dressmaking at the hands of a competent resident dressmaker. They perform all the necessary household work, and among other branches are thoroughly taught the cooking and laundry work. Many of the girls are becoming most competent in the work, and I consider the results obtained from them as reflecting great credit on the work done.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are held morning and evening in the school-room. On Sundays the children attend St. Mark's Church, the rector of which also holds a weekly Bible-class in the home. Sunday school is held in the institution for the junior pupils, the seniors attending the town school. A number of the pupils are regular communicants, while all of them take considerable interest in their religious training. The conduct of the children during the past year has been very good indeed. Punishments have been of rare occurrence and no serious offences have been committed.

Both girls and boys have their time fully taken up with either work or play, and thus the main incentive to wrong-doing is done away with.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the year we have been almost entirely free from any sickness of a serious nature and we hope under new conditions to maintain and if possible improve this satisfactory state of affairs.

It is impossible to speak definitely of the sanitary condition of the new buildings yet, but this will be noticed in our next year's report.

Water Supply.—The water supply at the new buildings is excellent, water being obtained at a depth of ten feet.

Fire Protection.—There is a well organized fire brigade in the institution, the boys receiving weekly drill. In the new buildings the McCrobie fire extinguishing apparatus has been placed. This consists of a large chemical in the basement with a hundred feet of hose on each floor. At a recent trial 198 lbs. of pressure was produced in 25 seconds and a stream of water thrown to a height of 85 ft., so that any part of the building can be played upon in a very short period of time after the discovery of fire.

Heating.—The heating will be done by a system of hot water pipes, but as they have not yet been placed in the building I cannot speak definitely of the working of the system.

Recreation.—Sports are encouraged in the home in every possible way. This year the football team has again succeeded in winning the district championship and has thus become the owner of the fine cup held by it last year. In the winter skating and hockey are favourite amusements of the boys. The girls have their own playground. Their chief games are croquet and others of a similar nature, while some slight variation is given them in the way of walks and picnics on the prairie.

The band has made most excellent progress during the past year, and in the early part of the summer successfully undertook several engagements to play at other towns where in every case the report of both the boys' playing and of their conduct while away from home was most satisfactory.

General Remarks.—During the past year there has been steady progress in the work done by the children, and we trust under the more favourable conditions which lie before us to materially increase this progress.

I have, &c.,

A. E. WILSON,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL,

WINNIPEGOSIS POST OFFICE, 1st July, 1898.

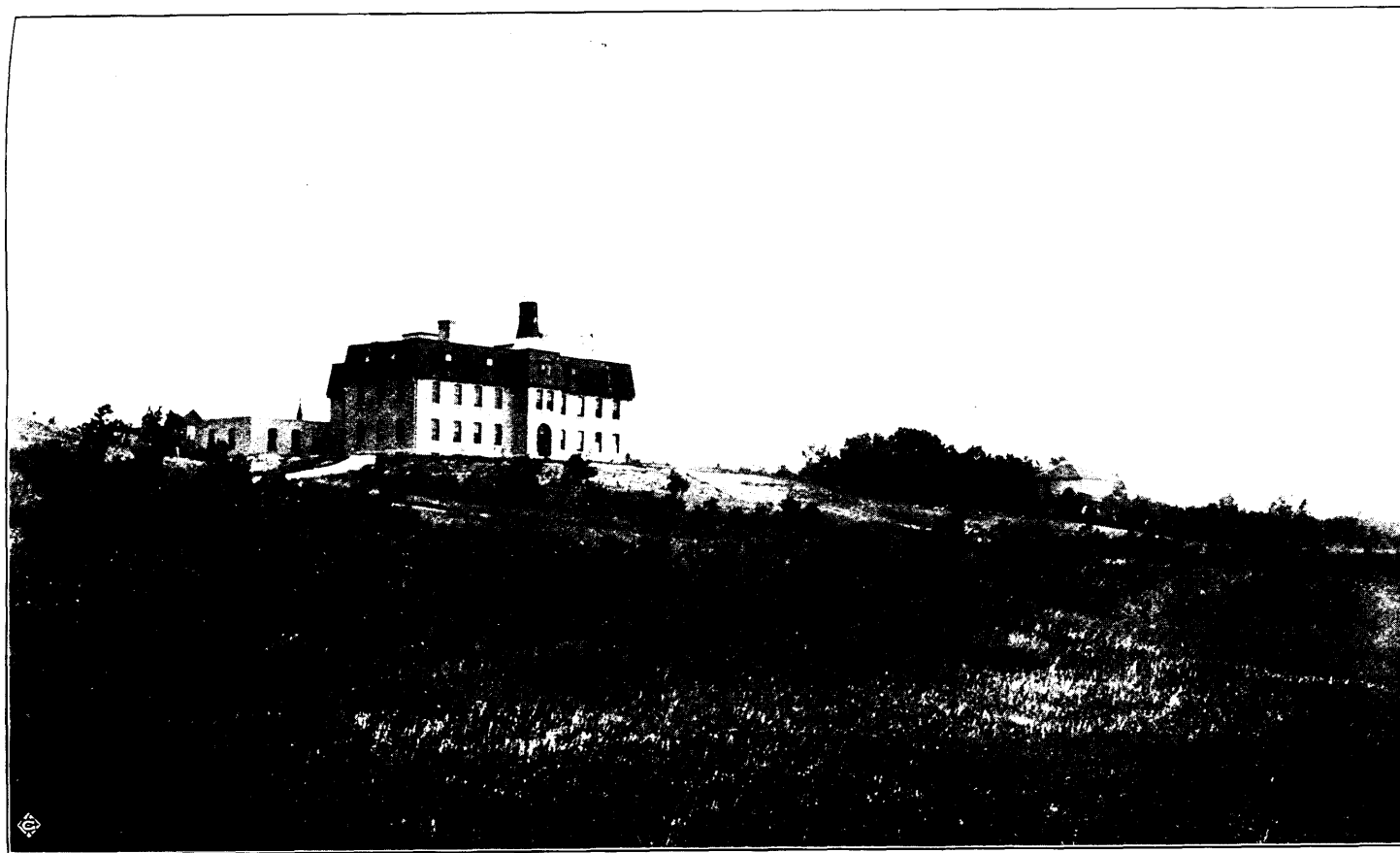
The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my report on the Pine Creek school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Pine Creek school is located at the mouth of the Pine Creek River on the shore of Lake Winnipegosis.

Land.—There are one hundred and sixty acres of land connected with the school which belong to the Roman Catholic mission.



BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE IN THE DISTANCE.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Buildings.—The class-room is 30 x 25 ft. the dormitory for the girls 32 x 15, the boys' dormitory 18 x 15, the kitchen 13 x 15, the recreation hall 18 x 20, the working room 20 x 18, the chapel 26 x 22.

Attendance.—With few exceptions the attendance is very good.

Class-room Work.—Most of the children work very well.

Farm and Garden.—Five acres of land are under cultivation. Potatoes and barley are our principal products. We have in our garden onions, pease, beets, carrots, rhubarb and lettuce.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening, haying, raising cattle and care of horses. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, washing, dairy work and care of poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day there is one hour for religious training.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—All the boarders have enjoyed good health during the whole year. There was no serious illness. A little cold now and then, fever and bile were the only things we had to contend with. The buildings are well aired, and the exercise is plentiful.

Water Supply.—The river and the lake supply the water.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by ordinary stoves.

Recreation.—The children have recreation after breakfast, at noon, at four o'clock and after supper.

I have, &c.,

A. CHAUMONT, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL,

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 9th November, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you herewith, the annual report of the Portage la Prairie boarding school up to the 30th June last.

Location of School.—The school is located at the extreme east end of the town.

Area of Land.—The land in connection with the school consists of twelve lots which surround the buildings.

Buildings.—The buildings comprise one dwelling-house with eleven rooms, woodshed, play-room and school-house adjoining.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the past year is thirty-two.

Class-room Work.—The classes range from Standard I to Standard V, and the progress made in class work during the year has been satisfactory.

Industries.—Gardening is taught, and the girls are trained in all branches of domestic work. A number of pupils are now out at service and are giving satisfaction.

Moral and Religion Training.—Careful attention is paid to the moral and religious welfare of the pupils.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition of the surroundings has been carefully attended to and the health of the pupils is good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is excellent and the fire protection good.

Heating.—The building is heated by a wood furnace.

Recreation.—Out-door exercise is insisted upon, and all recreation necessary for the health of the pupils is allowed.

I have, &c.,

ANNIE FRASER,
Principal, (per BESSIE WALKER).

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
RAT PORTAGE BOARDING SCHOOL,
RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Rat Portage boarding school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Opening of School.—This school was opened towards the end of the last fiscal year, in the month of May, 1897. The present commodious structure, however, was not ready for occupation till the fall of the same year, but the work of the school was carried on in buildings already existing on the property. The present is the first annual report in connection with the school.

Location.—This school is situated near the town of Rat Portage, on the shores of the far-famed Lake of the Woods. A narrow inlet separates the property from the town proper and secures privacy. For scenic effect a more beautiful location could not be desired. It was the purpose of the management to erect a structure worthy of its surroundings and of its destination, and, judging from popular comment, the object in view has been fairly well attained.

Land.—There are fifty-one acres of land in connection with the school, the property of the Catholic mission.

Buildings.—The new building is frame with brick veneer. It is composed of a main body 36 x 30 feet, three stories high and an extension 36 x 26 feet, two stories high, the whole resting on a stone foundation. The interior is plaster finish, except the ceilings which are of wood. Sufficient room has been provided in the basement for furnaces and cellar. A summer kitchen 16 x 14 has been added to the rear of the building during the present year.

A temporary store-house and shed was put up at the time the house was built.

Besides these new buildings there is a cottage 20 x 16 feet, two stories high and stone foundation, with kitchen and wood-shed attached; also a carpenter's shop 20 x 14 feet. These buildings were on the property when purchased by the mission. The cottage has been thoroughly renovated and will likely become the principal's quarters.

Accommodation.—There is suitable accommodation for forty children in the institution. The upper flats are dormitories for boys and girls respectively. The second flat of the main building comprises office, principal's room, infirmary, girls' sewing and recreation-room. On the first floor are found the parlour, chapel, class-room, children's dining-room, private dining-room, pantry and boys' recreation-hall.

Attendance.—The number of children on the roll for last quarter was twenty-nine, and the average attendance for the year was eighteen.

Class Work.—The class-room is finely equipped with desks of the latest design, and a wall blackboard extending around two sides of the room. The work of the class-room

Department of Indian Affairs.

extends over the three first standards. Boys and girls are taken to class alternately, and the hours being short little excuse is found for absence. The children like to go to class, and as a rule, are very attentive and diligent.

Farm and Garden.—A vegetable garden was put in this spring, which entailed much labour, as most of the land had to be cleared for the purpose.

Industries Taught.—The boys are exercised in all the occupations that go to the making and keeping of a country home. The principal aim is to instil into them habits of industry. Very gratifying progress is noticeable in this line. The girls, under the supervision of a competent matron, attend to all the duties of good housekeeping. They also do considerable hand and machine sewing, and a seamstress directs them in this department.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training of the children is the object of continued attention and vigilance. The spy system, though, is discounted as much as possible and individual conscience and character gradually built up. The children attend devotional exercises morning and evening in the chapel, and religious instruction is given them every evening in their own language. About half of the children admitted were heathens, and four of the best prepared have been admitted to baptism at their own request during the year.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Barring a few cases of a scrofulous nature, on account of which the discharge of one boy was called for, the health of the children has been excellent. The physique of the children has notably improved during the few months of their stay here.

The sanitary conditions of the school are, I believe, all that could be desired. The grounds are dry, the house is roomy, bright, clean and well ventilated.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied from the lake and is hauled to the house by horse and cart. It is not very good during the hot season.

Fire Protection.—No special provision has yet been made in the way of fire protection. There is easy access from the girls' dormitory on the third floor to the flat roof of the extension, and there are several ladders around the house.

Heating.—The building is heated by two hot air furnaces which give great satisfaction so far. In addition there is a stove in the boys' hall.

Recreation.—One hour is allowed for recreation at noon and the same in the evening. In summer an extra half hour is granted in the evening. Skating and coasting are the boys' principal amusements in winter. Bathing and boating are favourite pastimes during the summer season.

General Remarks.—Periodical visits from our genial inspector, Mr. J. A. Levêque, have had a tendency to stimulate the class work and encourage the efforts of the management. Our boys took part in the cantata "Esther" which was so successfully rendered in Rat Portage last winter, and acquitted themselves very creditably. The majority of our children have good voices, and they have already mastered several pieces of the ordinary school repertoire. The singing of hymns adds also to the interest of the religious exercises.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the sympathy and support the school has received from the people of Rat Portage irrespective of creed. Calls for special assistance have been always generously responded to, and the genuine sympathy extended the institution by a large number of citizens has been of immense comfort to the management.

I have, &c.,

C. CAHILL, O.M.I.,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

MIDDLECHURCH, 6th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1898, the eighth in the history of the school.

Location.—The school is situated on the banks of the Red River, about seven miles north of the city of Winnipeg, being river lot No. 18, in St. Paul's parish, twelve chains wide and about four miles long, containing about three hundred and sixty acres. The West Selkirk branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the property near the school and we have the convenience of a flag station and siding on our own lot.

Buildings.—The buildings are of white brick, resting on a stone basement, and having first, second and third floors.

The basement contains the lavatories, furnace-rooms and engine, and the balance of the space is used for storing coal and wood in winter.

On the first floor are the dining-rooms and kitchen, junior school-room and visitors' room.

On the second floor are the sewing-room, office, officers' quarters and girls' dormitories. Here also are bath-rooms and lavatories, clothing-room and store-room.

On the third floor are the boys' dormitories, with their clothing-rooms, tank-room and master's room.

At the back of the main building is a small frame building which serves temporarily for a laundry, and to the north of the main building stands a large frame building, 60 x 30 feet, with basement for furnace and coal, recreation-room for boys on first floor and senior school-room on the second floor.

About fifty yards further north there is a small frame building of one and a half stories, used as residence for the farm instructor, and printing office.

The carpenter shop and blacksmith shop are east of the main building about one hundred yards.

The farm buildings are in good repair and are capable of holding thirty head of cattle, six horses and twelve hogs, and we keep them filled to their utmost capacity.

The grounds in the front are nicely laid out in gardens and lawns and the trees and shrubbery well cared for.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good throughout the year; the school has been kept full with scarcely a break. I have been able to place a number of children in good situations. One boy working with a farmer has put \$40 in the bank, another boy has over \$60 saved, one is working as carpenter in Winnipeg at \$2 a day, another as a blacksmith in Winnipeg at \$1.50 a day, another gets \$6 a week in the department warehouse, Winnipeg, one was placed with a surveying party at \$1 a day and board, and several others are doing steady work. I am pleased to be able to state that with only one exception every boy placed during the year has proved sober and reliable.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-rooms has been excellent and the children have made great progress. For part of the year I had a male teacher in charge of the upper school, but I changed and put lady teachers in charge of both schools and it has been a great improvement. The pupils' papers at the annual examination in June would be creditable to any white school.

Farm and Garden.—Our farm yielded during the year over five hundred bushels of grain, eight hundred bushels of roots and over eighty tons of hay, besides small fruit and vegetables. We also had a couple of good beeves to kill and about fifteen hundred

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weight of pork. This spring we put in nearly eighty acres of crop, and if the yield is good we will have much more of everything than last year.

My aim is to make the farm supply all the flour and coarse feed needed and the beef and bacon for at least six months of the year, but this cannot be accomplished until nearly double the quantity of land has been brought under cultivation, which is of course a gradual process. We have broken up twenty acres more this year.

Industrial Work.—The industrial work is chiefly confined to farming and carpentry for the boys and to all branches of domestic work, sewing, knitting, laundry work, bread and butter-making for the girls.

Our school took the first prize and diploma at the Winnipeg Industrial Fair for its exhibit of industrial work, and also took ten firsts and as many seconds at the St. Paul's and Kildonan Fair. Our boys put up about fifteen hundred rods of new fencing this spring, and without boasting I can say that many of our girls cannot be excelled by any family in this part of the country for bread-making or butter-making. Whenever we have butter to sell it brings the highest price in the city.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given in the schools daily as part of the curriculum, and on Sunday from 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Morning and evening prayers are read daily in the school, and on Sundays we attend divine service at the parish church at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the school has been excellent throughout the year, with the exception of la grippe or influenza we have had practically no sickness, for though we had three consumptives that required a great deal of careful nursing, it was inherited disease of long standing.

The sanitary condition of the school is good as shown by the health bill.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from an artesian well which gives an abundant supply for all household purposes. It is forced by a small hot air engine to a tank in the top story and thence distributed throughout the building.

Fire Protection.—This consists of hose attachments in each flat connected with a large tank in the attic. Three Babcock extinguishers and six household extinguishers, besides hand-grenades placed conveniently in various parts of the building.

There are two fire-escapes providing means of exit in case the stairs were rendered useless.

Heating.—The main building is heated by Smead Dowd furnaces and one wing by a hot water furnace. These heat the building comfortably.

Recreation.—The boys play all games, cricket, football, baseball, quoits and many others, which they enjoy heartily, the girls have ball croquet, swings, see-saw and such games out of which they take a great deal of pleasure.

In conclusion I may say that I am well satisfied with the year's work, it has been one of marked progress, and I thank the department for its ever ready assistance.

I have, &c.,

JNO. H. FAIRLIE,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. BONIFACE, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In reporting the condition and prospects of the St. Boniface industrial school for the year ended 30th June, 1898, I am happy to say that this year has in many respects been the best in the history of the institution.

Location.—The school is beautifully situated on Meuron Avenue, one mile from the town of St. Boniface, whose name it bears, and two miles from the city of Winnipeg. Owing to its admirable situation, natural advantages are enjoyed, and every effort has been made with the force under command to lay out the grounds to best advantage, so that in the future neatness of appearance and utility may be properly united. Many trees have been planted, walks laid out and gravelled, and the appearance of the property is materially benefited by it.

Buildings.—The buildings wholly constructed, which are in a very good state of repair, are the following :

(1.) The institution proper is a capacious and suitable edifice of two stories, brick veneered and covered by a gable roof. The dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchen, one of the school-rooms, infirmary, office and private sleeping-rooms are well laid out and admirably adapted for the purpose which they serve.

(2.) The recreation-halls which were last year at a distance from the main building, have been successfully removed near it. They rest on good stone foundations and have been fitted out and repaired anew.

(3.) The barn building is comfortable and affords good accommodation for fifteen head of cattle and four horses.

(4.) The ice-house is a substantial frame building having capacity for the storage of twenty tons of ice.

(5.) The carpenter-shop and shoe-shop are under the same roof. It is a spacious frame building having upstairs accommodation for the storage of sundry implements.

(6.) Last fall a hen-house was erected over the old root-house, which is now kept free from moisture and frost.

(7.) A new building has also been erected at the rear of the present main building. The new addition is in size 20 x 28, two stories high. It contains on its first floor a music-hall, on the upper floor is the senior school-room, airy and well lighted.

(8.) A laundry and a store-house also at the rear of the main building are very commodious. The laundry, whose attic is used as a drying room, affords all accommodation for the laundry work, which is much appreciated.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements we have ample accommodation for the authorized number of one hundred and ten children, but find it impossible to complete the number, as the reserves are at a considerable distance.

Attendance.—The attendance this year showed an increase of about nine per cent.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to as closely as possible. A satisfactory progress is noted in the senior and junior school-rooms. Lessons in calisthenics, gymnastics, drill, dumb-bell exercises and singing are daily given to the children. In music the pupils take a very active interest; the band progresses rapidly under its skilful leader.

Farm and Garden.—There are forty acres of land in connection with the institution, sixteen acres being bush and the remaining twenty-four acres, excepting yard,

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under cultivation. Last year the crop yielded satisfactorily, and present appearances indicate a better yield this year than last. Some means will have to be taken to bring more land under cultivation ; the needs of the institution require more. The raising of stock is most profitable, and attending to the same is what eight to ten boys are employed at in winter time. Outside of the roots grown on the farm, about two-thirds of an acre is set apart for a garden, which is worked and attended to by some of the boys.

Industrial Work.—The following trades are taught :—

Carpenter-shop.—From six to eight boys are employed in this shop under a competent instructor. They make all repairs to buildings and furniture, erect buildings, do all the painting and make household furniture, such as washstands, dressers, cupboards, &c.

Shoe-shop.—For this shop, where all repairing is done, an instructor is hired by the day such time as deemed necessary.

Sewing room.—All the girls receive instructions in making new clothes, cutting, repairing, knitting, &c. They make all their own clothes and nearly all of those worn by the boys. They also receive instruction in all kinds of household work, and learn to cook, bake and do laundry and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Being aware of the necessity and importance of developing the moral faculties of the children from their childhood, all efforts are made to teach them the principles of Christianity and their duty to God, to others and to themselves. They are brought up in the fear of God and in obedience to the authority which rules them. The pupils' conduct is all that can be desired ; they give us as much satisfaction as can be expected. There is no need of corporal punishment, and this alone is, I am convinced, a fair proof of their docility and good will.

Health.—The school has been free from contagious diseases during the year, the cases of sickness and death resulting from consumption, as is generally the case with Indians. Daily instruction is given in hygiene. Careful nursing is given to the children, and a doctor attends regularly.

Sanitary Condition.—The buildings are situated on a dry place, well drained, and nothing impure is allowed to remain about the place. The rooms are large and well ventilated. Our buildings were not planned on the most approved sanitary condition, but we have made alterations from time to time and now the school is placed in a fairly good sanitary condition. The old closet system, which was altogether defective, especially in the dormitories, has been replaced by flushed closets. The ventilation and light of the dormitories were also defective. Six new attic windows have been added. These alterations have made a great improvement.

Water Supply.—The water is forced up by a hot air engine into tanks in the attic. From these tanks the supply is distributed by means of pipes to all parts of the buildings. An ample provision is made for every need.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution is taken against danger from fire. Fire-extinguishers, Carr chemical fire engine, fire-pails, axes, pipes and hose nozzled ready for action, besides numerous hand-grenades are kept in conspicuous places about the buildings.

Heating.—The main building is heated by a hot water system which has always given satisfaction. The system has been extended through the recreation-hall, but did not prove quite satisfactory. Another furnace will have to be placed in the recreation-hall for its exclusive use.

Recreation.—Both boys and girls have large and well-laid-out play-grounds. The boys engage in the ordinary amusements of white people. Their favourite pastimes in summer are baseball, football, pitching quoits and other games ; they are also permitted to ramble in the bush near by, taking more extended meanders when accompanied by the disciplinarian. In winter they enjoy skating, curling, coasting and tobogganing. The girls are kept in their own play-ground, but very often take a walk with their teacher.

General Remarks.—The faithful efforts of the staff and employees have been crowned with due measure of success in the different departments.

I acknowledge with gratitude the considerable supply of equipment and the encouragement received from the department, and trusting that our success may be increased under the present and more favourable conditions.

I have, &c.,

J. B. DORAIS,
Principal.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
WATER HEN RIVER BOARDING SCHOOL,
WATER HEN RIVER RESERVE, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the school under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—This school is situated on the bank of the Water Hen River.

Land.—The land in connection with the school embraces about ten acres, and it belongs to the school.

Buildings.—There are two buildings, the dimensions of which are 70 x 30 ft. and 31 x 24 ft., respectively.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been twenty-six.

Garden.—The garden contains potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, cucumbers, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Scripture reading constitute the moral and religious training of the pupils.

Recreation.—The pupils amuse themselves in their own way, singing, playing cards and other games.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—These are good.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from Water Hen River.

Heating.—The school is heated by four stoves.

I have, &c.,

I. H. ADAMS,
Teacher.

Department of Indian Affairs

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following report on this school for the fiscal year just ended is respectfully submitted.

Location.—The school is located on the south bank of the Battle River near its junction with the North Saskatchewan, and is nearly two miles from the town of Battleford.

Land.—There is a reserve of land in the immediate vicinity of the school comprising nearly five hundred acres, of which, however, only a comparatively small portion is suitable for farming purposes. We have about thirty acres under cultivation. The department also owns a hay marsh of about three hundred acres, distant three miles from the school, and from this we get nearly all the hay required for the stock.

Buildings.—The main building, with the exception of some additions and alterations found to be necessary for the present work, is that formerly occupied as a residence by the Hon. David Laird when he was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories and Battleford was the capital. The portion used as the council chamber during that period is now used for our class-room work.

The building as it now stands contains class-rooms, dining-room, kitchen, staff-rooms, dormitories, wash and bath-rooms, also sewing-room, sorting-room, &c. Apart from this, and from each other, are the Principal's residence, hospital, carpenter shop—with printing office in upper part—blacksmith-shop with paint-shop above and implement shed as a lean-to, recreation room, stable, piggery, cottage, laundry, bakery, coalshed and other outbuildings.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for the authorized number, about one hundred and fifty, but under existing circumstances it has not been found possible to bring the number of pupils up to this, although there are more than enough children in this agency many of whom have not attended any school for years past. The policy of the department, if judiciously put into effect all over, should serve to settle this question satisfactorily here and elsewhere.

Admissions and Discharges.—During the year six boys and seven girls were enrolled as pupils, while twelve boys and six girls received their discharge; there were, besides these, four deaths.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was one hundred and three. The total on the roll at the end of the year is one hundred and nine, sixty-five boys and forty-four girls, representing three tribes, Bloods, Crees and Stonies.

Class-room Work.—This is carried on in two class-rooms by two teachers. Standards I and II are in the "junior" room, and Standards III, IV, V and VI, in the "senior." The course of studies prescribed by the department is well carried out, and a very marked improvement is noticeable all through. The hours are from nine to twelve, and from half past one to half past four, with a quarter of an hour intermission in both forenoon and afternoon. All pupils, excepting the smallest or most backward, attend on the "half-time" system. In order to equalize things and give the same chance to all, and also for convenience in every way, the whole school is divided about equally into two divisions, "A" and "B." One week "A" division attends class work in the forenoon while "B" is at trade work the next week the order is reversed. The system works well.

Industries Taught.—Sewing and mending, cutting out and making clothes, baking, cooking, washing, and all the ordinary household duties ; also blacksmithing, carpentering, painting, printing, farming and gardening, dairy work, the care of horses and cattle, pigs and poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully attended to as being the only sure foundation on which to build up a truly useful life ; there are daily prayers, morning and evening, Sunday services and Sunday school. Several members of the staff take part in teaching each a class in the Sunday school, and their assistance in this respect is very valuable ; it tends also to give more effect to their efforts with the pupils in secular work.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of all generally has been very good. The sanitary arrangements are carefully watched and have been well spoken of by the medical officer.

Water Supply.—We have good wells on the premises : the water is pure.

Fire Protection.—All boys who are considered to be old enough for it, are formed into a fire brigade in squads assigned to stations in different parts of the main building, each squad under proper supervision. We have a good supply of Babcocks and some household fire extinguishers, ready for use ; also hand-grenades, buckets and axes in different parts of the building, besides some hose connected with water tanks which are always kept full of water near the top of the house.

Heating.—The premises are heated by furnaces and stoves, wood being the regular fuel used.

Recreation.—The pupils are well supplied in this way, swings, lawn tennis, football, drill, walks, &c.

General Remarks.—The pupils are steadily and surely acquiring the English language and the practice of speaking out distinctly. Many of them never make use of the Cree at all now, although it is their mother tongue. Each member of the staff assists in accomplishing this. The more advanced pupils also aid in this way. The faithful efforts of the staff are producing good results in every department ; the pupils are contented, happy and teachable. Under God's blessing the outlook is promising.

The boarding or industrial school system—away from the reserves, if possible—is the sure way to solve the long-debated “Indian problem.” It is the way to civilize the Indian and merge him into the corporate life of the country—his true and proper destiny. He has given ample proof of this where he has had a fair opportunity. Most of those educated in these schools do not wish to return to the reserve life, but to strike out amongst the settlers and make their own way. Where the way for this has been open the pupils have, in most cases, shewn that they are capable of adapting themselves to the various requirements of modern civilization, and they are prospering.

The policy of the department—that of insisting on the education of *all* the children—is the proper one. But one thing remains, and that is to *put the policy into force*. Until this is done the full results desired cannot be shown.

I acknowledge with sincere gratitude the past kindness of the department to this school.

I have, &c.,

E. MATHESON,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY,

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL,

BIRTLE, MAN., 22nd Aug., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report on the school under my charge for the year ended June 30th, 1898.

Location.—The school is located within the town of Birtle, in the province of Manitoba.

Land.—There are thirty acres of land belonging to the school. There are about five acres under cultivation. In these are grown sufficient vegetables for the supply of the school besides roots, such as turnips and mangolds, which are fed to the beef cattle.

Buildings.—The school is a large stone building with three flats above the basement. Besides the school building there is a good sized barn upon a stone foundation, which will accommodate fifteen head of stock. There is also a smaller shed stable for the accommodation of the Indians' ponies in the winter when they come to visit their children.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for forty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was forty-two.

Industries.—The industries taught are, for girls, cooking, baking, washing, scrubbing, ironing, dressmaking, tailoring, knitting and butter-making; for boys, care of stock, gardening, sawing wood.

Religious Training.—The religious training consists of morning and evening worship, study of Bible and catechism in school-room, and as a rule all of the children attend the Sabbath school in the town Sabbath afternoon and most of them go to church at least once on each Sabbath.

Sanitary Conditions.—On account of the splendid situation of the school the health and sanitary conditions are all that could be desired.

Water Supply.—The water supply is not all that one might wish. The drinking water has to be drawn a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, but water for washing purposes is usually in abundance in the cistern, which is supplied from the roof of the school.

Two wells have been sunk but water has not been secured.

Fire Protection.—For fire protection the department supplied us with four chemical engines and one dozen pails. Besides these there are usually several barrels of water kept in convenient places.

Heating.—The building is heated by two furnaces which burn cordwood, and except in the very coldest weather are sufficient for the heating of the building.

Recreation.—In the summer the children have no lack of recreation. All of them can go outside and run and skip and jump to their heart's content.

In the winter season the boys have football, and the girls' chief recreation is skating, going to the rink usually twice a week.

The children in the school room are graded as follows: Seven in Standard IV, six in standard III, two in standard II, twenty seven in standard I.

All the subjects of the programme of studies are taught, but chief stress has been laid on the acquisition of English, writing a legible hand, recognition of words and the thoughts conveyed by them, and a grasp of the necessary parts of arithmetic.

I have, &c.,

W. J. SMALL,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BLACKFOOT BOARDING SCHOOLS,

GLEICHEN, ALTA., 26th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the St. John's Homes on this reserve, conducted by myself as agent of the Church Missionary Society, and to acknowledge with gratitude the substantial Government aid received by us during the past year.

Location.—The homes are situated at the north and south reserves, about ten miles or more apart, and within a few yards of the Bow River in each case. That at the north reserve (known as Old Sun's school) is almost the centre of the largest village and about four miles from Gleichen, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school at the south reserve (known as White Eagle's) has—with the exception of two or three shacks, likely soon to be forsaken, I believe—no village near it. In each case a few acres of land have been fenced off around the buildings, portions of which are under cultivation. The buildings are well situated both as regards drainage and as a good centre for the children. The post office is Gleichen in each case.

Buildings and Accommodation.—Old Sun's school comprises two good sized buildings. The boarding-school itself, for girls only, consists of two wings connected by the dining room and kitchen downstairs, an isolated dormitory and a clothing-room upstairs. The dining-hall, kitchen and staff sitting-room and the teacher's bedroom have been carefully plastered and improved. The hall of the south wing is also to be plastered and painted this month, and in many ways the building is very much improved. The school-house is a large, well ventilated building, heated by a furnace. Both buildings are enclosed by a picket fence. At the rear of the boarding school is a frame-built laundry, containing well and pump, cook stove and brick chimney, with stands and tubs for washing. This building is connected with the home by a wooden sidewalk, and other outhouses are also provided. This home has accommodation for about fifty children.

At the south reserve the house is in every way a large and pretentious looking building. It has been improved and made warmer since my last report. It was erected at the request of the Indians there and comprises under the one roof both home and school-room. It has large spacious dormitories and dining-hall and is capable of accommodating about fifty pupils. This building is for boys only. Stable, driving-shed and other outhouses are provided.

Attendance.—We have at present on the rolls twenty-nine boys and eleven girls. With accommodation for so many more children it is sad to see that so many are allowed to grow up under the influence of camp life without any of the benefits of these institutions. Unfortunately the Indians of "treaty seven" are for the most part strangely prejudiced against education.

Class room Work.—We have every reason to be satisfied with the progress that our children have made during the past year, we find that the younger the child is on entering, the quicker it picks up English and loses the influence of camp life.

Farm and Garden.—At our south camp, where we have about two acres under careful cultivation, the boys have raised an excellent crop of vegetables under the direction of the staff, which compares favourably with any in the district. The boys have in addition had the care of the stables and poultry, and have acquitted themselves in their work with credit. At the girls' home the garden was not, on the whole, a success. The soil evidently needed more careful preparation.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Industries Taught.—No special industries are taught to our boys. This is left to the industrial school, to which we trust all will in time be drafted. They are, however, in addition to the farm and garden work already mentioned, taught to make bread, to wash and mend their own clothes and to help in many other ways as required.

The girls have made considerable progress during the past year. In addition to their class-room work, they received regular and careful instruction in cooking (including bread-making), in all general laundry work, sewing and dressmaking, they are also taught to wait at table and to make themselves generally useful and are able to act without supervision.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid to this branch of instruction, both in the class room and in daily life; and the many old scholars who have, we trust, become sincere Christians and good workers encourage us to look for the same result in those at present in our homes. Several of our old boys have, I am pleased to report, taken cattle and settled down to a quiet farm life.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—I am pleased to report that another year has passed without a death; and the presence of our mission hospital has been of the very greatest assistance in maintaining the present healthy condition of our children. Every attention is given to the sanitary condition of our buildings and their surroundings.

Water Supply.—The homes are supplied with water from wells on the premises. As these are fed by the Bow River they need more attention than if they were fed by springs. That at the north home is in excellent condition, but the other needs re-cribbing and probably deepening a little.

Fire Protection.—Both homes are well provided with hand engines, buckets, grenades and axes sent up by the department, also with good fire-escapes from the upper stories. The buckets are kept full of water and are distributed through the buildings.

Heating.—The north home is heated by means of coal stoves in different parts of the building. The school house is heated by a furnace in the cellar. The south home has a large furnace in the cellar and several stoves about the building. The lofty nature of this building makes it difficult to heat satisfactorily.

Recreation.—A good deal is done to encourage the children in outdoor games, but nothing appeals to them so much as horse riding, and when we can obtain ponies for them from their parents they have all that they desire. They are also encouraged in indoor games in bad weather. The present healthy condition of the children is not a little due to their outdoor exercises.

I have, &c.,

H. W. GIBBON STOCKEN,
Missionary in charge and Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
BLOOD BOARDING SCHOOL,
MACLEOD, ALTA., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report on the above institution for the fiscal year ended June 30th last.

Location.—The school is situated on an island, on the borders of the Blood Reserve some thirteen miles from Macleod, in a southerly direction. The agency buildings are on the opposite side of the river.

Buildings.—The buildings connected with the school are as follows :—

1. Boys' home.
2. Girls' home.
3. Hospital (not completed.)
4. Church and school combined.
5. Wash-house.
6. Store-room.
7. Stables.

Grounds.—The quarter section of land belonging to the school is all fenced.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for eighty pupils. At present there are forty-six pupils in attendance, evenly divided between boys and girls.

Sanitary Condition.—We have no system of laid on water, so that there is no system of sanitary work. Care is taken to see that all outhouses are kept clean, all the refuse is cleared away and burned, no accumulation of dirt of any kind is allowed and things are kept in as sanitary a condition as possible under the circumstances.

Water Supply.—Our water is supplied by three wells about the buildings, and there is an additional one in the garden for watering when necessary.

Fire Protection.—We have lately been granted a barrel on wheels for this purpose, with a force pump attached and hose. This supplements the chemical engine, buckets, hand-grenades, and axes previously on hand.

Heating.—The girls' home is heated by a furnace and auxiliary stoves. The boys' home is heated by stoves alone, and the church and school by another furnace.

Recreation.—The materials for games are not on hand, and the greater part of the time is taken up with the necessary work, but time is allowed which the pupils spend in their own way under supervision.

Class Work.—Classes are held with great regularity, and progress is marked. The work under the lady teacher is most satisfactory.

General Work.—The work of the school outside the school work proper is divided as evenly as possible. The boys assist the farmer in his work in the garden and stables, do their own home work, their own washing and mending.

The girls do the work of their own home, also cooking for the school, mending and making clothes, and all other kinds of household work that it is possible to teach them under our present conditions.

Garden.—We have been able to plant and cultivate about three acres of ground, and besides keeping us supplied through the growing season with all our vegetables, we hope the final result will be that we shall be able to store enough to supply us throughout the winter.

Moral and Religious Training.—In this we can, thank God, see a great improvement, and if the obedience and bright cheerful work of the children speaks for anything there is a decided advance.

Health.—This is not as good as we could wish, owing partly to the generally diseased condition of the parents, and partly to our need of a competent nurse.

Staff.—I have great pleasure in acknowledging here the faithful work done by the staff generally in the school. Without their co-operation the work would suffer, and I therefore feel it due to them to mention their continued willingness and cheerful alacrity and proficiency in their own departments.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR DEB. OWEN,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

CALGARY, 30th June, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith my report on the above institution for the year ended to-day.

Location.—The school is situated close to the Bow River, about four and a half miles below the city of Calgary, on a half section comprising about equal portions of the river flat and the higher bench land. The soil on the flat is very light and sandy, but with plenty of manure and water it will in time be capable of raising large crops. That on the benches is of very little use for cultivation, as it is too stony to be worked, so that we use it solely for grazing purposes. If our numbers increase, it is likely that the question of securing a little more arable land will come up for consideration.

Buildings.—With a full year's residence with much larger attendance, we still find the arrangements in our main building on the whole fairly satisfactory, considering that the building is in an unfinished state, and on account of that fact some parts not as convenient as might be otherwise.

The lower story or basement is the most inconvenient; the bath-room and wash-room give us most trouble, and I think we shall have to make arrangements before long to secure an out-door laundry to replace the present system of using a room in this basement, and from which the steam and heat and moisture ascend throughout the whole house.

The other buildings in connection with the school besides the main building are:—

1. A commodious dwelling-house, about three-eighths of a mile from the main building, occupied by the farm instructor and his family. This was purchased, with the land on which it is built, when the site of the school was secured originally.

2. A horse stable close to the farmer's house, which is now not large enough for our use.

3. Cow stables and sheds attached to the horse stable, which, being only rough shacks with sod roofs, are in a bad condition and require to be renewed. This we hope to be enabled to do this coming year.

4. A large two-storied shop which I reported as having been commenced last year. The ground floor of this is used as our carpenter-shop, the upper story being divided into two portions, one being used at present as a store-room and the other as a paint-shop. Beneath the shop is a large frost-proof cellar, in which we store the roots and other produce for the consumption of the inmates of the main building. This large and complete building is a record for the work done by the boys in the first year of their work, and is an evidence of what can be done by them under such good instruction as they receive from their present capable teacher in this department.

Grounds.—With the absence of any system of irrigation, the work of beautifying the grounds is a difficult matter; we are doing all we can in the way of tree-planting wherever there is any likelihood of success.

All the grounds are fenced in by post and picket fences, which were used as being cheapest for the time being; we hope to secure neat palings before long for the main approaches and for surrounding the main building.

Accommodation.—The present number of inmates completely fills the portion of the school now built; by squeezing we might get in a few more. The lack of accommodation is most apparent in the dormitories, where even now the beds are really too closely situated.

Attendance.—We close our year with an actual attendance of forty-five. About one-half of these have been admitted within the last three months, and all (with the exception of one boy from the Piegan Reserve, who was away sick,) have been in attendance the whole of the portion of the year that their names have been on the register.

Class-room Work.—Until the beginning of April we have been under the disadvantage of having no teacher employed in the school, so that the school-room work has left much to be desired. With the excess of outdoor work necessary in the case of a new building such as ours is, this disadvantage has been of service to us as it has enabled us with few hands to give more time to outdoor occupation and so get things in order much more expeditiously than we could have done had more time been spent in the study rooms.

However, since April lessons have been regularly held and the improvement noticed in many ways is very encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—All the pupils take their turn in the farm work both in the morning chores, such as milking and feeding the stock, as well as in the morning industrial work.

The results last fall of our first year's work were, I consider, very good under the circumstances. We stored twenty-five tons of turnips for winter use for ourselves and the cattle, two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, three thousand pounds of carrots, three thousand pounds of beet, three thousand pounds of parsnips, besides keeping our tables supplied with all manner of garden produce during the growing season.

We also grew about twenty tons of oats and rye for green feed, besides cutting fifteen tons of hay on our own premises. This spring we have a much larger acreage under cultivation and with a favourable season we should do much better than last year, but it depends entirely on the amount of moisture we get, hence the attention the matter of the best way in which to irrigate our land has received.

At first sight it appeared that we would be able to irrigate from a spring on our own land, but on closer professional examination made under your instructions by Mr. Ponton it was found not so easy as appeared from a cursory glance. I have no doubt you have already received his report and recommendation, so that a further reference to the matter here is unnecessary.

Industry.—Not being in a position to include girls in the admission to the school, the industry includes housework of every kind for the boys. They do all the scrubbing in the house, all the laundry work, washing and ironing, all the baking, and under the cook assist in preparing the meals. Each takes his turn, so that all are learning how to do these things, and if when they leave here they do not do those things themselves they will at least be able to tell their wives how to do them.

Carpentry is the trade taught in addition to the farm work, and here a most gratifying advance can be noticed. I have already had occasion, under the head of "Buildings," to mention the efficient instruction the pupils are receiving in this department. The pupils here do all the repairs in their line of work and make as much of the new equipment required as they possibly can; so that the shop has always a great deal of work ahead and the boys get ample opportunity for work and use of the various tools with which they are to become acquainted.

Morals.—It is with the greatest thankfulness that I feel able to report a most apparent advance in moral feeling among the boys. Though we have had very little trouble actually in this way, yet one could not help feeling that there was an undercurrent of a tone which would bear improvement. The older young men have, without exception, been a great help in leading the younger pupils aright, and their co-operation in matters of this kind means everything in the way of success or failure.

Religious Training.—Services are regularly held, and are taken great interest in. The whole teaching is in the direction of making men of the lads, in the truest sense of the word.

Conduct.—The conduct has been uniformly good, and no severe punishments have been required. The boys have been found to be willing and obedient and discipline, when administered with an even hand, and understood, is always heartily assented to.



PUPILS OF BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Health.—The year has not been free from sickness. We had a few cases last fall of a mild form of scarlet fever, none severe I am glad to say; and we are now recovering from an epidemic of measles. In other ways the boys have been thoroughly well and illness has been the exception.

Sanitary Condition.—With one exception the sanitary condition of the building is as nearly perfect as it well can be, the one exception being the bath-room which is also used as the wash-room. On the occasion of the last visit of the medical officer, he agreed with me that we are in need of some alteration there. So soon as I am able to obtain the necessary particulars, you shall be furnished with a statement showing how present danger may be avoided.

Water Supply.—Our supply still is as good as it ever was, the well gives all the water we require, and the hot air engine gives us great satisfaction.

Fire Protection.—The tanks in the attic give us a fair protection, and as the hose on each flat reaches to any corner of the flat on which it is situated, we are well provided in case of necessity. Buckets are kept always filled and axes always ready.

Heating.—The furnaces did not give us last winter quite the satisfaction we expected from them. From our experience then it appears that they really require some more responsible person to look after them; they require more attention than the pupils are capable of giving them. Whether it is from want of experience in the boys looking after them last winter or not I cannot say, but in the matter of fuel I think that they do not at all act up to their name. Their name is "Economy." I therefore think that the consumption of fuel is far too great for the size of the building to be heated.

Recreation.—The boys are allowed a very fair amount of recreation and the outdoor existence is a great factor in keeping them in health. In winter, skating and football are their pleasures, and indoors chess and draughts are well played by most of them. In summer, football and cricket are played, the staff helping them as much as possible.

General Remarks.—A large number of visitors have been received at the school, and all have expressed themselves as pleased with the general appearance of things.

It is a pleasure to record the help received from the staff as a whole, which leaves but little to be desired.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE H. HOGBIN,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL,
COTÉ P.O., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to present the annual report of the Crowstand boarding school for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Crowstand school is situated on the south half of Section 19, Township 29, Range 31, west of the first principal meridian, and is forty-five miles north-east of the town of Yorkton, the present terminus of the Manitoba and North-western Railway.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, and is the property of the school.

Buildings.—The buildings comprise one stone building 30 x 40 ft., three stories high; one frame building 26 x 38 ft., two stories high, with log annex 27 x 40 ft., 1½ stories high; one log milk-house 11 x 16 ft.; one ice-house 12 x 16 ft.; one workshop 18 x 24 ft.; one store-room 14 x 18 ft.; three outbuildings; log-stabling to accommodate six horses, fifteen cattle and fifty sheep.

Accommodation.—The buildings are of a size and with all arrangements and appliances necessary for the accommodation of fifty pupils, as well as for the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The number of children for which a grant is paid by the Indian Department is thirty. The average attendance of grant-earners for the year was twenty-six. The attendance has been regular and the work done fairly satisfactory.

Class-room.—In the class-room very satisfactory progress has been made. All the subjects of a primary English education are taken up, and the Indian children have shown considerable aptitude in the pursuit of their studies.

Farm and Garden.—About twenty-five acres are under cultivation each year. A vegetable garden of four acres is cultivated, but owing to drought last year, there were no returns.

Industries Taught.—In addition to a little plain carpentering, boys are taught farming, with especial attention to gardening and care of stock. Girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, baking, cooking, dairying, washing and general house-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Advantage is taken of every available means of instilling a high moral ideal. The religious training is carefully looked after. In addition to family worship every morning and evening, the children attend church Sunday morning, Sabbath school in the afternoon and a children's service in the evening. There is also a mid-week evening service for the children.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a mild form of measles last winter the school has been free from any epidemic sickness, and throughout the year the general health of the school has been good. Every precaution has been taken to insure as perfect sanitary conditions as possible.

Water Supply.—The school depends upon the Assiniboine River for its supply of water, which is drawn up in barrels. So far as known the water of the Assiniboine is pure and wholesome.

Fire Protection.—For protection against fire there are, in addition to two Babcock extinguishers, two dozen hand-grenades distributed through the various halls of the buildings. Buckets filled with water are kept in readiness where most likely to be needed, and there is a fire escape ladder from boys' dormitory.

Heating.—The buildings are heated throughout by stoves, with one furnace. Wood is used altogether for fuel.

Recreation.—The time-table of the school is arranged with a view to giving sufficient time for amusement, and provision is made for engaging in healthful sports. Altogether the children have seemed happy and contented.

Library.—The school has a library of over one hundred and fifty volumes, consisting of books most suitable for young people.

During the winter months much good is obtained from this library.

I have, &c.,

NEIL GILMOUR,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

DUCK LAKE BOARDING SCHOOL,

DUCK LAKE, SASK., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is agreeably situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, facing the lake of the same name, and from its proximity to the railway station affords it every convenience for traffic. The land belonging to the Government comprises one hundred acres, and its legal subdivision is Section 4, Township 44, Range 2, west third meridian.

Buildings.—The main structure consists of entrance hall, reception-room, principal's bed-room, offices, class-room, refectory and kitchen. On the second floor are the boys' and the girls' dormitories, sewing-room and employees' rooms. Outdoor buildings are stables, granary, piggery, coach-house, dairy, ice and meat-house, wood-sheds, store-room, shed for wintering cattle, also bake-house, hen-house and laundry.

Attendance.—We began the year with an average of sixty pupils, and we are happy to state that the prejudice which existed for some time amongst the Indians against sending their children to school is dying out, and that our numbers have now increased to ninety-five.

Class-room Work.—The authorized course of studies is adhered to as much as possible, and in addition the pupils receive vocal and instrumental music lessons every alternate day. To excite a greater spirit of emulation the week's lessons are reviewed every Friday, and slight rewards are promised to those who can attain first places, and the consequent improvement is very satisfactory. During the spring months the bigger boys could not give the full time to class-work, their services being required out of doors.

Farm and Garden.—Last fall our garden produce was better than we expected, and this year the bigger boys have ploughed, cleared the ground, and planted over a hundred bushels of potatoes, half an acre of turnips, carrots and onions, also a quantity of cabbages and parsnips. The front garden has been greatly improved with rows of maple trees and lilacs, and if it had not been for some frosty nights in June we should have had sufficient fruit to make preserves for winter use from our own garden.

Stock.—Our stock has increased considerably, and feeding and caring for the cattle gives a great deal of employment to the grown boys. The stock consists of one hundred and thirty head of cattle, seventy sheep, twenty-three pigs, four horses and one donkey, besides a great number of fowl of all kinds.

Trades.—This work consisted in training the bigger boys to do all the carpentering that is required, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Boyer. They also help at painting and tinsmithing, and mend the boots and shoes when needed. Four boys do the baking three times a week, and the younger ones according to their strength and ability gladly give their services in sweeping and cleaning, carrying wood and water. The girls are taught under the sisters all branches of house-work, such as washing, ironing, scrubbing, sweeping, cooking, baking, sewing, knitting, tailoring, dress-making, and are well employed in keeping their own, the boys' and the employees' clothes in good repair.

Moral and Religious Training.—The general conduct of the pupils has been uniformly good, and their prompt submission to the rules of the school is most remarkable. Half an hour each day is devoted to religious knowledge and their Bible history lesson is the one they consider the most interesting. Morning and night prayers are said in common, and all sing a hymn before retiring to rest.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Except an attack of measles in the early part of the year, there has been a general immunity from sickness of an epidemic nature in the school. This we consider very providential, as the children of the white people who surround us were not so fortunate, many having found an early grave. The Reaper, Death, did not, however, pass us over, three of our pupils went to their last home. It would not be out of place to mention here the first who was called away, viz., Gabriel Poundmaker, son of Poundmaker, one of the greatest chiefs of the whole North-west. During the month of November, Gabriel had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs from which he never recovered, and though he rallied for a few days, great care having been bestowed on him, he expired peacefully and happily on the 27th, retaining full consciousness to the last. This boy was a general favourite in the school, being of a gentle and amiable disposition. He was particularly kind to the small boys, who often went to him for comfort in their childish troubles. Though never strong, nor possessed of much talent, he showed great taste for music, and his cornet-playing was admired by all who heard him.

Sanitary Conditions.—These laws have been well enforced; the house, premises and children being kept clean and orderly. Things would have been to greater advantage, and much time and trouble been spared, had we a fair supply of water. In fact for a lengthened time we had none, our two pumps would not work, so that we were obliged to melt ice and snow for all the wants of the house, as well as to water our cattle. The kindness of the department, has, however, given promise of this evil being remedied.

Fire Protection.—Two Babcock extinguishers are placed in convenient positions in case of fire, and a number of hand-grenades are hung up throughout the different rooms.

Heating.—This is accomplished by means of one hot air furnace and one stove for kitchen use.

Recreation.—The time given to recess varies according to the season, but no more than two hours and a half can be given, the little ones are allowed more, especially in fine weather. Two splendid pic-nics were given during the year, which all enjoyed immensely. Football, baseball and races are the boys' favourite sports; while the girls amuse themselves more quietly; in summer they walk towards the lake, where they can find wild fruit and flowers.

Remarks.—The great progress of the school is not only due to my efforts and those of my employees, but also to the devotedness of our good agent, Mr. McKenzie, who has not spared himself day and night to help and encourage me by his good advice, and also by his timely and wise manner of acting with all the Indians and people in general.

M. J. P. PAQUETTE, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

EMMANUEL COLLEGE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., 30th Sept., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the school under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of School and Area of Land.—The school is located about two miles west of the town of Prince Albert. The land in connection therewith is a river lot, having twelve chains frontage and extending back two miles.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Buildings.—There are three buildings occupied by the staff and pupils. The main building is occupied by the female members of the staff and the girls. The bed-rooms, dormitories and lavatory are in the upper story, and in the lower story are the school-room for the senior classes, the dining-room, kitchen and pantry. In the second building is a dormitory for the younger boys, with a lavatory, also an office and apartment for the principal. The lower floor is used as a school-room for the junior classes. In the third building are dormitories, lavatory, bath-room, and recreation-room for the senior male pupils, and also a room for the head teacher.

Grounds.—The grounds, immediately attached to the buildings, are laid out to afford ample play-grounds for the pupils—both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—The buildings, as at present arranged, afford about sufficient accommodation for the number of pupils allowed.

Class-room Work.—The pupils all attend school twice daily, from 9.30 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 to 3 p.m. Besides the regular school hours, they have study from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 7 to 8 p.m. The teaching generally is on the lines of the programme of studies authorized by the department. With the most advanced pupils, the work is directed specially to fit them for becoming, in due time, teachers of Indian schools, a work in which some of our former pupils are efficiently employed.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops last autumn amounted to one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, three hundred and sixty bushels of oats, three hundred and forty bushels of potatoes, fifty bushels of onions, besides other vegetables. Turnips only were a failure. We had twenty acres under crop. This year we have twenty-three acres under crop and a prospect of a good yield. We have summer-fallowed three acres of old land and broken nine acres of new land.

Industrial Work.—All the general work required on the premises is performed by the pupils. The boys attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows, draw water, chop wood, do all the farm work and any other ordinary work required. We have a carpenter's shop, and they are practised in the use of tools. The girls are taught house-work, plain cooking, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour each day is devoted to religious instruction, and every effort is made to instil into the minds of the pupils a sense of their duty to God and man.

Health of Pupils.—The health of the pupils has been generally good. The sanitary condition of the buildings and premises is fairly good, although the buildings are deficient in some of the arrangements that we find in those that have been constructed more recently and under more favourable conditions.

Water Supply.—We have three wells on the premises, which afford an ample supply of good wholesome water.

Fire Protection.—The department has supplied us with Babcock fire-extinguishers, hand-grenades, fire-buckets and axes.

Heating.—Stoves are used in all three buildings, as they were erected before the introduction of furnaces, for heating purposes, in this part of the country.

Attendance.—The number of pupils on the Indian Department list at the end of the fiscal year is fifty, with forty-three actually present. Besides these, we have eight pupils who receive no support from the department.

Recreation.—The boys and girls engage in the ordinary games and amusements of civilized people of their age. Most of them are fond of music, and, during the hours of recreation, the organ in the school-room is almost constantly in use. In this connection, I may mention that we always have two or three who are competent to act as organists in the church services.

I have, &c.,

J. A. MACKAY,
Principal

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,

HOBBEMA, ALTA., 4th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Buildings.—Thanks to the liberality of the department we have just completed a beautiful building 50 x 40 ft., three stories high with a French roof. On the first floor are two rooms equally divided. One is used as a dining-hall for the children and the other is the class-room. This last is also used as play-room when on account of bad weather the children must be kept indoors.

On the second floor are the boys' dormitory, the girls' sewing-room and another room for hospital purposes.

On the third floor is the girls' dormitory.

A fine kitchen, 25 x 18 ft., and a private chapel of the same dimensions are in a wing recently constructed. This unites the main building to the one in which the reverend sisters have their private apartments.

Wide and convenient stairs on each side of the building, doors of communication well disposed, would permit the children to escape easily in case of fire.

Location and Area.—These buildings are situated on a pretty hill from where we have very agreeable views.

The Calgary and Edmonton Railway passes at a little distance. We have a mile to reach Hobbema siding, Alberta. There is no post office, but our mail is delivered at the station. There is an area of twenty-two acres of land the Indians have conceded us.

Attendance.—We have in this establishment forty-two boarders, twelve of them are half-breeds or non-treaty Indians. The charges of these last are borne by the reverend sisters.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies given by the department is closely adhered to. The pupils do all they can to improve in their studies, and I am glad to say that a true emulation exists amongst them and the progress of a great number is very satisfactory. They are also becoming much more familiar with the English language. All entirely give up their own language.

Industries Taught.—The boys prepare the wood, draw the water, attend the horses and cattle, milk the cows. They cultivate the garden and do any other ordinary work in and around the building. The girls are taught house-work in its different branches.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order. The conduct in general is very good. We have no serious disorder and no severe punishment to register.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils in general is excellent. They are neat and clean and tidily dressed. The food is substantial and of a good quality. All the rooms are spacious, well lighted and very clean.

Water Supply.—The water supply is sufficient. The quality of the water is excellent.

Fire Protection.—There are fire-extinguishers and pails given by the department. During the winter season barrels are kept full of water and distributed in convenient places. It is impossible to do the same in summer, for the water corrupts in a few days.

Heating.—The buildings are heated by box-stoves; being well constructed, it is easy to obtain a suitable and regular temperature.

Department of Indian Affairs

Recreation.—At the door of the establishment there is a beautiful yard. During the fine season the children go on holidays to some agreeable places where they take their luncheon and enjoy themselves in all kinds of sports.

General Remarks.—I acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude the ample supply of class-room materials and house equipment given to this institution by the department during the last year. We are not in possession of all the furniture yet, but we expect the rest in a short time.

I have, &c.,

Z. LIZÉE, Ptre., O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
KUTAWA, P. O., 4th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this school for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is located about twelve miles from the agency, on the west side of the reserve.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is not known.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the school, which is built of stone 42 x 48 feet, two stories high, with basement consisting of kitchen, dining-room, pantry, dairy and cellar.

The first floor consists of principal's room, matron's room, class-room school-room, boys' and girls lavatories.

The second floor consists of three bed-rooms, boys' and girls' lavatories.

The outbuildings are the old school, which is used for a laundry, store-house, and play-room, stables to accommodate ten head of cattle and five horses, besides a root-house, 16 x 24 feet, and an ice-house 12 x 16 feet, which were built last fall.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the past year is twenty-three. There were twenty-four children on the roll and one day scholar, making a total of twenty-five.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of work is that laid down by the department, a marked progress is noticeable in every division.

Farm and Garden.—We have about three acres under cultivation, in which were raised an abundance of vegetables required for table use, also a flower garden south and west of the building.

Industries Taught.—The boys help to do the gardening, attend horses and cattle, and do the milking and wood-chopping. They also have a plot of their own, in which they take great interest. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, bread-making, and general house-work, with very marked results, noticeable in the case of one of the girls who got married last fall.

Health.—During the past year the general health has been good, except one case of a boy, who took inflammation of the bowels, and died at his home.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good on account of the situation of the school.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is obtained from a well, about three hundred yards from the building, which is very good, and ample for all purposes. We also have a well within thirty feet of the building, with a good supply of water, but it is unfit for culinary purposes.

Fire Protection.—We have twelve fire-buckets which are always kept filled with water, and put in convenient places through the building, besides Babcocks and other extinguishers and axes, all of which are also kept in readiness. The children are also taught to turn out at any time by a bugle call, and take the places told off to them.

Heating.—The building is heated by stoves, and was very comfortable last winter, after having some slight repairs done to windows and doors.

Recreation.—In the winter coasting and other outside sports are engaged in, also different games during the evenings in the school-room; football is also indulged, and many other games during summer.

I have, &c.,

M. WILLIAMS,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., 20th September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1897.

Location.—The school is situated in a valley near the junction of the Bow and High Rivers, twenty-five miles south-east of Calgary.

Land.—Nine hundred and sixty acres of land are owned by the institution. Half of this is located in the immediate neighbourhood of the school; the rest, chiefly hay land, is situated about twelve miles south-east. A great part of the land near the school is of a hilly nature.

Buildings.—There are two main buildings—one for the boys, and the other for the girls. Besides these there are the following:—

A brick veneered cottage, 32 x 26 feet, men's quarters.

Paint, coal and lumber shed, 56 x 8 feet.

Carpenters' and shoemakers' shop, 24 x 30 feet, both well ventilated and lighted.

Shoe-shop on second story.

Blacksmiths' shop, 25 x 16 feet.

Bakery and flour-store, 45 x 15 feet.

Engine-house, 36½ x 16½ feet.

Hospital, brick veneered, 25 x 30 feet.

Laundry, 25 x 30 feet—a two-storied building with drying-room in second story.

Coal and wood-shed, 36 x 14 feet.

Ice-house and refrigerators, 32 x 16 feet.

New store-house, 36 x 18 feet.

Old store-house, 12 x 28 feet, used for storing storm-sashes, double windows, &c.

New and substantial horse and cow stable, 80 x 32 feet, with loft capable of holding eighty tons of hay. At the back and to one side of the stables are hay and cattle corrals. Wagon, implement and tool shed, 125 x 23 feet. At the other side:

Granary, 30 x 15 feet.

Calf-shed, 70 x 12 feet.

Pig-pen, 15 x 17 feet.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Grounds.—A large number of trees were planted this spring, and new flower beds laid out. Thus the work of improvement goes on year after year. The grounds near the building are divided to afford play-room for both boys and girls.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and forty children at present, and this is to be improved, as it is proposed to raise the walls of a part of the girls' building, and give better light and ventilation.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was only one hundred and one, exclusive of pupils at service or on sick leave. The actual attendance on the 30th June was one hundred and five, being twenty-five short of the number authorized. As I remarked last year, there is a falling off in the number of recruits, and the difficulty of obtaining children is increasing.

Admissions.—Eight. Three Bloods, two Piegans, one Blackfoot and two Crees.

Discharges.—Seventeen. Three Bloods, six Blackfeet and eight Crees. There were no deaths during the year.

Class-room Work.—In the three class-rooms, the programme of studies adopted by the department is strictly followed, and improvement is general. The use of the English language is compulsory, and only after supper are the pupils permitted to converse in their own. The library continues to be used in winter evenings, and is a great aid to the pupils in learning English, beside fostering a love for reading.

The institution met with a severe loss in the death of R. P. Brangan, teacher of the junior division, who died April last. He was a very clever teacher, and had a brilliant professional future in store.

Farm and Garden.—The result of last fall's harvesting is as follows :—From forty acres of oats we received three thousand one hundred and seventy-five bushels. From six acres of potatoes, five hundred bushels, and from six acres of turnips and mangolds, one thousand five hundred and fifteen bushels. Our kitchen garden furnished us with all the onions, carrots, cabbages and cauliflowers necessary for our own consumption. Twenty-five acres of land were summer-fallowed last year, and one hundred and fifty tons of hay were cut. This year ninety-two acres are under cultivation. Twenty-six of these were borrowed for this season. The above consists of twenty-eight acres of oats, ten acres of wheat, thirty-five acres of rye (for fodder), sixty of barley, five of turnips, one and a-half of mangolds, one of corn (for fodder), and five and a-half of potatoes. Thirty-five acres of land have been broken, and we have left some twenty-six acres to be summer-fallowed. Our cattle are increasing in numbers, and the farm furnished the institution with over \$347 worth of beef, and our inventory of live stock shows an increase over last year of \$251. Our cattle number ninety-one head, and our horses twenty-four.

All boys do farm work, even the apprentices in different shops not only work on the school farm, but go out to work for the farmers during haying and harvesting.

The boys now own cattle purchased from their earnings to the number of seventy head. A large amount of freighting is done by the farm boys. Supplies and lumber are hauled from Calgary when work on the farm will permit, and all our coal is hauled from Dewinton, some nine miles distant.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Seven boys are employed in this shop. They are occupied in erecting new buildings, in charge of the instructor, and keep the buildings and furniture in repair, besides making any furniture such as benches, cupboards, sideboards, washstands, &c., that may be required. Apprentices, after leaving the school, do not as a rule make as much use of their trade as might be expected; perhaps opportunities to do so do not occur. An engine-house, a large barn and a calf shed were erected during the past year.

Shoemaking.—The shop was closed in September last, when the apprentice in charge, a Blackfoot boy, was granted his discharge by the Commissioner. Although this young man was under salary, the work became too monotonous, and he desired a change. Very little work has been done in this department since, as the other apprentices were too young to be trusted with the management of the shop. From time to time they have done a certain amount of repairing.

Baking.—The apprentice in this shop was removed as he did not care for the work. No others could be found who wished to learn this trade, and none were urged to do so, as it is highly improbable that they would have an opportunity of using it when they return home. The tradesman, unassisted, bakes for the institution.

Blacksmithing.—There is not sufficient work to keep a blacksmith busy all the year round, so one is engaged only as need arises. On these occasions two apprentices are employed in the shop.

Sewing-room.—All the girls learn to sew and knit, to repair clothes and to darn. They are also taught the use of a sewing-machine, and to make new clothes. All their own clothing is made by them, as well as suits, shirts, &c., for the boys. In household work they receive daily instruction, and learn how to cook, bake and do laundry and dairy work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Instruction in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church is imparted to all pupils. Prayers are said in the dormitories, on arising and before retiring, by their bedsides. All assist at mass every morning at 6 o'clock in summer, and at certain times there are other religious exercises. Divine service is held twice on Sundays: at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. The usual catechism class is also held in the afternoon.

The conduct of the children may be classed as good, and to enforce discipline it has been necessary in one or two cases only to use severe measures. The usual punishments are detention during play-hours or a little extra work. The system of employing monitors has been continued with good results.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Throughout the year the pupils' health has been good, although they suffered somewhat from an epidemic of measles in the month of June. I am pleased there is no death to record. Dr. J. D. Lafferty is very attentive, and has operated successfully on some scrofulous cases. Our drainage system works well and the sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—Our water supply is now excellent, and is pumped into tanks by a fourteen horse-power steam engine. The hot air engine before in use was not powerful enough to keep our supply of water up to the maximum quantity required.

Fire Protection.—The tanks are kept full in the different buildings, and we have hose and pipe connection to tanks on each flat. Babcocks, grenades, fire-axes and fire-pails ready for immediate use are distributed throughout the passages and rooms. Fire-escapes lead from all dormitories, besides the usual modes of exit.

Heating.—The boys' building is heated by hot air furnaces, and the girls' by stoves.

Recreation.—The three divisions have separate play grounds and recreation rooms. The pupils have two hours and a half recreation every day. They have the regular weekly half-holiday on Wednesday afternoons. The boys have a very good football and hockey team. They won the medals awarded to the champion association players at the tournament held in Calgary on the 24th May last. The tournament was open to the Territories and British Columbia. Their hockey team was also very successful. They defeated both the Dewdney and Millarville teams, and were only beaten by the Calgary Fire Brigade by one goal; and this only on a play off after time for first goal. Dominoes, checkers and other parlour games are favorite indoor amusements in winter.

General Remarks.—*Out-pupils.*—Thirty pupils worked out for periods ranging from two weeks to six months. Their earnings amounted to almost \$1,100. With this they purchased forty-six head of cattle (calves, yearlings and two-year olds), and spent the balance in clothing and presents for their parents. The reports received of their conduct and work were good indeed. If left too long in one place they get homesick and want to return to the school to see their companions, but a week at the school will satisfy them, and they are anxious to go out again.

Ex-pupils.—Good reports on the whole were received of our ex-pupils. Some were doing very well, others passably, and a few were disposed to be wild. If the discharged girls could be married before leaving school it would be to their benefit.

I have, &c.,

A. NAESSENS, *Principal.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

LAC LA BICHE BOARDING SCHOOL,

LAC LA BICHE, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to forward you the annual report of our school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is built on the west shore of the lake. The location is healthy and the view of the lake and surrounding country beautiful.

Land.—About seventy acres of land are set apart for the use of the school; this land belongs to the reverend fathers of the mission.

Buildings.—The buildings are large enough with the exception of class-rooms and dormitories, but our new school building at Saddle Lake is almost completed. It is large and suitably divided into the various departments necessary for the convenience of the school.

Attendance.—Attendance is regular, owing to the fact that the pupils are all boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—Class-room work consists of reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, drawing and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—A certain portion of each day is devoted to farming and gardening. Besides this, the pupils are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, laundry and all kinds of house work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Careful attention is paid to moral and religious training, discipline and order.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils and sanitary condition of the buildings have been very good. No deaths have occurred during the year.†

Water Supply.—The lake supplies excellent water for all the wants of the school.

Fire Protection.—Ladders are attached to the house in case of fire, and fire-pails are always at hand.

Heating.—The school is heated by wood stoves.

Recreation.—Part of the recreation is passed in outdoor exercise, and the remainder in house games.

I have, &c.,

H. GRANDIN, *Ptre.*,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE R.C. BOARDING SCHOOL,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE, 2nd July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the above mentioned school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—Saint Bernard's mission is situated on the north-eastern banks of Lesser Slave Lake, on a beautiful hill which slopes towards the lake and commands a view of the surrounding country.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, one of which is not entirely completed. This structure is 72 feet long by 28 wide, and of three stories; the two others are respectively 30 by 24 feet, one being of three stories, the other of two. All are well aired and have plenty of light.

Accommodation.—One house serves as dormitory and refectory for the boys and kitchen; the other as dormitory and refectory for the girls; there are also two classes for the younger children in this building. Several rooms are occupied in the convent, among them one as a class for the most advanced pupils, another as a recreation hall.

Land.—The area of land connected with the school is about nine acres and belongs to the mission.

Attendance.—Our pupils for the greater number enter school in September and leave at the end of June. The average attendance is between thirty and forty pupils; about twenty remain during the summer months.

Class-room Work.—The class-room work is done neatly and with much application.

Farm and Garden.—About two hundred and twenty-five acres of land are under tillage, the farm comprising two hundred and fourteen acres, the rest is cultivated as a vegetable garden.

Industries Taught.—The young girls learn the culinary art—washing, ironing, sewing, dress-making, in a word, everything that a good housekeeper should know; the boys are early accustomed to work on the farm, and some have commenced carpentering.

Moral and Religious Training.—Their moral and religious training is based upon the pure and unsullied doctrine of Holy Scripture and on the teaching and examples of our Saviour.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—With the exception of a few slight colds, the pupils have all enjoyed perfect health during the past year. The climate is most healthy.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—Very good water is supplied by wells dug close to the house. These wells are our only protection against fire.

Heating.—Our houses are heated by stoves, in which we burn pine, spruce and birch. The surrounding forests abound in trees of this kind.

Recreation.—During the summer months the children amuse themselves with foot-balls, swings, skipping-ropes, bow and arrows, marbles and boating; in the winter they have tobogganing, skating and indoor amusements common to their age.

I have, &c.,

C. FALHER, O.M.I.

Department of Indian Affairs

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, ASSA., 12th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you the annual report of the Muscowequan's Boarding School.

Location.—The Muscowequan's school is situated on the quarter of section 14 north-west, township 27, range 15. The ground on which the school stands, is a piece of table land, surrounded by big sloughs formerly full of water, but now dried up.

The little Touchwood Hills are a few miles away. They have the appearance of a long belt, rising gradually and gently to the north-west side.

Land.—The land connected with the school is a homestead of 160 acres, being the property of the Society of the Oblates. The school has the use and draws all the benefits from it, as if the land were rented, without paying anything to the Oblates.

Building.—The school building includes the old church which was turned into a school, 24 x 56, and another building put up two years ago having the following dimensions, 50 x 30 ft. This new building contains two stories, an attic and a large cellar, 7 feet high, of the same dimensions as the house itself.

The other part has a story downstairs, used as the class-room, the other story upstairs is used as boys' dormitory. There is no cellar to that part of the building.

Accommodation.—Although the architect combined his plan to accommodate fifty children, it seems to me difficult to find room for so many at least in the dormitories. So far as I can see the accommodation cannot be extended to more than forty children.

Attendance.—Thirty pupils have been attending school during the last quarter.

Class-room Work.—The four standards followed as nearly as possible the studies recommended in the programme for Indian schools. The pupils seem to be progressing.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm attached to the school yet. Gardening is followed by the pupils to a certain extent.

Industries Taught.—There are no trades, but the boys are taught to mend boots and harness, also to do carpenter work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are taught the practice of cleanliness, politeness, obedience, respect, good behaviour, and are initiated in the principles and observances of the Roman Catholic religion, to which they belong.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Very rarely are the children ill, and then, simply with colds or mild cases of biliousness. There are a few cases of scrofula and skin diseases showing up, but with care and attention they can be kept back.

Water Supply.—Water is supplied to the school from two wells of very good water—one in the cellar, under the kitchen, and the other on the premises near the school.

Fire Protection.—The school has been provided by the department with two Babcocks, also fire-extinguishers, which so far have not been necessary; but are kept in readiness in case of need.

Heating.—The building is heated by stoves, four in each flat, with wood fires.

Recreation.—The pupils, in fine weather, spend their recreation hours in the open air, especially the boys; the girls sometimes take their recreation whilst doing needle-work and knitting. In wet or too cold weather, the pupils amuse themselves indoors, always under the eye of their guardians or teacher.

General Remarks.—Four of the pupils were discharged during the year, one on account of illness and the other three having attained eighteen, the age for dismissal from the school.

I have, &c.,

S. PERRAULT,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,
ONION LAKE, SASK., 7th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report on matters connected with this school.

Location.—This school is situated on the north-east corner of Makoo's Reserve; the fence surrounding the mission and school, on the east side, being placed on the line dividing Seeka-kooch's Reserve from Makoo's and about three hundred yards from the agency in a south-westerly direction.

Land.—There are about twenty-five acres of land inclosed for garden, pasture and cemetery or churchyard, and mission premises, used in connection with the school. This land is part of the reserve, but the use of it for mission and school purposes has been allowed by the department and the Indians.

Buildings.—There are three buildings, forming three sides of a square, and attached to one another. The two sides of the square (on the north and south) are respectively—the former 32 x 18 feet, two stories high, and the latter 36 x 24 feet, also two stories high. The east end of the square is a building 18 x 24 feet, two stories high with a "lean-to" attached of 12 x 20 feet used as a kitchen and pantry. The buildings are the property of the mission and the Indian Department jointly. The department furnished rough lumber and shingles sufficient for the erection of the building described as the "south side of the square," and the mission and mission workers doing all the work and paying all other expenses connected with it, and any other buildings used in the work. The department also furnished sufficient paint and oil to paint the outside of this building, and bricks sufficient for the chimneys, the mission workers doing all the work or paying to have it done.

Accommodation.—We feel the need of more room and intend to put up a building to be used for boys exclusively, and separate from the other buildings.

Attendance.—As the children all live in the home, the attendance has been perfectly regular. There has not been a single instance of any of the pupils playing truant or deserting school.

Class-room Work.—The progress made in the class-room is encouraging. The children are taught to read and write both Cree and English, and seem equally apt at both. Arithmetic, grammar, geography, and in fact all things taught in any common day school are taught to them here, even music and drawing.

Farm and Garden.—We do not attempt the raising of any cereals, but the growing of root crops and garden vegetables is very carefully and regularly taught, as well as culture of raspberries, currants, strawberries and other small fruit and flowers. The children seem to take great interest in this kind of work, and every encouragement is given them to do their best.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Industries Taught.—More attention is paid to dairy work, and the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, than is devoted to any other particular industry or trade. Although carpentry and tanning leather is also carefully taught, owing to the youthfulness of our Indian pupils (boys) there is not so much progress to report on in that line.

The handling of milk, from the taking of it from the cow till it is in the shape of cheese or butter, is most carefully and scrupulously taught to boys and girls alike; while sewing, knitting, mending and making of clothes, baking of bread and general kitchen and house-work, and the preserving of fruits and beef and pork are by no means neglected. Some of the children show a remarkable proficiency in these things.

Moral and Religious Training.—Perhaps to no part of their education is so much attention paid as to the moral and religious part. We feel that if this part be neglected, or carelessly done, all our work is simply wasted, and that we should only be educating and training them to be a greater incubus on the department and society in general. "Seek first the Kingdom of God" is our motto.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Since we began this work, nearly six years ago, we have had no sickness worth mentioning except a few cases of something like influenza or grippe last spring, and one case of whooping-cough. We discharged one pupil about two years ago on account of scrofula, but the disease had broken out very badly before she came to us and we feared it might harm some of the other children.

Water Supply.—Abundance of good water is furnished for domestic purposes by two wells, one in the laundry and bath-room, and the other outside. The water is of a quality not always met with in the North-west Territories, and while being very cold and sweet, is also very good for laundry purposes. A third well, about two hundred yards away from the house, furnishes abundance of water for all the stock.

Fire Protection.—We have two good force-pumps with abundance of hose, and can throw water to any part of the buildings. The department sent us three small fire-extinguishers and ten pails to be used in case of fire.

Heating.—The whole place is heated with wood stoves. It requires six heating stoves and two cook stoves to do the work.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are foot-racing, wrestling, horizontal bar exercise, swing and merry-go-round, with football and tobogganing in their seasons. Besides these, the pupils always have an outing lasting from two to four weeks in July and August, when, camped on the bank of some creek or lake, fishing, boating, berry-picking, swimming and picnicking, is the order of the day.

I have, &c.,

J. R. MATHESON,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
ONION LAKE R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL.,
ONION LAKE, SASK, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1897–1898.

Location.—The school is situated on Seekaskootch Reserve, about twelve miles from Fort Pitt.

Land.—The school premises occupy about four acres of land taken up by buildings, gardens and play-grounds.

Buildings.—The school is a frame building 35 x 45 feet. On the first floor are class-room and dining-room. These rooms also serve at the same time as recreation-rooms in winter, one for the boys, the other for the girls. We are obliged to use the dining-room as a class-room for the lower standards. Second floor: boys' dormitory, girls' sewing-room. Third floor: all in one division, completed and painted, is the girls' dormitory. Convent, kitchen, laundry, bakery, store-house, separate buildings.

Accommodation.—There is good accommodation for fifty pupils.

Attendance.—Forty-six Indian children attended class regularly during the year—twenty-five boys and twenty one girls. Four discharges were granted during the year, three girls and one boy. These pupils were old enough to leave the school and capable of earning their own living. Their conduct on the reserve is all that can be desired; they adhere to the habits formed at school, and are, we may say, a credit to it. One of the girls married a half-breed, and has a fair chance of continuing the life to which she has been trained. The other girls return to sew, wash and scrub at the convent, and, by their earnings, keep themselves clothed and neat, and help their parents also. We have every reason to hope that success answers our efforts. The conduct of all has been satisfactory.

Class-room Work.—Satisfactory progress has been made in all branches of study this year. The programme of studies authorized by the department is strictly followed. The standing in class is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Standard I.	10	5	15
“ II.	4	4	8
“ III.	5	8	13
“ IV.	4	2	6
“ V.	0	2	2
“ VI.	1	0	1
	24	21	45

English is spoken generally. Of course, it is not perfect, but good will is shown in the endeavour to speak correctly. Two sisters are constantly employed in the classes during the day. Special attention has been given to vocal music and freehand drawing this year, and I think fair progress is obtained. The boys, especially, show great interest in the latter.

Farm and Garden.—Two large gardens have been made by the pupils, but, up to the present date, do not promise well. The spring's great drought and a hard frost have annihilated the larger part of the flowers and roots.

Industrial Work.—*Boys*—The boys have the care of horses and cattle, the preparing of fuel, the drawing of water with a horse, baking and shoe-mending. They also have the care of their own apartments, dormitory, refectory and class-room, under the supervision of a sister.—*Girls*—The girls are taught to do all kinds of housework, cook, bake, sew, knit, wash, iron, scrub, hat-making, mat-making, &c., &c. They make all their own clothes and most of the boys', and have all the darning and mending of both. Thursday forenoon is set apart exclusively to industries for both boys and girls, and special instruction is given.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every care and attention is paid to this important point. All that can be done, by way of precept and example, to instil ideas of morality and righteousness into the minds of those confided to our care is done, and we have every reason to hope that success answers our efforts.

Health.—The pupils' health has been very good; there have been no deaths and no discharges on account of sickness. Whooping cough, grippé, and a few cases of sore eyes made their appearance. Several little ones were very ill but got over it all right.

Walks, exercise and work in the open air are the general means employed to maintain health.

Sanitary Condition.—The pupils' health is, I think, a good proof of the sanitary condition of the school which is ventilated thoroughly every day.



BARN—BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—WHEAT STACKS IN THE DISTANCE SCHOOL BUILDING AND PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Besides the usual Saturday bath during the summer season, the boys go out bathing quite often and the girls occasionally, having to go too great a distance to find a suitable place.

Water Supply.—One good well at a short distance from the school supplies water.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against fire. No matches are left in the pupils' rooms on any condition. Three small chemical extinguishers, fire-buckets and axes are distributed in places easy of access, but these appliances are, I fear, hardly sufficient in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by box stoves; good temperature is maintained throughout.

Recreation.—The pupils take their recreations in the open air as much as possible, even in winter.

Coasting, skating, football, baseball, swing, croquet and arrow-shooting, are the principal outdoor amusements. Cards, checkers, dominoes and harmonicas are the winter pastimes. In summer, picnics are in great vogue.

General Remarks.—The school was examined by the inspector, Mr. Chisholm, in the month of March. In concluding my report, I beg to tender my most sincere thanks to our able agent, Mr. Mann, for his unvarying kindness and his earnest co-operation in all matters connected with the interests of the school.

I have, &c.,

W. COMIRÉ, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PIEGAN C. E. BOARDING SCHOOL,

PIEGAN RESERVE, 4th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—It is with pleasure that I give the following report of the Church of England Boarding School on the Piegan Reserve.

Location.—During the last year the school has been removed from its former position on the reserve proper, and is now situated just on the border. The school is built on the banks of Pincher Creek, about nine miles from the village of the same name. Its exact situation is on the north-east quarter of section 12, township 7, range 29, west of the 4th meridian.

Land.—The school owns forty acres of land, being legal subdivision 9 of the section mentioned above.

Buildings.—The buildings consist of the school proper, a small carpenter's-shop, a stable and other necessary outbuildings.

The school-house is a new building 78 feet by 32 feet over all. It is built of wood and is lathed and plastered throughout. It contains dining, play and sleeping-rooms for the children and rooms for the staff as well as store-rooms and lavatories.

The stable is not yet quite completed.

Accommodation.—The school affords accommodation for forty children, viz., twenty-four boys and sixteen girls. In addition there is accommodation for a staff of six persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has not been all that could be desired, the average being about twenty-eight for the year. In March we drafted some fifteen boys into the

industrial school at Calgary, and, as we have not yet been able to refill their places, this has tended to reduce the average attendance.

Class-room Work.—We found it necessary to divide the children into two divisions for class-room work. The more advanced are now taught in a separate room by a teacher of their own and apart from the smaller children. Having, as remarked above, transferred our most advanced pupils to the industrial school, the school on the whole does not seem to have progressed much in the class-room subjects. This standstill however is only apparent, as quite a number of our present pupils have been advanced a standard during the year.

Farm and Garden.—On account of the recent removal of the school and the large amount of other work that the removal entailed, such as putting up outbuildings, very little work could be done at gardening. A few potatoes and other root crops have been planted.

Part of the land owned by the school is very fine for garden purposes, and after a few years of thorough working we shall possess a very good garden.

Industries Taught.—In addition to garden work, the boys are taught how to take care of cattle, hogs, and poultry. They do all the heavy baking, and also take care of their own dormitory and other rooms, do their own washing and a great part of their own mending.

The girls are taught all the ordinary household work, knitting and sewing. The older girls also have lessons in practical cookery.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, by the principal, or one of the teachers. Morning and evening prayers are held, and everything as far as possible is done, both by precept and example, to improve the morals of the pupils.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of our pupils has been very fair. Cases of scrofula and diseases of the eyes have been rather frequent.

The sanitary condition is good, and we have now a system of dry earth closets in use, which we find very satisfactory.

Water Supply.—All our water is drawn from a pump fixed in the kitchen. From this source we have an apparently inexhaustible supply, and as the pump is driven down to the water, under the building, there is no possible chance of the water becoming polluted.

Fire Protection.—Babcocks and fire-extinguishers are kept in convenient places, as well as pails filled with water.

The building is so arranged that any one of the three stair cases can be reached from any room on the upper floor, thus giving ample means for the escape of the children in case of fire.

Heating.—The building is heated by means of hot air, from two furnaces placed in the basement.

Recreation.—The children have ample grounds to play in, and they indulge in all the usual out-door games. The creek flows close by the school, and swimming is a favourite pastime in the hot weather.

In cold weather the children amuse themselves with gymnastic exercises in their play-rooms.

I have, &c.,

J. HINCHLIFFE,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

PIEGAN R. C. BOARDING SCHOOL,

PIEGAN RESERVE, MACLEOD, P.O., ALTA., 7th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of the Sacred Heart Boarding School, Piegan Reserve, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

Location.—The school is situated on elevated ground, in very healthy location, near the centre of the reserve, and in close proximity to the agency buildings.

Buildings.—The building consists of a large house 90 feet long by 20 feet wide, the kitchen and pantry not included, and the building affords accommodation for forty children.

Attendance.—We have an attendance of nineteen boarders—sixteen girls and three boys. There is no accommodation for outside children to attend day school.

Class Work.—The work in the school-room has been steadily pursued. The progress is good and very encouraging. From the first day of this school the programme of the department has been followed.

Industrial Work.—Our children have special hours during the day for manual work. The girls are kept busy knitting stockings, sewing, and doing general house-work. The few boys we have are too small to do any work yet.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has been good during this year. Headache, a little fever and other light indispositions are the only things we had to contend with.

Heating.—Stoves are used for heating purposes.

Fire Protection.—One fire-extinguisher and pails of water are put at convenient places.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the children are carefully instructed in moral and religious truth. We take special care on this point.

Recreation.—We have recreation rooms, but no recreation yard, and we need one badly.

The present building was finished and opened only in February last.

I have, &c.,

L. DOUCET, O.M.I.,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, ASSA., 1st September, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, four miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle and twenty miles from the railroad; it is in a central position for the Crooked Lakes, Indian Head, File Hills, Touchwood Hills and Muscowpetung Agencies.

Buildings.—The buildings are all frame, brick-veneered ; all the original portion has been reshingled and repainted this year. As described in previous reports, they are all in good condition with the exception of the stable, which is a wooden structure, built in 1894 near the main building and afterwards removed some three hundred yards to a more convenient situation. The joists and sills of this building are rotten in many places, and the high winds this spring have blown it considerably out of shape and shifted the barn attached to it almost off its foundation ; the barn was replaced and strengthened, but I would not recommend any further expenditure to keep the present stable in repair. The building above the root-house containing the felt shop, paint shop, wheelwright-shop, store-rooms and oil-shed was destroyed by fire on 27th November, 1897, causing a great loss to the school. The root-house has been repaired and a new building for paint-shop, shoe-shop, school-room and store is in course of construction.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is ample for two hundred and twenty-five pupils, the authorized number. Without compulsory education it will be impossible to maintain this attendance as those Indians who can be induced to send their children to school prefer to keep them near them by sending them to the numerous boarding schools on the reserves—of course the majority having children at home refuse to send them to any school at all.

Attendance.—The attendance has been satisfactory, though two hundred and twenty-five, the authorized number has not been complete.

Class-room Work.—Of the two hundred and fifteen pupils here at the end of June, one hundred and three were boys and one hundred and twelve were girls, whose grading was as follows :—

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Standard I.	12	32	44
“ II.	30	22	52
“ III.	43	26	69
“ IV.	14	12	26
“ V.	13	11	24

Farm and Garden.—We have one hundred and seventeen acres under cultivation : eight sown with barley, seven with bromus, four in the garden, two sown with mangolds, forty with oats, four with pease, eight with potatoes, two and a half with turnips, thirty-one and a half under summer-fallow and ten breaking. Seventeen boys appear on the farm instructor's books as having worked with him regularly certain portions of the year. All the boys assisted when required both on the farm and in the garden.

The stock are in good order, and consist of one bull, nine cows, ten heifers, five work horses, four native ponies, three colts, nineteen swine, nine sheep and a lot of poultry.

It is becoming more difficult each year to obtain our supply of hay, and this summer we intend making it twenty-four miles from the school ; as most of it has to be hauled during the winter, we are unable to keep as many cows as I should like, owing to the difficulty of bringing the hay in. We are going to break land this summer on which fodder will be sown next year.

Industrial Work.—1. *Blacksmith-shop.*—Ten boys worked at this trade and did a large amount of custom and Indian reserve work.

2. *Carpenter-shop.*—Seventeen boys were attached to this shop, and others assisted from time to time. The rebuilding of the root house and superstructure, and the reshingling of the old portion of the buildings, and fitting up the felt factory were the principal items of work. A very large amount of other work was done for the school, besides custom work.

3. *Boot-shop.*—Nine boys assisted the shoemaker making new boots and repairing boots and harness.

4. *Paint-shop.*—The furnaceman who is also night watchman instructs the boys in this department, doing all the painting, kalsomining, repairing plaster, chimneys and stone and brick walls.

Department of Indian Affairs

5. *Tinsmith-shop*.—Usually some of the blacksmith boys work with the tinsmith, who, besides making a considerable part of our tinware, does the plumbing, repairs kitchen utensils, roofs, sinks, stoves, &c., overhauls stoves, stovepipes, &c., and runs the sawing and pumping engines.

6. *Bake-shop*.—All the baking for the institution is done on the premises by the baker and his assistants, who also cut the meat into sizes suitable for the kitchen.

7. *Felt-shop*.—This industry was terminated at the end of November by the total destruction of plant, raw material, and manufactured goods by fire. The department did not consider it advisable to start the industry anew, but our felt and felt boots had obtained such a good name that a company was formed at Qu'Appelle Station, who are investing \$20,000 in the industry and having our late foreman, are turning out the highest grade of felt and felt boots, so our experience here has been the means of starting a most useful industry in the North-west Territories.

Girls' Work.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters the girls learn all kinds of housework, cooking, dairying, laundry work, &c., and make all their own clothes and the greater part of those worn by the boys; becoming experts in the management of the sewing and knitting machines.

Out Pupils.—Nineteen boys were hired out on farms and nineteen girls were in domestic service at wages ranging from \$4 to \$25 per month and board; some girls have been in continuous service now for over seven years.

Religious Instruction.—A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school during winter months after class hours.

Conduct.—The conduct has been satisfactory.

Discipline.—As there is regular system and an efficient staff there is no trouble in maintaining order; and corporal punishment is only resorted to in cases of insult or gross disobedience.

Health.—This on the whole has been excellent. We had an epidemic of scarlet fever, on account of which the school was quarantined for two months last fall. Over fifty pupils had this disease at one time; some were very low, but (D.V.) owing to the skill of Dr. Seymour and the hospital experience and devotion of the three reverend sisters who were quarantined with the patients, all made a happy recovery. The provision made by the department for isolated hospital accommodation was taxed to the utmost; but its position, arrangement and suitability in the emergency have fully justified the expenditure. Great care has been taken in only admitting healthy pupils, and several children had to be refused as physically unsound.

Sanitary Condition.—This will be improved next spring by the construction of a dam at Katepwe, which, by deepening the water in the lake in front of the school, will do away with the pools of stagnant water, wash away the decaying vegetable and animal refuse on the lake shore and raise the level of our wells.

Water Supply.—Water for domestic and fire protection is supplied by a hot-air pumping engine from one well.

Fire Protection.—Fire protection is ample and of the best description. It is under the charge of the furnaceman, part of whose duty is to inspect it regularly.

Heating.—Furnaces and coal and wood stoves are used. Owing to the construction of the building this is an expensive item, and it is difficult to maintain a regular temperature.

Recreation.—In outdoor games, cricket and football are preferred, as matches can be arranged with surrounding elevens. In the majority of games the school has proved victorious, having won some handsome silver trophies.

Indoor games are such as are usually found in white schools.

The brass band maintains its high efficiency, and is a source of much pleasure to pupils and visitors, and has filled several outside engagements.

Admissions and Discharges.—Twenty-one children were admitted during the year, nine boys and twelve girls. Thirty-three pupils appear on our discharge sheet for the

year, eighteen boys and fifteen girls. Eleven of these—seven girls and four boys—have married and have comfortable houses and give every indication of doing well. Four other girls had been in continuous service for from five to seven years each, and as they were in good situations in Winnipeg and were of age, their discharges were sent them.

I expect at least twenty-five more pupils will be discharged before winter, and see no possibility of replacing these and the number we are already short, unless education is made compulsory.

Ex-Pupils.—A large number of ex-pupils visited the school during the year, and were all clean, creditably dressed and well-behaved; most of them have now homes of their own, and appear to be contented and progressing.

General Remarks.—The numerous convictions obtained by Mr. Indian Agent Graham of half-breeds and Indians violating the liquor laws, have had a most salutary effect in the district, and there was only one case last year of a pupil being supplied with intoxicants.

Several public entertainments were given to appreciative audiences.

A large number of visitors registered during the year.

In conclusion I would say that the Indian agents on the surrounding reserves have given me every assistance; that when there has been necessity for their services, the North-west Mounted Police have always been prompt and efficient, and that the members of my staff and employees here have cheerfully performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,

J. HUGONNARD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
RED DEER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, ALTA., 25th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is situated about three miles west of the village of Red Deer, Alberta. It is built on the banks of the Red Deer River.

Land.—The area of land in connection with and owned by the school is four hundred and eighty acres.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows: two main buildings, one built of stone and one of brick; a dwelling house for the principal; a dwelling house, now occupied by the assistant principal; a dwelling house, the upper part used as a store-room; a carpenter's-shop; a blacksmith-shop; an ice-house and store-room combined; a pigery; two stables; a dairy; a hen-house; a well-house, and three closets.

Accommodation.—The accommodation for the pupils is moderately good, quite ample at present for the girls but hardly sufficient for the boys. If I increase my staff, I shall be unable to give to each member a separate room.

Attendance.—The present attendance is seventy-one. I hope this summer to be able to reach the limit allowed by the department.

Class-room Work.—In the class-room fair progress has been made. Some of the last examination papers were good.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Farm and Garden.—We have had a very successful year on the farm. The crop last fall was very good. The cattle and horses in the spring were in good condition. We have been clearing land and hope to be able, during the present year, to do more breaking. There are again about fifty acres in crop. I fear that the crop this fall will not equal that of last year on account of the dry season.

Industrial Work.—*Carpenter-shop.*—Seven boys have been engaged in this shop most of the year. They have assisted in building the principal's house and the boys' building. The reports I have received from the instructor are most satisfactory.

Housework and Sewing-room.—The girls are making progress in every department. Again at the meeting of the Red Deer Agricultural Society our girls took many prizes for sewing, fancy work and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training has been carefully carried on. Sunday school and preaching services are held. Short meetings of a religious character are conducted during the week. The general conduct has much improved.

Health.—The health of the pupils has been good. The appointment of a medical man, who visits the school at least once each week, has resulted in great benefit to the pupils.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good. The drains are kept well flushed.

Water Supply.—I regret to have to report that the water supply is not at all satisfactory. Unfortunately we have so little wind that our mill is not of much use. Water has to be drawn from wells by hand and carried to the house, which entails considerable labour and as a result the supply is limited.

Fire Protection.—All furnaces and stoves are carefully watched. Fire appliances are kept in good order and at hand ready for use, but we are practically without water for fire protection.

Heating.—The heating in both the buildings is satisfactory.

Recreation.—Our football team has been fairly successful. The boys are taught swimming. During the winter both boys and girls are drilled. The setting-up drill has been a great benefit to all.

Camping.—Again our pupils were allowed to enjoy some days in camp at Snake Lake. Boys and girls went at different times. They all came back much improved in health.

I have, &c.,

C. E. SOMERSET,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

REGINA, ASSA., 6th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report in connection with this school for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—This school is situated on elevated land, a little less than five miles west of Regina. A small river, the Wascana, winds through the grounds, and by damming up the river bed near its exit from school property quite a body of water is thrown back,

which adds considerably to the general appearance of the grounds, and furnishes in the early part of the winter some good skating for the pupils.

Land.—The area of land in connection with the school is three hundred and twenty acres. An additional section immediately to the west was leased three years ago for grazing purposes. The lease expires in two years.

Buildings.—The main building, in which are found all dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms and accommodation for the staff, is a large two-storied brick building with an extensive basement. All other buildings are frame. A cottage hospital 28 x 32 ft., with a kitchen 12 x 14 ft. was constructed during the year, also an ice-house 18 x 24 ft. and a piggery 25 x 30 ft. Most of the other buildings have been repainted, and are kept in thorough repair.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for about one hundred and fifty pupils. The school was originally designed for two hundred pupils.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was sixty-one boys and forty-four girls, or a total of one hundred and five. This was a reduction from the past year of fifteen, accounted for in part by such a large graduating class.

Class-room Work.—In the winter months there are two departments for school work proper, but in the summer when the attendance is diminished by the outing system, and from other causes, the two departments are advantageously merged into one. Pupils attend school only half a day, and are appointed to suitable labour for the other half. The school hours are from 9 a.m. to 12 o'clock, and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The work hours are from 7.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. with an hour and a-half for dinner. Each pupil attends school for three hours for five days of the week. The programme of studies authorized by the department is adhered to. The classes are mixed, boys and girls competing together. Quarterly written examinations are held, after which promotions, when desirable, are made. The daily papers are made use of and an interest fostered in present history. The books of the school library, all carefully selected, are in demand, especially during winter.

Farm and Garden.—The farm and garden are made as remunerative as possible. Last year's crop included three hundred and ninety-five bushels of wheat, six hundred and sixteen bushels of oats, and four hundred and thirty-three bushels of potatoes. This year's acreage stands as follows: twenty-six acres of wheat, twenty-eight acres of oats, six acres of rye, thirty-five acres of oats and barley for feed, twenty acres of brome grass, two acres of turnips and three acres for the garden.

Industries Taught.—All boys able for work are expected to labour some time or other during the year on the farm. Careful supervision is given to their work, but as many responsible duties as possible devolve on the boys themselves. It develops their self-reliance. Care is taken that the strength of any boy is not overtaxed. Some waterproof coats for summer and a few fur coats for winter are provided for some bigger boys who have work that must be done. We expect that nine-tenths of the boys who earn for themselves a comfortable living will do so through their knowledge of mixed farming, and accordingly give the place of honour to the farm and garden.

A number of boys receive instruction in the carpenter-shop, where lessons in cabinet-making and painting are also imparted. New buildings and general repairs have hitherto afforded constant employment to our force of carpenters, but time has been found for all outside remunerative work that could be obtained. Both the bake-shop and the printing office have been in charge of older boys, appointed at the beginning of each month for that purpose. They have nobly responded to their responsibilities.

A thorough and systematic training in all branches of household work is being given to the girls under the energetic supervision of the matron.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great emphasis is laid on the religious training. Since the school opened seventy-two boys and girls have been admitted into the Presbyterian Church by profession of faith. In this great work of character building all the members of the staff most cordially co-operate. The evil and wide-spread influences of alcoholic drinks, are plainly and repeatedly pointed out, and an effort made to have all pupils and ex-pupils consistent prohibitionists. Regular Sabbath services are held,

Department of Indian Affairs.

including a Sabbath school in the afternoon. The memorizing of Scripture verses, and of the answers to the shorter catechism are encouraged all the year round.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health has been fair, consumption and scrofula are enemies we have learned to dread. All the buildings and grounds are kept scrupulously clean, and the conditions of good health carefully studied. A very instructive series of lectures on physiological topics, was given by the school physician during some of the winter evenings.

Water Supply.—The well formerly in use in the basement of the main building was closed in, as it became impure ; another well about one hundred yards from the main building was dug, and gives us an abundant supply of purest water. So far it has all been carried into the house by the use of pails, but we expect at an early date to have underground connection between the well and our three large household tanks. The water from the extensive roof of the main building is conveyed to a large tank under the laundry, and furnishes an excellent supply for washing purposes.

Fire Protection.—Every possible precaution against fire is taken, warnings and instructions about lamps, stoves, ashes, and matches are frequently given. A dozen or more fire-pails are kept constantly filled, and in one of the rooms off the central hall, a supply of hand-grenades, patent fire-extinguishers, fire-axes and similar supplies are kept. The grenades are placed in large boxes, so that the box and its contents may immediately be carried to the seat of danger.

Heating.—Our coal bill is naturally a very heavy item of our expenditure ; we make use of Lethbridge coal. Some wood is purchased from the Indians, and some car-loads are obtained from Duck Lake and Prince Albert. The Smead-Dowd system of heating and ventilating has been in force since the opening of the school ; on the whole it proves satisfactory.

Recreation.—The most popular game in which the boys indulge is football, in which they have had many competitions with other teams, with varying success. A few years ago lacrosse was the chief sport. The playing of the brass band is a very refining and pleasing recreation for all engaged. During the mid-summer holidays the boys and girls at different times, and under proper protection, are sent away a distance of seven or eight miles from the school to live under canvas and the blue sky for a week or two. This is eagerly looked forward to each summer, and proves generally beneficial to the health. Saturday afternoon, summer and winter, is regarded as a half-holiday.

Graduation Day.—The second annual graduating exercises in connection with the school were held on the last Thursday of April. A considerable number of visitors were present during the afternoon. The programme lasted for about three hours, and consisted largely of drills, music and short addresses. The Indian Commissioner and other honoured guests were present. Amid general enthusiasm, certificates of honourable discharge were presented to twenty-three boys and twelve girls, thirty-five in all. Some of these young men and women have gone back to the reserve, but many are working in the neighbourhood of the school, which they still affectionately regard as their home. The reports that reach us respecting the life and work of these graduates are on the whole very satisfactory, and full of inspiration and hope.

I have, &c.,

A. J. McLEOD,
Principal.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL,

ST. ALBERT, ALTA., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my report on the St. Albert Boarding School for the year ended 30th June last.

Location.—This school is located at St. Albert settlement.

Land.—There are large yards connected with each building, all belonging to the Sisters of Charity.

Buildings.—There are two separate houses, one for boys—the other for girls.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five children.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been from seventy to eighty-five.

Class-room Work.—We follow the public school programme for the Territories.

Farm and Garden.—There is a large farm and garden attached to the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming in all its branches, gardening, milking, tailoring and shoemaking.

The girls learn, besides housekeeping and cooking, dairy work and also plain and fancy sewing on machine, making of men's clothes, carding, spinning, knitting and weaving.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is taken in forming the pupils' character and intellect and to avoid bad habits or influences.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—Very good generally. This can be ascertained by the small number of deaths occurring in our school, which is well ventilated and provided with water-closets and bath-rooms.

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained by a hot air pumping engine of five hundred gallons power per hour, which supplies the whole establishment with abundant and good water from three artesian wells.

Fire Protection.—The protection against fire consists of a tank of fifteen hundred gallons in the attic and taps in all departments, and buckets and hose kept at hand.

Heating.—The building is heated by hot air furnace and stoves.

Recreation.—Three times a day, after each meal; the evening recreation till eight. Vocal and instrumental music is taught regularly to boys and girls.

The land and buildings belong to the corporation of the Sisters of Charity.

I have, &c.,

SISTER L. A. DANDURAND,

Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL,

CALGARY P. O., ALTA, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the St. Barnabas Home, connected with the Church Missionary Society's Mission to the Sarcee Indians.

Location.—The school is located on the south-east corner of the reserve and near Fish Creek.

Land.—About ten acres are fenced in for school and mission purposes.

Buildings.—The building consists of boys' and girls' wings connected by the school-room.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty pupils, twenty boys and ten girls.

Attendance.—The attendance has been very good, and comprises, with two exceptions, all the children of school age on the reserve. In January two boys were drafted into the Calgary industrial school, and one boy died in the winter from tuberculosis. Three new scholars have been admitted, one boy and two girls.

Class-room Work.—There has been steady progress in this department.

Farm and Garden.—All our boys over fourteen years of age being drafted in the industrial school, there is not much to say under this head.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every effort is put forth to inculcate Christian teaching and morality, both by example and precept.

Health.—The health of the children, with one exception, is good. The boy who is the exception is troubled with an open scrofulous sore.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary condition is good.

Water Supply.—A well 33 feet deep, fed from the river bed, gives an ample supply of good water, which is raised to the surface by one of Anderson's double cylinder pumps.

Fire Protection.—Barrels of water are kept in different parts of the institution, and also fire-buckets.

Heating.—Wood and coal stoves are used.

Recreation—Football, cricket, baseball, as well as horizontal bar exercise, are encouraged amongst the boys. The girls take a good walk about every day, under the charge of their matron.

General Remarks.—The children are encouraged to take an interest in events outside their own surroundings. Items from the newspapers are read or retailed to them, and a copy of the *Graphic* is obtained weekly for them to see. The staff, consisting of two ladies and a male teacher, who is also assistant principal, are thoroughly interested in their work and have the welfare of the children at heart.

I have, &c.,

J. W. TIMS, C.M.S.,
Archdeacon.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

BATTLEFORD INSPECTORATE,

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., 17th Nov., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the inspection of Indian schools for the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

There are within this inspectorate in all twenty-four schools which were open during the whole or a part of the year, namely, one industrial school, one training college, five boarding schools, and seventeen day schools. In the case of a few of the last named, which were temporarily closed owing to circumstances noted later in this report, an effort was made to ascertain the facilities for school work and the value of the work actually done, from an examination of the building and premises, the extent and condition of the school equipment and supplies, the register of attendance, the text-books, the exercise-books and the character of the work found in them, and also by conversation with the teacher, the councillors of the band, if any, and where possible, with the pupils.

EMMANUEL TRAINING COLLEGE.

Location.—This school is situated about two miles from Prince Albert, and was inspected on the 27th September and following days. Number of pupils enrolled, forty-five.

Staff.—The principal, the Venerable Archdeacon Mackay, is usually assisted by a staff of one male and three female assistants. But the teacher, Mr. Gale, had resigned a short time before the above date and his place was not yet filled. Hence the entire work of classification, discipline, teaching, and general management devolved for the time upon the principal—a work all the heavier on account of the recent enrolment of a considerable number of new pupils from the reserves.

The Class-room.—In the class examination the pupils acquitted themselves very creditably in reading, literature, composition and grammar. Writing, dictation, and all written exercises were done with the greatest neatness. Arithmetic and geography have been taught with fairly satisfactory results, while history has been somewhat neglected. In connection with all subjects much readiness was exhibited in the use of English. The pupils are well behaved, cheerful and contented. In general there are observable the results of firm discipline and faithful and well directed teaching.

Industrial Training.—The senior boys have some practice in the use of the commonest carpenter's tools, while all receive practical training in farming, gardening, and the care of stock, all of which are successfully carried on in connection with the institution. Under the direction of the matron and her assistant the girls do most of the housework.

Buildings, Equipment and Premises.—Three detached buildings are now devoted to school purposes, an additional one having been procured recently to meet the requirements of an increased attendance. These with some repairs, rearrangement and additional equipment promise ample accommodation for an attendance of sixty children. They are heated by ten stoves, and through a combination of devices a satisfactory state of ventilation is maintained. The outbuildings were in good repair. The premises include a farm of some thirty acres in a good state of cultivation, a garden of two acres affording an abundant supply of vegetables of good variety, and an area of uncultivated land suitably located for a recreation ground and used as such by the boys. All are well fenced.

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General Remarks.—The water supply is abundant, convenient and of good quality. The children's food is wholesome and well cooked. The health of the school was good with the exception of two cases of scrofula, which, however, were receiving due attention.

ST. MICHAEL'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is situated at Duck Lake and is under the management of the Rev. M. J. P. Paquette, O.M.I. It was inspected on the 6th December and following days. The staff consists, in addition to the principal, of six reverend sisters and four male assistants, a farmer, a carpenter, an engineer and a general assistant. The total enrolment at the above date was seventy-two, and the average attendance at classes was practically the same, the only instances of absence being due to occasional sickness. For class work the pupils are arranged in three divisions, consisting respectively of the senior boys, the senior girls, and the junior boys and girls. The institution has been established little more than three years, and the pupils admitted, for the most part at the earliest school age, are on the average younger than in most schools of a similar class.

The Class Work is as yet of an entirely elementary character. Much attention is rightly given to the various means of cultivating the use of English as important in itself and a condition of progress in all the other subjects. The most essential subjects, reading, spelling, writing and the use of numbers, are being taught well and with good results.

Accommodation.—At the above date there was a serious lack of accommodation as to space and equipment in both the class-rooms and the dormitories. The inconvenience arising from this materially retarded progress in school work, and rendered the care of the children much more burdensome to the staff than it otherwise would be. I am glad, however, to be able to say that this state of things has been much improved by recent extensive additions to the main school building.

Buildings and Premises.—With the exception just noted the buildings were very complete and convenient, consisting of an employees' residence, a bakery with a capacity of 250 loaves, a very complete laundry in course of erection, store-house, coal oil-house, wood-house, carriage-house, implement-shed, carpenter's-shop, dairy-house, meat-house, granary, barn, horse and cattle stables, besides numerous smaller buildings. All are admirably arranged and in perfect order. On each side of the main building there is a suitable recreation ground, and in front a large and well arranged flower-garden. The entire premises are surrounded by a close board fence nearly a mile in length, and fence and buildings are painted a uniform red-brown.

Industries.—Excellent facilities are here afforded for teaching the most essential industries. The senior and the intermediate boys have constant practice in farming, flower and vegetable gardening, dairying, and the care of horses, cattle and pigs; while according as they approach the age of eighteen, when by the rules of the department they are to be discharged, they are instructed in plain carpentry in a well equipped shop and under a competent instructor. The girls are trained in sewing, dairying, gardening, laundry work, baking, cooking, and general housework.

General Remarks.—The institution is supplied with good water, but only by hauling it a distance of nearly a mile, the wells on the premises having failed. The children were comfortably clothed, and much attention was given to their diet, which was varied and nutritious. Notwithstanding the overcrowded condition of the school, through the vigilance of the staff a good general state of health was preserved throughout. The discipline is excellent and severity is unknown. The children are happy in carrying out the wishes of the principal and his staff. Besides the more ordinary equipment the school has two fine sets of band instruments—wind and string—consisting of fourteen and nine pieces respectively, in the use of which the boys have attained much skill in a remarkably brief space of time.

BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on 21st December and following days, and visited on several other occasions during the year.

Staff.—Rev. E. Matheson, principal; R. F. McDougall, teacher senior division; Miss Sara Bonis, B.A., teacher junior division; Mrs. R. F. McDougall, Matron; Miss N. Hayes, seamstress; Miss V. Taylor, cook; Miss McDonald, laundress; H. H. Hull, farmer; — Brown, carpenter; P. Taylor, blacksmith; J. T. Long, nightwatchman; — Hooker, general assistant.

Classification and Class-work.—There were one hundred and seven pupils enrolled, classified as follows:

Standard I.....	24
“ II.....	9
“ III.....	51
“ IV.....	17
“ V.....	12

Those of twelve years and over spend half time in the school-room and half time at their several industries, for this purpose being arranged in two divisions of equal number. Although in the above classification the pupils were in several instances found to be graded above their attainments, yet that fault was likely soon to be remedied and the condition of the school-room work was most promising. The difficulties of low speaking and diffidence in answering have largely disappeared. The pupils are attached to their studies and show much zeal in all their school exercises. A commendable promptness of word and action is being cultivated; and the general tone of the school-room work is decidedly good.

Discipline.—Among the boys especially the effects of regular drill and systematic physical exercises are distinctly perceptible in an improved bearing, a ready obedience to command and a growing courtesy of conduct and of speech. At an entertainment given in the school-room on Christmas eve the pupils performed most creditably in singing, recitation and dialogue.

Industries.—The most important industries—agriculture, gardening, care of stock, dairying, carpentry and blacksmithing are taught systematically, each by a competent instructor. In addition to this there are painting, shoemaking, and printing, in each of which some of the boys excel though without regular instruction. The girls show much proficiency in all the different departments of housekeeping, especially in cooking and sewing.

Buildings and Equipment.—The main building was not originally designed for school purposes, and is not as convenient as could be desired. It is, however, kept in good condition and utilized to the best advantage. The equipment is in most respects sufficient and in regard to fire-escapes, pails, axes, Babcocks, and other fire apparatus, is particularly complete. The heating is partly by furnace and partly by stoves, and there is no uniform system of ventilation; but with the exercise of the greatest care both are maintained in a satisfactory condition. The other buildings are the principal's residence, vice-principal's residence, hospital, store-house, carpenter's-shop, blacksmith's-shop, recreation hall, bakery, laundry, cattle and horse stable, piggery, and poultry-house. These are all frame buildings, well arranged, well equipped, and for the most part kept in excellent order. By means of two steel air motors recently erected an abundant supply of water is obtained from wells on the premises.

General Remarks.—The neatness of the pupils' clothing, which is also of suitable material and comfortable, reflects credit on the sewing department of the school. Due attention is given to physical exercises, regular hours being set apart for this purpose under the direction of a member of the staff. The health of the school was in general good. The opportunities for turning to profitable account the skill gained by pupils in their several industries are not the best, owing to the sparse settlement of the surround-

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ing district, yet in several instances where they have been employed abroad their services have given much satisfaction.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE.

This school was inspected March 28th. Rev. J. R. Matheson, principal. Pupils enrolled, thirteen; present in class, twelve. These are between six and fourteen years of age. The class-work is conducted with moderate success, but owing to the youth of the children none are far advanced. Their knowledge is limited to reading, writing, numbers and the use of English. No trades are regularly taught, but the children assist in nearly all the work connected with the school and so get a practical acquaintance with most kinds of work usual about a farmhouse, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sewing, washing, gardening and the care of horses, cattle and poultry. The buildings are sufficiently large and the equipment in all respects sufficient for this attendance. Water of excellent quality is obtained from wells on the premises. The children's food is abundant, well-cooked, and in every respect suitable. Their clothing is comfortable and there is a large stock in reserve. Healthful recreation is furnished for winter and summer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, UNION LAKE.

This school was inspected 29th March. Rev. Father Comiré, principal. Pupils enrolled, forty-eight; present in classes, forty-six, ranging in age from 6 to 17, graded up to Standard VI, and divided into two forms, senior and junior. The pupils were examined in reading, literature, composition, grammar, dictation, writing, geography and arithmetic, and the results were most gratifying, bearing evidence of enthusiasm on the part of the teachers in their work, and the constant exercise of well-devised methods, a close application to their work in the class, a prompt and cheerful obedience to every command, and general good order in and out of school characterized their conduct.

The main building is of frame, painted without but not within, well planned, but affording insufficient accommodation for present attendance. It is heated throughout with stoves, and the heating is uniform and satisfactory. The equipment in general is very complete, especially in the dormitories, where the bedsteads, bed clothing, wash-basins, towels, &c., are all that are required, as is also the children's clothing, which is suitable and kept in excellent order. Cleanliness and other sanitary conditions are scrupulously observed.

JOHN SMITH'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected on the 21st October. Miss A. Thompson, teacher. Pupils enrolled, fifteen; present, thirteen; average attendance, ten; graded up to Standard III. In the examination the children acquitted themselves creditably, although their attainments are but slight, yet the conditions of progress are present and a useful work is being done. The building, which was unfit for occupation, has since been replaced by a substantial and commodious one.

RED PHEASANT'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected on the 22nd January; Miss M. Wilson, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twenty-three; present, nineteen; average attendance for past twelve months, thirteen. All in Standards I, II, and III. They were clean and tidy, and besides making moderate progress in their studies they are learning to sew and knit. The building was clean and comfortable, and the school material is sufficient and well cared for.

SWEET GRASS' DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected January 25th; J. Pritchard, teacher. Pupils enrolled, ten; present, eight, all in Standards I and II. Average attendance for the past eighteen months, seven.

The school building was suitable and the equipment sufficient and in moderately good condition. The progress of the children was not quite satisfactory, but the teacher had not been long in the school, and was likely to be able to effect a change.

LITTLE PINE'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected January 26th ; C. F. Desmarais, teacher. Pupils enrolled, fifteen ; present, eleven, in Standards I and II. Average attendance for eighteen months, fourteen. Much carelessness was observable here in regard to punctuality and cleanliness. The pupils were ill occupied, listless and unwilling or unable to answer the simplest questions in English.

POUNDMAKER'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected January 27th. Miss V. Arcand, teacher. Pupils enrolled, fourteen ; present, eleven ; average attendance for eighteen months, ten. All in Standards I and II.

This school is in a very satisfactory condition. Punctuality, cleanliness and discipline are well attended to. The children show much animation in connection with their class exercises, and an eagerness at all times to do all they can. They are not far advanced as yet, but the school is in a healthy condition and progress may be looked for.

THUNDERCHILD'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected February 9th. Pupils enrolled, fifteen ; present, ten ; average attendance for eighteen months, fourteen. Building, equipment and school material sufficient, but badly kept. The attendance of the children was not well looked after, and their class-work had been much neglected. The teacher in charge, Mr. P. McDonald, was not as yet regularly appointed, and had not had time to bring about any material change ; but much might fairly be expected.

SADDLE LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 17th. Rev. A. G. McKittrick, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twenty-two ; present, ten ; average attendance for past twenty months, eight. The building is large and comfortable. Equipment and school material are sufficient and in good order. Thoughtful methods are employed in developing the mental powers of the children, and in cultivating civilized habits and the use of the English tongue. Yet the work of the school is only a partial success, chiefly on account of the irregular attendance that the above figures indicate.

GOODFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 14th. Vincent Smith, teacher. This school is situated on Pakan's Reserve. Pupils enrolled, twenty-two ; present, ten ; average for twenty months, thirteen. The Indians occupying this reserve are a large band and much scattered. There are forty-four children of school age on the reserve, and although there are two day schools situated about six miles apart, yet many are remote from either. In this instance a considerable effort has been made to keep up the attendance, and with some success. The children were interested in their work, and were kept busy in school. They were examined in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, composition and geography, in all of which they did well, except composition, in which they have little facility. The answering of the pupils of Standard III in geography was particularly good.



BOYS OF ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL MILKING COWS.

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WHITEFISH LAKE DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected March 15th. Miss M. G. German, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twenty-two present, nine; average for twenty months, six. The buildings and premises were in good order. The children were particularly neat and clean. The examination revealed the results of thoughtful teaching, and the present tone of the school is good.

MISTAWASIS' DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 29th. Miss Kate Gillespie, teacher. Pupils enrolled, fourteen; present, eight; average for past twelve months, seven. The pupils are quite young and all in Standards I and II. The majority of the children of this reserve being in attendance at industrial schools, the work is going on most satisfactorily, except in respect to attendance, which continues irregular. The children are making good progress, not only in the ordinary studies, but also in sewing, knitting, and much attention is given to gardening.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S DAY SCHOOL.

Inspected June 30th. Louis Ahenakew, teacher. Pupils enrolled, seventeen; present, sixteen; average for twelve months, fourteen. This is one of the most successful day schools I have visited. The work being done is similar to that of a school of white children and of an equally thorough character. The children use freely the English they have learned, speak out distinctly in their recitations, and show a lively interest in all their work. The school material was insufficient and the desks were in bad repair.

WAHSPATON'S DAY SCHOOL.

Miss M. L. Baker, teacher. Pupils enrolled, twelve; average attendance, seven. The total population of the reserve is only twenty-five. These Indians are Sioux. The school is well conducted and is doing a useful work, and its benefits are appreciated by the Indians.

WHITECAP'S DAY SCHOOL.

Situated on the Sioux Reserve at Moose Woods, near Saskatoon. The teacher is Mrs. Tucker, wife of Mr. W. R. Tucker, overseer of the reserve and missionary. At the date of my visit, July 27th, 1897, the school was closed for summer holidays, and as measles were prevalent on the reserve, it was not thought well to call the pupils together. There were, however, in the school-room and in the Indians' houses sufficient evidences of a work of value being done by the school.

Other day schools temporarily closed are those at Montreal Lake, Little Hills, Sturgeon Lake and Meadow Lake.

I was unable to visit the boarding schools at Ile à la Crosse and Lac la Biche, owing to their remote location and the condition of the trails. The latter is now being removed from its present location to a site on Blue Quill's Reserve, near the Saddle Lake Agency, where a well planned and commodious building has just been completed.

I have, &c.,

W. J. CHISHOLM.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

CALGARY INSPECTORATE,

CALGARY, ALTA., 10th Sept., 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon my inspection of Indian schools during the past fiscal year.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Alexander Reserve Day School.—24th October, 1897. Miss Sarah Cyre has been teacher of this school since June quarter, 1896. The young lady is competent to teach, but there is an utter want of success in her efforts, through the irregularity of attendance of the pupils. At my inspection there were only four pupils present; number on the roll six. On the reserve there are sixteen children of school age.

Joseph Reserve Day School.—25th Oct., 1897. The teacher, Mrs. Josephine Laderante was present in the school-room, but there were no pupils; the Indians were off hunting, and had taken their children with them. The class list produced contained the names of thirteen pupils.

White Whale Lake Reserve Day School.—27th October, 1897. The teacher, Rev. W. G. Blewett, was on the school premises, at work in the carpenter shop adjacent to the school-house.

The school was closed, as all the children were away off the reserve with their parents, hunting and trapping.

The teacher stated there were thirty-seven children of a school age in this band. I observed the number enrolled to be twenty-six; eleven of them being between the ages of ten and fourteen, the remainder from six to ten.

The school building is in good order and repair, outside as well as inside.

A good large garden had been cultivated the past summer by the children. I checked the Government property at each of these day schools, and found it correct in each case, as per inventories on School Returns dated 30th Sept., 1897.

BLOOD AGENCY.

St. Paul's Boarding School and the Kiskoek Homes.—27th Sept., 1897. Rev. Arthur deB. Owen, principal. This is one of a system of Indian boarding schools in Treaty 7, conducted by the diocese of Calgary (Church of England); they are under the general supervision of the Venerable Archdeacon Tims, who resides on the Sarcee Reserve.

Having made an exhaustive report upon each one of these schools, immediately after each inspection, for the information of the Commissioner, it will not, I opine, be necessary for me to encumber this report with statistics, and items of interior economy, therein brought to his notice.

At the date of my inspection there were enrolled thirty-five boys and twenty-three girls.

Present in the school-room at my examination were, thirty-one boys, and seventeen girls; of the absentees some were ill, some absent on leave, and some at work.

The children were well clothed, and appeared to be in a healthy condition (excepting one boy and seven girls in the sick room).

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I visited the different buildings, also the laundry, everything was clean and in good order, and the grounds were neatly kept.

Dormitories were clean and well ventilated, the beds were neatly made up, having clean linen.

The clothing-room contained large quantities of new clothing, received from friends in England, it was well made up, of excellent material, suitable for a cold climate.

Fire-extinguishing Appliances.—The fire-buckets (thirty-eight) were filled and in convenient places; also the fire hand-grenades (thirty-four), also chemical engines (two) and fire axes (four).

School-rooms.—I spent an hour each in the boys' school-room and in the girls' school-room. I checked the list of Government property as given upon the September quarter school return.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL.

A very fine large building was in course of erection to be used for this purpose. The site chosen for it was adjacent to the hospital.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

St. Paul Boarding School on this reserve is under the missionary charge of the Rev. Father Danis.

The school work is under the more direct supervision of the Rev. Sister Superior Jean à Dieu, assisted by the Rev. Sisters Julien and St. Anne, and Lay Brother John Birchman.

During the time I was in charge of this agency I had many opportunities of witnessing the progress of this school, and of receiving almost daily reports of its work.

The very limited accommodation of the old school building made it necessary to take only girls and to limit the number to ten, from seven to twelve years of age.

They were at all times becomingly dressed and they had every appearance of being very happy.

School-room.—In the school-room they showed extraordinary proficiency in a variety of subjects, and were being taught to sew and knit.

New School Building.—A fine new building had been erected and was nearing completion. It was intended to accommodate forty pupils and a complete staff of teachers.

A new church was already finished adjacent to the new school

St. Peter's Boarding School and Victoria Jubilee Indian Home.—Rev. J. Hinchliffe, missionary and principal. I visited this school 8th February, 1898.

The fine new buildings were occupied and they will always be a monument to the energy, persistence and patience of the reverend principal, who has accomplished so much out of—I was going to say nothing—but from apparent blank he raised up friends who have shown such liberality that, augmented by a comparatively small Government grant, he has a school building in which he can accommodate, in a home-like manner, fifty pupils and a full staff of teachers. It is heated with furnaces and is supplied with bath-rooms.

The children assembled in the school-room, about thirty-five of them, they were well clothed and looked healthy, bright and happy.

High River Industrial School, or St. Joseph's, situate at the confluence of the Bow and High Rivers. Rev. Father Naessens, principal. I spent some weeks in this school during February and March auditing the accounts and books and introducing the double entry system of book-keeping.

I was well satisfied with the management throughout; punctuality, industry, courtesy, prevailed from the principal to the youngest child.

The pupils were well taught, well clothed and well fed. Their recreations were as much supervised by the staff as were the studies, trades and domestic work.

Religious instruction to the pupils was given daily, cheerfulness reigned, and the isolation of the school from civilization was not felt, as it formed a community within itself, composed of industrial and educational pursuits, intermixed with social life.

Elkhorn Industrial School.—Mr. A. E. Wilson, principal.

I visited the Elkhorn industrial school during April and May and made an audit of the accounts and books.

The school was handicapped by being obliged to occupy buildings made temporarily available, at considerable distance from each other, in consequence of the destruction of the main school buildings, by fire, two years ago.

Also, the school roll of pupils had been reduced thirty-three per cent, by those from Treaty seven being sent to their homes, and recruiting new ones had languished.

The principal "lived in hope" that when they occupy their fine new building (now so nearly completed) the present difficulties will vanish, and a new cycle entered upon, when the school's old-time reputation will revive, and prosperity shine again.

The pupils in the school are a credit to the training powers of the present staff, promising by their demeanour to become respectable, intelligent members of any community in which their future life may be cast.

Brandon Industrial School.—Rev. John Semmens, principal.

I spent three weeks in this school during June, auditing the accounts and introducing double entry book-keeping.

From its favourable situation and environment, this school should have a prosperous future.

It possesses within itself unique facilities for training the pupils, and it is surrounded by object lessons of high class farming, and rural homes; these must make a lasting impression upon their youthful minds; and being supplemented by religious teaching, and practical training in different trades, and in domestic economy, there must be results that will prove satisfactory to the most cynical critic.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.—Rev. J. Hugonnard, principal.

I visited this school during August, auditing the accounts and books, and producing balance sheets, showing its financial position on June 30.

It continues to hold pre-eminence in attendance of pupils, there being two hundred and twenty-five at present on the school roll.

And it is, probably, the first of our industrial schools to enrol a pupil of the second generation, a pupil whose parents were graduated here.

It is from the children of graduates, that I expect to see the fruit of the system. But little permanent impression can be made on the child of a buffalo hunter, one who has heard from his parents' lips, the fine times they enjoyed in the buffalo hunting, horse stealing, Indian wars, days.

When these stories become mythical, the teaching will become easier, and training influences lasting.

The crops of the school were damaged by a frost on June 14th, but such a large school has great recuperative powers within itself, and that which would paralyse a smaller school, but slightly affects this one.

A felt factory was established at considerable expense, it was perfectly equipped for work, when it was destroyed by fire; this had a deterrent effect upon the financial condition of the school, but schools, like individuals, will have "set-backs," and "experientia docet" not to have "too many irons in the fire," and to "hew to the line."

There has been little, if any, sickness among the pupils this year; they are a fine lot of children, and their good behaviour makes my duty of inspection agreeable.

I have, &c.,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Inspector Indian Agencies.

Department of Indian Affairs.

QU'APPELLE INSPECTORATE,

FORT QU'APPELLE, ASSA., 6th October, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspections of schools in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, during my inspection of agencies, from 30th June, 1897, to 30th September, 1898.

REGINA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on 9th July, 26th, 27th, 29th and 30th November, and 9th and 10th December, 1897.

Grading of Pupils.—The number of pupils present 9th July was one hundred and ten : sixty four boys and forty-six girls, classified as under :—

Standard I.....	18
“ II.....	20
“ III.....	16
“ IV.....	32
“ V.....	23
Ungraded	1
	110

Examination showed progress in all the classes.

The class-rooms were comfortable and well ventilated and the equipment was sufficient. A few articles were requisitioned for the winter's work.

Staff.—The staff of the institution at the time of my last visits in November and December consisted of: Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal; Mr. Stewart, asst principal; Miss Nicoll, teacher; Miss Cumming, matron; Mrs. Moffatt, seamstress; Miss Cummings, laundress; Mrs. Matheson, cook; Mr. Motion, farmer; Mr. Acheson, carpenter; Mr. Motion, night-watchman.

A teacher for the senior classes was to begin work on 1st January, 1898, in place of the much lamented D. C. Munro, whose death was a loss to the school. His whole soul was in his work, and his influence over his pupils can be seen to-day, even on those who have returned to the reserves.

Buildings.—A new kitchen had been added to the principal's house.

The new hospital, a neat building cottage style, was about being completed. A new ice-house and a house for the carpenter had been built, also a piggery 25 x 32 feet with several compartments; boiler-house, 8 x 6 ft.; pump-house, 8 x 8 ft.; granary, 16 x 24 ft., have all been put up since my last inspection. There was a new ceiling in the laundry.

The implement shed was made double the size so that all implements can be kept under cover. Articles made: ten cupboards, eight gates, two hay racks, two wheelbarrows, wagon boxes.

Benches and general repairs to the stables and main buildings.

Posts and wire were on hand to fence in a section for pasture. The whole premises were thoroughly examined, and were found clean and tidy, and the best possible care had been taken of all property.

The dormitories were neat and comfortable, walls being tinted and covered with mottoes and pictures, giving them a cheerful and bright appearance.

The dining-room was also a nice bright place.

Diet.—Meals were well cooked and served, and each pupil got what was needed of good wholesome food, and I noticed that vegetables formed a good portion of the mid-day meal.

The beef was of the best quality and was supplied by Mr. Darke, of Regina, at a contract price of \$4.40 per 100 lbs.

The laundry was also in perfect order, girls busy ironing and folding away and all work going on with system and no confusion. The kitchen work was also being done by the older girls.

The flour used was strong baker's of a second quality got in exchange for wheat. The supplies generally were of the best quality in their class, and obtained at the lowest wholesale prices and from such highly respectable firms as the A. MacDonald Co., Winnipeg, for groceries, and John McDonald & Co., Toronto, for dry goods; other firms also were patronized, but I noticed these two firms had the bulk of the trade for staple goods. Economy was observed without stinginess, and therefore there were no deficits to report; each month showed a balance to be brought forward for the next month.

Office Work.—I audited the various books and balanced each account after writing off articles worn out. Cash entries compared with all invoices. The books are kept by Mr. McLeod, and everything was found to be correct and every item properly accounted for both in receipts and expenditure in a simple yet an intelligent form.

Industrial Work.—The butter for the use of the house was made by the girls, and in this they get good training for after-life. I have found on some reserves, where girls returned from school, made butter where they knew nothing about it before. Some people ask what benefit it is to these Indian boys and girls to go to an industrial school. Well, this is one among many others.

Ten boys were working for farmers from four to six months during the season, earning from \$15 to \$20 a month and board. One boy brought in, after some personal expenditure, \$88, another had \$75, and a third \$74. These sums the principal deposits for them. Two girls were at service in the town earning \$8 a month each.

Graduates.—Five boys and five girls graduated on 28th April, and full particulars were given at the time in the papers.

The pupils had a pleasant outing during the summer at Wetmore's grove, a pretty spot about five miles up the Wascana Creek. Boys two weeks under charge of Mr. Stewart, and girls two weeks under charge of Miss Cumming; the principal also visiting them during the time, and conducting services on Sundays.

The usual banquet for returning pupils was held on 2nd March, 1897. This is always a red letter day at the school.

Amusements.—There is a band, senior and junior boys practising regularly, and the smaller boys were pushing the older ones hard.

There is a football club and the boys have matches with the town and police teams, and other clubs in the settlement, and generally hold their own, and what is best they always conduct themselves as gentlemen.

The school has a literary society, and meetings are held once a week during the winter months. There is also a temperance society, a Christian Endeavour and a missionary society.

The discipline and order of the school were excellent and the conduct of the pupils had seldom to be found fault with, and the good behaviour was not from fear, but the motive was rather that each boy and girl felt a pride in keeping up the good name of the school.

After a careful inspection, I have pleasure in stating that good, honest work is being done, and the results prove that value is being given for the money expended

Farm Work.—The crop put in during 1897 was one hundred and seven acres, and there were harvested: three hundred and ninety-four bushels wheat; six hundred and sixteen bushels oats; four hundred and fifty-two bushels potatoes; three hundred bushels

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turnips ; one thousand cabbages, besides onions, carrots and beets ; twelve tons of rye grass ; sixty tons of green feed.

Forty acres summer-fallow, nine acres new breaking, eighteen acres fall ploughing, six acres back setting.

The live stock consisted of thirty-six head of cattle, eleven horses and mares, forty-four pigs and thirty-five poultry.

Boys follow farm work as a rule ; a few carpentry and printing, painting, &c., but farm-work, including, of course, the care of cattle, is what ninety-five per cent of these boys will have to depend on for a living.

The girls do the usual housework, besides sewing, mending, knitting, laundry work, &c.

Fire Protection.—All precautions were taken to guard against fire.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school was inspected on 28th and 29th October, 1897. The number of pupils present was sixty-one ; number on the roll, seventy. Four were out working, four were on leave, and one was at St. John's College. The classification was : Junior classes, Standard I, seventeen ; junior classes, Standard II, twelve ; senior classes, Standard III., nineteen ; senior classes, Standard IV., fourteen ; senior classes, Standard V., eight ; total, seventy.

The school equipment was ample.

Staff.—T. H. Rhodes was master and teacher in the senior department. Miss Clayton, teacher in the junior. Both hold second-class professional certificates for Ontario, and Miss Clayton had attended Toronto University for three years, for the degree of B.A. School-rooms same as before. The junior classes met in the main building. Both departments were conducted with care and ability.

The twelve large desks I recommended in my last report had been provided, and were a comfort to the senior pupils.

In addition to the regular school hours, from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., classes were held three nights in the week, Mr. Rhodes taking the boys, and the principal the girls. Specimens of the pupils' composition and writing were sent to the Commissioner.

The inspection of the institution proper was commenced on 19th Oct. The staff consisted of Rev. J. H. Fairlie, principal ; Mrs. Fairlie, matron ; T. H. Rhodes, master and teacher of senior classes ; Miss Clayton, teacher junior classes ; Miss Lang, seamstress ; Miss Knight, laundress ; Miss Howard, cook ; Agnes Cameron (an ex-pupil), monitress ; Thos. Hunt (pupil), carpenter ; James Fraser, farmer ; Geo. Mitchell, carpenter ; A. J. Kayll, clerk. All boarded in the institution except the farmer, carpenter and clerk.

Farm Work.—The crop put in and harvested was : wheat, eleven acres, harvested one hundred and twenty-five bushels ; oats, twenty acres, harvested two hundred and seventy-five bushels ; barley, eighteen acres, harvested eighty-seven bushels ; potatoes, five acres, harvested four hundred and fifty bushels ; turnips, three-fourths of an acre, harvested two hundred and fifty bushels ; mangolds, one-fourth of an acre, harvested fifty bushels.

Nineteen bushels of beets, carrots and onions were stored away for winter use ; also four hundred and fifty cabbages, and the house was well supplied with vegetables during the season. One hundred tons of hay were stacked.

The farm is four miles long and runs back from the Red River. Forty acres of land under cultivation and sixty acres of fencing had been done. The school building looked well with nice grounds in front, prettily laid out and covered with trees and shrubs. The vegetable garden was also a good one. The cattle numbered thirty-two head : horses and colts, five ; pigs, twenty-one, and poultry, thirty-five. The cows furnish all the milk required for the school and for butter, besides having a lot of the latter for sale. The girls are expert butter-makers, and I have seldom seen as good as I saw and tasted here.

Buildings.—The outbuildings and surroundings were in capital order, not a speck of dirt could be seen lying around. The ice-house had been put into order for keeping ice. The carpenter boys were doing well, but the feature of the industries was the farm and garden work.

The main building had been improved by the removal of the old closets, on the Smead-Dowd system, and the introduction of water-closets, five for pupils and one for staff on the girls' side, and four for pupils and one for staff on the boys' side. These are supplied with water pumped up to the tanks by a steam engine from a well in the basement. There are outside water-closets for both boys and girls, which are used in the summer. There were no offensive odours in the building as formerly. The water-closets are on the ground floor, and the workmanship was of the highest order, and they were working well. The various rooms had been kalsomined and floors oiled, and every corner as clean as it was possible to make them.

The kitchen had been supplied with a "Prowse" (Montreal) range, on which the bread was made, and the girls do all the work, and beautiful bread was to be seen, strong baker's flour being used. The kitchen was clean and tidy, and everything was in its proper place. A new sink for dish-washing had also been added.

The dining-room was nicely arranged, boys' tables at one end, and girls at the other, and table for staff in the centre, and all take their meals at the same time. Meals were well cooked and served. The principal and matron give their personal attention during meal hours, and the best of order is observed, although the pupils are not forbidden to have a little conversation with each other. I confess I do not like to see the pupils bolting their food as if it was the last they were ever to get, and afraid to open their mouths except to swallow their food.

The two dormitories for girls are cheerful rooms, in fact the best in the building, and they were the pink of cleanliness and neatness. Iron bedsteads, each bed had a mattress, filled with new oat straw, a healthy thing to sleep on, which I know from experience, two sheets, pillows, three blankets, and a counterpane. Wardrobes were made for clothing, instead of having them hanging round.

Boys' dormitory No. 1 had thirty-eight iron bedsteads furnished the same as the girls. This dormitory was not, however, suitable, being too low in the ceiling, dark and hard to ventilate, besides being cramped in space and breathing room.

Boys' dormitory No. 2, at the other end of the building was satisfactory, being airy, roomy and comfortable.

Fire Protection.—Fire appliances were all over the building, pails kept full of water, &c. The girls' basement had a concrete floor. The old closets had been removed, and the places cleaned out to the depth of three feet, and the space filled up with lime.

The laundry was, as before, with drying-room upstairs, where the dry goods used to be kept. Seven hundred pieces were put through the washing and ironing weekly.

There are play-grounds for both boys and girls, suitably inclosed. A small shed for tools had been made. The old stable is now a granary, and bins put in capable of holding one thousand bushels of grain.

A number of other repairs had been made, and the whole place was in perfect order.

The staff was an efficient one, each member doing his or her duties faithfully and well, and work went on from morning until evening like clockwork. The supervision was complete. The principal was first and last around the place, and nothing escaped his notice.

Mrs. Fairlie, the matron, is a valuable official, and performs her particular duties in a most satisfactory manner.

The sewing-room under the capable management of Miss Lang, called for special notice. Miss Lang teaches the girls all kinds of sewing, mending, knitting, &c., and making dresses, and also boys' duck and tweed suits, cotton and flannel shirts, &c.

The school carried off ten first and ten second prizes at the Kildonan and St. Paul's Agricultural Show. The prizes were for "knitting," "boys' suits," "ladies' sewing bags," "scarfs," "darning," "laundry work," "crochet work," "aprons," and a number of other articles. The school also took first prize at the Winnipeg Exhibition, and

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obtained medals from His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Patterson, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee, which they wear with considerable pride.

The health of the pupils was good, and no visits from the doctor were required from February to September.

The boys drill regularly and this exercise was improving them in their walking. They had got out of the slouching style so common among Indian boys. There is also a temperance society in connection with the school, and as many as forty attend the meetings, which are conducted entirely by the pupils themselves.

The books were audited from 1st January, 1896, to 30th September, 1897, and an inventory of all Government property taken,—goods in store and house equipment. The total cost for the twenty-one months was \$19,848.03.

The average attendance was seventy, the cost, therefore, per pupil is \$162.02, for twelve months, including everything, but deducting amounts for repairs, medicines, postage and school-room equipment, not chargeable on the per capita system, the cost for maintenance for twelve months is \$142.47 per pupil.

The new parish school building put up by the carpenter and his boys was completed. The work was commenced in August and completed 16th October. The building was painted outside and in, and the work was done to the entire satisfaction of the church committee, as expressed in a letter from the Rev. Sylva White, the rector of the parish.

The pupils attended the parish church every Sunday morning and evening, and the Indian girls compose the choir, and lead the singing very well.

The following are the places where pupils came from, and it will be noticed the distances are wide apart :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
St. Peter's Reserve.....	27	23	50
Lac Seul.....	8	1	9
Fairford.....	2	3	5
Cumberland.....	1	1	2
York Factory.....		1	1
Lesser Slave Lake.....	1	..	1
Pas Mountain.....	1	..	1
Moose Lake.....	1	..	1
	41	29	70

Mr. Kayll, the clerk, is most careful and correct in his work, and he is a valuable official.

The running expenses were being considerably reduced, as was shown by statements sent in at the time. Nothing was allowed to go to waste.

The pupils were happy and were making good progress, although the principal is strict, and insists on the rules being complied with, even to the smallest detail, he is at the same time kind to the children, and Mrs. Fairlie takes a motherly interest in them also. This is as it should be, when these poor little things are so far away from fathers and mothers, and we know how fond Indians are of their children—a good trait in their character. It is only to be expected they will be treated kindly, and with due consideration of the position of these pupils. I can only say if I ever find a single case of undue harshness, I give the guilty parties fair notice that the facts will be at once reported.

FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, FILE HILLS AGENCY.

This school is conducted in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and was inspected on 30th December, 1897. Number of pupils present, sixteen—boys, eleven; girls, five; number enrolled, sixteen. Classification of pupils :

Standard I.	4
“ II.	4
“ III.	3
“ IV.	3
“ V.	2
	16

The school equipment was sufficient. Alex. Skene, principal and teacher. The school building had been enlarged by adding fourteen feet to its length. The room is now 34 x 16, and porch 8 x 10. Four windows, walls and ceiling finished with dressed lumber and painted. The ventilation was good.

Four boys had worked for farmers part of the summer, and earned \$150.00 of which \$64.00 was left in the hands of Mr. Skene, and the balance spent on clothing, &c. The main building was in its usual home-like order, and the requirements of the department were fully complied with. The pupils were making good progress. Letters from the employers of the boys were very complimentary as to their behaviour, and how they performed their duties.

OKANESE DAY SCHOOL, BIRTLE AGENCY.

This school is conducted in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and was inspected 16th February, 1898.

Number of pupils present, four—boys, one; girls, three; attendance on 14th was eight, and on 15th, ten; number on the roll, fourteen. The average attendance was nine. The day was very stormy and cold when I called, and children could scarcely travel any distance. School and equipment ample.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I.	7
“ II.	2
“ III.	5
	14

A number of the older pupils have gone to Birtle boarding school and some to Regina.

R. C. McPherson, missionary and teacher. Mrs. McPherson was teaching the girls sewing, knitting, &c., and some good specimens of their work was shown. A new school building had been erected since my last visit, size 30 x 18. Log, and sheeted outside and in with dressed lumber; shingled roof, four windows down stairs and one up stairs; porch, 6 x 6; platform at one end; brick chimney; good ventilation. The site is on the brow of the rising ground, and is a pretty one. A garden was to be begun in the spring. The new mission buildings put up at cost of \$1,000, and a short distance from the school, on the same slope.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is conducted in connection with the Presbyterian Church. It was inspected on 21st February, 1898.

Number of pupils present, forty-four—boys, fifteen; girls, twenty-nine; number on the roll, forty-four, classified as follows :—

Standard I.	26
“ II.	2
“ III.	9
“ IV.	7
	44

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Equipment sufficient and principally supplied by the mission.

W. J. Small, B.A., principal and teacher ; Miss McLaren, matron ; Miss McLeod, assistant matron ; Hugh Mackay, teamster and farmer.

The buildings were the same as last reported, and were in the best of order ; and the dormitories, dining-room and kitchen were all tidy and neat. The garden had produced potatoes, carrots, onions, turnips, cabbages, &c., enough for the use of the house. Five acres of land were ready for crop next year. Three boys had little gardens of their own. Four boys and six girls were out working part of the summer, and one girl was still in a situation.

The results of the year's work were very satisfactory, and the influence of the school on the surrounding reserve has had a beneficial effect in many ways on the Indians.

OAK RIVER SIOUX DAY SCHOOL, BIRTLE AGENCY, CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This school was inspected on the 2nd March, 1898. Mr. Agent Markle and Rev. Mr. Stoddart being present, as well as a few of the parents of the pupils.

Number of pupils present, twenty-two—boys, fifteen ; girls, seven ; number on the roll, twenty-five, classified as under :—

Standard I.	16
“ II.	5
“ III.	4
	25

School equipment sufficient.

J. F. Fox teacher, also missionary on the reserve.

Building same as before, roomy and comfortable except on windy days, when it is more difficult to keep it warm. The Indians supplied all the wood. Twelve extra seats had been supplied during the year. There was no garden. The progress was not so good as I expected. The missionary and school work on such a large reserve was more than one man could properly undertake.

The pupils were warmly dressed and were clean, and the parents seemed to be interested in the school.

KEY'S DAY SCHOOL, SWAN RIVER AGENCY, CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This school was inspected on 30th March, 1898.

Number of pupils present, eleven—boys four, girls seven. Number enrolled, fifteen average attendance, seven.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I.	9
“ II.	1
“ III.	3
“ IV.	2
	15

Four non-treaty pupils were also present.

A few articles in school material were asked for.

Rev. Mr. Owens, missionary and teacher.

Building old and dilapidated as reported last inspection (efforts were to be made to get a new building this year).

Some good specimens of sewing and knitting were noticed. Julia Brass had socks, aprons, cushions, petticoats, pinafores and comforters. Margaret Red Lake had the same assortment. Clara Red Lake had quilts, mitts, &c. All the girls do sewing and knitting more or less, and Mrs. Owens takes considerable pains in teaching them. The girls had all well made and neatly fitting gray dresses on, cut out by Mrs. Owens

and sewn by the girls themselves. No garden had been started. There was some life about this school which was encouraging.

KEE-SEE-KOUSE DAY SCHOOL, SWAN RIVER AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This school was inspected 30th March, 1898.

Number of pupils present, four—boys one, girls three. Number on the roll, fifteen; classified as under:

Standard I.....	8
“ II.....	4
“ III.....	3
	15

School material ample. E. Barton. teacher.

A new building has been put up since I was here last, 20 x 18 feet, 9 feet 6 in. high. Shingled roof, open chimney, log, plastered outside, wainscotted, ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber. Porch 8 x 4. A neat, comfortable building. The Indians were irregular in supplying wood, and one day I called and school was closed for want of it. I spoke to the chief and he said it was the fault of the teacher. A midday meal is supplied, beef and rice being given besides the biscuits, and there should be a better attendance. Long distances and sickness were the reasons given for poor attendance.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL, SWAN RIVER AGENCY.

This school is in connection with the Presbyterian Church. Number of pupils present, twenty-two—boys fifteen, girls seven. Number enrolled, twenty-nine.

Thirteen non-treaty pupils also were present, seven treaty were absent on account of sickness, and it was thought better to allow them to go home for a while.

Classification of pupils:—

	Treaty present.	Non-treaty present.
Standard I.....	12	2
“ II.....	9	6
“ III.....	1	3
“ IV.....	..	2
	22	13

School material sufficient.

Miss Petch, teacher, holds an Ontario second-class certificate with normal training, and was doing splendid work. School-room same as before.

The main building was gone over carefully. The staff consisted of Rev. Neil Gilmour, principal; Miss Carson, matron; Miss Gilmour, assistant matron; Miss Petch, teacher; and a labourer. The various rooms and dormitories were clean and tidy, and the ventilation was good. The dining-room was bright and cheerful, and there was a home-like air about the whole place. The beds are wooden, and of course iron ones would be better. Each bed had a pillow, sheets, blankets and quilts, and a mattress filled with hay.

Flannel shirts were used in winter and cotton ones in summer.

The crop was a failure, except for a few potatoes. The live stock consisted of six cows and heifers, two horses and thirty-two sheep. The cows were not giving milk and this had to be purchased.

Twenty acres of land had been cultivated, and four of a garden.

Twenty acres of new land were to be broken and the old field summer-fallowed. The school building (stone) needed some repairs, which I reported.

Fire appliances, such as axes, pails, grenades and Babcocks, were on hand. The little church is about three miles from the mission. The school girls lead the singing and one plays the organ. The attendance of the Indians was fair, but might have been much

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better. Crowstand school was complying with the requirements of the department in every particular and the fullest justice was being given to the pupils.

GORDON'S BOARDING SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

This school is in connection with the Church of England. It was inspected on 19th April, 1898.

Number of pupils present, twenty-two—boys ten, girls twelve. Number enrolled, twenty-three; classified as under:—

Standard I	3
“ II	10
“ III	5
“ IV	4
	22

School material sufficient. M. Williams, teacher; Mrs. Williams, matron; Miss Williams, assistant matron. Building as before. A new root-house and an ice-house had been added during the year. There was a large garden. All the rooms in the main building had been kalsomined and everything was in good order. All iron beds, supplied by the department.

Rev. Mr. Kettle had been principal and missionary, but left a week before inspection.

The beds had been supplied with ticks filled with hay, which was an improvement. Lockers for clothing had been made, and the floors were oiled. Ventilation was good. His Lordship the Bishop of Qu'Appelle visited the school and was much pleased with it.

This school is under deep obligations to A. F. Gault, Esq., of Montreal, for liberal gifts of clothing material, sent regularly since the year 1896, sent at my request to enable pupils to attend day school during winter, and Mr. Gault has continued his generosity ever since.

DAY STAR'S DAY SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This school was inspected on 20th April, 1898. Number of pupils present, eleven—boys, five; girls, six. Number enrolled, eleven; classified as under:

Standard I	1
“ II	3
“ III	3
“ IV	4
	11

School material ample. Mrs. Smith, teacher. School-room same as before, and the sum of \$50 was authorized to make some needed repairs.

There was a nice garden, and each boy and girl had a small space staked off with each name on stake.

Knitting mitts, socks and stockings, sewing quilts, &c. This was an interesting little school, and one feature was that seldom is there a pupil absent. Cold or warm, stormy or fine, these little girls appear with a little red shawl over their heads. They were doing very well, and His Lordship the Bishop was much pleased with the school and the intelligence of these little boys and girls. I regretted not being able to give them a trifling present in the shape of a few candies as formerly, but this good practice had to be given up at all the schools.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, TOUCHWOOD AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This school was inspected on 21st April, 1898. Number of pupils present, thirty-one—boys, seventeen; girls, fourteen; number enrolled, thirty-one; non-treaty pupils present, three. Classification of pupils:

	Treaty.	Non-treaty.
Standard I	13	..
“ II	12	2
“ III	3	..
“ IV	3	1
	31	3

Some books and other material were asked for, and a list was forwarded to the Commissioner.

Sister Valade was the teacher. School-room and buildings same as reported last inspection. On a later visit, 12th May, the number of pupils had been increased to thirty-six. The regular staff consisted of Rev. Father Perrault, principal; Rev. Father Gasseault, assistant principal has also care of boys; Rev. Brother Pilon, general assistant; Sister-Superior Xavier, matron; Sister Valade, teacher; Sister Alexander, assistant matron. The dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, officers' rooms, were all in perfect order; meals nicely cooked and served, and the best of order at the tables. Pupils do all the baking. The bedsteads are single iron ones, and each had a mattress, two blankets, quilt and pillow.

Ventilation was very good. There are wash-basins and fixtures in each dormitory, portable baths. Pupils were clean and well dressed. Very good outbuildings, stables, sheds and corrals; and a large garden was being prepared.

The old school building had been removed and rebuilt as a recreation room, and was being used meantime for church services on Sundays, for pupils and settlers. I was much pleased with this admirably managed institution, and with the progress it was making in civilizing these Indian boys and girls.

The usual fire appliances were on hand: axes, fire-pails, Babcocks, grenades, &c.

A fair crop of oats was harvested.

WHITE WHALE LAKE DAY SCHOOL, EDMONTON AGENCY.

This school is in connection with the Methodist Church. It was inspected on the 14th July, 1898. Number of pupils present, four—boys two, girls two. Number on the roll, thirty-six.

All the more advanced pupils had recently been drafted to the Red Deer industrial school.

Owing to many of the families being camped at the Lake, some five miles from the school, and also the treaty payments going on, and wet weather, the attendance was poor.

The school had been closed from 16th May, to the end of June, owing to the sickness of the teacher, and the time taken with the pupils going to Red Deer.

Rev. Mr. Blewett, missionary and teacher.

School material sufficient. The building is a commodious one, and used also for church services.

There was a half acre garden attended to by the boys, and some good specimens of sewing and knitting done by the girls were seen.

I told the parents that unless the attendance was better kept up, the result might be the withdrawal of the grant.

JOSEPH'S DAY SCHOOL, EDMONTON AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This school was inspected on 16th July, 1898.

Number of pupils present, three—boys, none; girls, three. Number on the roll, twenty-two. Average attendance, seven.

Department of Indian Affairs.

These being hunting Indians, the attendance is irregular.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I	18
“ II	3
“ III	1
	22

School material ample.

Mrs. Laderante, teacher, an ex-pupil of High River industrial school (Josephine Calihó), and daughter of the chief. This lady was doing good work, and was successful in teaching the girls knitting, sewing and spinning. A mid-day meal was supplied to the pupils.

The building was neat and clean, 22 x 20 ft. and porch.

There was a small garden for the boys. A neat little house had been put up for the teacher by the mission. It was pleasing to find one of the older pupils of an industrial school doing such good work.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, EDMONTON AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC.

This school was inspected on 26th July, 1898.

Number of pupils present, eighty-five—Boys, forty-one ; girls, forty-four.

Classification of pupils :—

Standard I	43
“ II	12
“ III	3
“ IV	15
“ V	7
“ VI	5
	85

Some material was asked for, and the list was sent to the Commissioner, Winnipeg. Sister L. A. Dandurand, principal ; Sister Lavoie and Sister Magrand, teachers for the boys ; Sister St. Leon and Sister Albertine, teachers for the girls.

This was one of the best equipped and well managed institutions I had met with, and the cleanliness of the whole place and the arrangements for the comfort of the children could not be better.

Dormitories for boys and girls were airy and ventilation was good. The beds were furnished with palliasses, blankets, pillows, &c. The bedsteads were iron and some wooden ones, and all were clean and neat.

Baths.—These were in each flat for boys and girls, and were supplied with hot and cold water.

Garden for boys.—The boys had a garden of their own, which they had fenced, and it was free of weeds, the boys were able to furnish vegetables for the house before the regular vegetable garden, and were proud of their success.

Baking.—The boys and girls make all the bread.

Laundry.—The girls attend to this work, but the boys have to wash their own clothes.

Loom.—There is a loom for making cloth.

Spinning-wheels.—These were going at the time of inspection.

Shoe-shop.—Three boys was working here mending boots and harness.

Stables.—There is stable room for sixty head of cattle, which was the number of the herd, beside horses, c.

Heating.—The buildings are heated with hot air and stoves.

Surgery.—The surgery-room is a model one. Drugs are carefully and neatly labelled and kept in cases with glass fronts.

Band.—There is a very good band composed entirely of the school boys.

Swings.—There are swings and nice play-grounds for both boys and girls.

Fire Appliances.—Every precaution is taken to guard against fire. I recommended more fire-buckets, axes and grenades.

Industries.—Six sewing-machines were at work. All dresses, &c., for girls and clothing for boys are made in the house, as well as numerous other articles. Some very fine specimens of rag and fancy carpets and mats, straw hats, &c., were noticed. The hum of the work going on gave one the impression that he was in a factory. Boys milk the cows. Butter is made for the use of the house, and for sale. The boys also work on the school farm, which is the very best training they can get.

I was delighted with my visit, and I can assure you that the pupils are getting the best of care, and are being well trained for making a livelihood for themselves after leaving the school. The pupils were neatly dressed, and were looking in the best of health. There was not one case of sickness at the time. They were polite, cheerful and happy. The whole building and surroundings had the appearance of comfort and good taste.

SAMSON'S DAY SCHOOL, HORBEMA AGENCY,

in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on 18th August, 1898. Number of pupils present, eight—boys three, girls five. These were non-treaty. Owing to the Indian families being camped at the hay meadows, there were no treaty pupils present, although a good many, I was told, attended shortly afterwards.

The number on the roll was twenty, and the average attendance was about six. The equipment was sufficient and the classification of the pupils was :—

Standard I.	15
“ II.	1
“ III.	4
	20

Miss Shaw, teacher.

The building was clean and walls tastily arranged, but it is cold in winter. I told Chief Samson that if he would get his men to cut willows and do the work of willowing and plastering the outside walls, the agent would supply the lime and nails. This would make the building warm and comfortable. A porch was also needed.

I told the chief that unless more interest was taken in the school in seeing the children attend regularly, not to be surprised if it was closed altogether. This would be going backwards. There are thirty children of school age on the reserve, and the attendance should always be good, if only a little more interest were taken by the parents. The chief said he would do his best, as he would not like to see the school closed.

Miss Shaw is an accomplished and painstaking teacher, and was doing her best in visiting the families, and it was expected the attendance would be well kept during the fall and winter, when the Indians got back to their houses.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, HORBEMA AGENCY, ROMAN CATHOLIC,

was inspected on 18th August, 1898.

Number of pupils present, thirty-three—boys twenty, girls thirteen. Number on the roll, thirty-three ; classified as under :—

Standard I.	22
“ II.	4
“ III.	4
“ IV.	3
	33

Department of Indian Affairs.

School material ample.

The class-room is on the ground floor, 40 x 21, and supplied with patent desks. Walls tinted, and room well suited for the purpose.

Extensive improvements have been made since my last visit in 1895. The new building for boarders is a handsome one—three-story—and is admirably fitted up and finished.

The basement is 35 x 25 feet.

The ground floor contains the class-room, 40 x 21 feet ; dining-room, 40 x 21 feet ; kitchen, 25 x 18 feet. Lockers and closets from floor to ceiling for clothing, &c. Ceilings 12 feet high. The second floor contains the boys' dormitory, 30 x 40 feet, sewing-room, large and airy. Third flat contains girls' dormitory, 50 x 40 feet. Each dormitory is supplied with wash-basins, chairs, &c. Beds are iron. There is a laundry outside, also an oven for baking bread.

Horse and cattle stables, sheds, water-closets for boys and girls.

The property consists of twenty-four acres of land, and there was a good vegetable garden, and all the vegetables for the use of the house were raised.

A nice play-ground in front of the building. There is a neat little church and house for the principal, the whole enclosed with a neat fence.

The staff consisted of Reverend F. Perreault, principal ; Sister Ignace, superior ; Sister St. Cœur de Marie, teacher ; Sister St. Arsène, assistant teacher ; Sister St. Sophie, Sister St. Valère and Sister St. Fébranie, housework, and sewing, tailoring, cooking, &c.

The whole place was in splendid order, and the Indians of this reserve were to be congratulated on having such a well equipped and admirably managed institution provided for the education of their children, and I urged them to send all of school age, so that the complement allowed would be up to its full limit. I understood that four or five were added to the roll a few days afterwards.

This completed my inspection of schools, and I can report progress all along the line, both in school and general agency work and thriftiness of the Indians.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector Indian Agencies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALBERNI GIRLS' HOME,
ALBERNI, 15th July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request I am pleased to report steady progress in the Alberni school and home.

Progress.—Harry, an ex-pupil, has charge of the outdoor work since November, 1897, and his management as well as the amount of work accomplished is a matter of surprise to all who are interested in the home.

The garden is neat and clean, but we are much in need of water.

Wind-mill.—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society sent us a wind-mill last fall to force the water from the river, which is a great help to us.

Farming.—Nowayick (Tom) Seshah, an Indian of the reserve, is still busy clearing land ; others, I am pleased to say, are following his example. There were more in need last winter for want of food than there have been since I took charge in 1893.

Indian Doctors.—There has been a good deal of sickness on the reserve; whooping cough, under stress of the Indian doctoring, carried off four children. Steps are being taken by the Indians themselves to have the Indian doctors done away with. I trust they will receive all needed assistance, as their own efforts are praiseworthy. A mass meeting was held 27th June, 1898, when it was decided to expel them, but owing to the absence of the agent the matter was allowed to stand over for three months. Ned, Seshah Bob, Charlie and Mrs. Folwell are the most objectionable ones.

Health.—The health of the children in the home has been good. One of the girls died in April of tuberculosis, aged sixteen years. She was a good, steady, capable girl.

I have, &c.,

B. J. JOHNSTON,
Indian Girls' Home.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
ALERT BAY GIRLS' HOME,
ALERT BAY, 17th November, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour now to present my report on the Indian Girls' Home at Alert Bay, British Columbia, for the year ended 30th June last.

Attendance.—The number of pupils in the home during the past year has been thirteen, the average nine. We still find it almost impossible to persuade heathen parents to leave their daughters in our home. Those we have are orphans or the children of Christian parents. There is no difficulty in getting the boys, but the heathen value their girls at a high figure and they are early given away in marriage.

Health.—This on the whole has been very good. There was an epidemic of measles in April and seven girls were attacked, but all soon recovered.

Progress.—The matron speaks very highly of three girls who have been in the home four years. They are able to, and often, cook the meals with little assistance and make excellent bread. Many visitors have, the past year, visited our day school where these home girls are taught, and have expressed surprise and pleasure at the proficiency both in speaking and reading English.

Recreation.—Besides daily walks with the matron, we have a boat belonging to the home in which the girls, in fine feather, take frequent exercise. They also have each a small flower garden, which is a constant pleasure to some of them. In the home we have a large play-room where is stored almost everything that can put gladness into the heart of a girl. If noise is a test of mirth, there are seasons when they must be supremely happy.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED J. HALL,
Acting Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ALERT BAY, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with an inventory of Government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The school is situated, as stated in my last report, on rising ground at the extreme west end of Alert Bay, well sheltered from northerly winds and commanding a pleasant view to sea.

Land.—There are four hundred and ten acres of land belonging to the school, about five of which have been cleared by the pupils.

Buildings.—The buildings are the same as mentioned in my last report. The damage caused by the fire of last year has been repaired, and I have to thank the department for its kind assistance in supplying the materials.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for twenty-five pupils, and when the number increases the loft in the top of the building could easily be converted into a dormitory.

Attendance.—The past year has been one of real progress. Owing to a poor fishing season the old pupils returned to the school at once, and before the end of the quarter, the school was full with twenty-six pupils in attendance. In spite of the repeated requests of the old people for their boys to attend the winter dances, they stuck to their studies very well. Four day scholars attended regularly during the year.

Health.—The health of the children has been on the whole good, with the exception of an outbreak of measles among the younger boys. In the winter one boy was laid up with congestion of the lungs. I am thankful to say that with good nursing and care he is quite well now.

Class-room Work.—In the school room marked progress was observable. All the pupils have made great strides in all the subjects taught. It has been a great pleasure to teach them this year past.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	7
“ II	6
“ III	8
“ IV	1
“ V	4

Industrial Work.—All the boys work as usual from two to three hours daily. They have helped in the general housework and cooking, and done most of the washing. The elder lads have taken much more pride in doing their work nicely and more orderly than heretofore. The boys under their instructor, Mr. William Halliday have renovated the girls' home inside and put up a neat picket fence outside.

A cottage hospital has also been erected by them, the materials having been paid for by public subscriptions. A large wood-shed is now being erected for the use of the institution.

In the carpenter's-shop, marked progress has been made by those learning this trade.

Several good panel doors have been turned out by the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—The soil, as before stated, is very poor; such very poor crops are produced that little encouragement is given in return for the hard work of clearing. However about half an acre has been fenced and sown with potatoes and vegetables. Six acres have been “slashed” and will, I hope, be burned and sown down with grass this fall.

Religious Training.—All the pupils have been carefully instructed in moral and religious truth. The Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and life of Christ have been taught in the class-room in accordance with the programme of studies for industrial schools.

Morning and evening prayers are said in the dining-hall. All the pupils attend divine service on Sundays.

Conduct.—The behaviour of the boys has been satisfactory.

Fire Protection.—This was fully stated in my last report.

Girls' Department.—Last June the Church Missionary Society placed the Girls' Home under the control of this institution. The girls have been under the care of Miss Beeching, the lady missionary in charge of the home; they have been instructed in every branch of housework, and admirably taught in the day school by Mrs. Hall.

Their sweet voices still continue to lead the singing at divine service in church.

General Remarks.—Numerous visitors have inspected the institution on their way to Dawson, and it has been gratifying to note their pleasure with the bearing and behaviour of the boys. On two occasions several came and sang with the boys and thanked us for the pleasure they had had here.

Twice some passengers enjoyed games of football with the boys.

Mr. Indian Agent Pidcock has made monthly visits to the school, and has always been ready with a kind and encouraging word to the staff and pupils.

The pupils were especially delighted with a visit from A. W. Vowell, Esq., Indian Superintendent, the beginning of last month, and his words of counsel to them will, I trust, not soon be forgotten.

I have, &c.,

A. W. CORKER,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ALL HALLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL,

YALE, 30th June, 1898

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Land.—This school stands in about four acres of cultivated land, on the banks of the Fraser River, about a quarter of a mile west of Yale railway station. This land belongs to the school.

Buildings.—A group of three buildings gives accommodation to pupils and teachers. These buildings are in good repair.

Accommodation.—The Indian school-house itself was originally built to accommodate twenty-five children and matron. A second building has since been utilized to take in five more children, but many applications have been refused for lack of room.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Class-room.—The class-room work is now directed by two teachers, assisted by a young Indian pupil teacher. The latter has considerable musical ability, which, having been carefully cultivated, enables her to undertake musical drill and school songs in a very effective manner. The time for study averages five to six hours a day, except in the case of the elder girls, who are more especially trained in cooking, laundry and needlework.

Garden.—The garden, in which a full supply of potatoes, other vegetables and fruit is grown for the consumption of the school, affords healthy outdoor occupation for the children.

Industries Taught.—The pupils are all carefully trained for domestic service, so that they are able to earn their own living respectably, or in the event of marriage, to keep their husbands' homes comfortable. One pupil has married well, and two have gone out to service in the course of the year.

Moral and Religious Trainings.—The pupils of the school are baptized members of the English Church. They are, as a rule, very docile and affectionate, and respond readily to the religious and moral training which is carefully given them.

Health.—There have only been four cases of severe illness in the school since last June, one each of ophthalmia, pneumonia and tonsillitis, all happily recovered. The fourth case, occurring this spring, pointed to lung trouble, and leave of absence for six months was obtained from the department by medical advice. Six months' leave was also obtained last summer for a child suffering from ophthalmia, resulting in a good recovery. A pupil to whom sick leave was granted in the spring of 1897, died before the expiration of her term of absence.

Sanitary Condition.—The sanitary arrangements are quite satisfactory.

Water.—Water, supplied by a mountain stream, is laid on in all the buildings, and in the garden.

Fire Protection.—Four Star fire-extinguishers, charged, are placed within easy reach in case of fire in any of the buildings; ladders and about 150 feet of hose are also always within reach.

Heating.—Coal and wood stoves are used.

Recreation.—Walks are taken daily by all the pupils in suitable weather. Musical drill and kindergarten games are encouraged in the winter. A skating rink has been built and presented to the school by the Rev. C. Croucher. Swings and running games form the chief amusements in summer.

The annual examination takes place in July, when a prize for general proficiency is awarded in each standard, besides special prizes which are offered for good conduct, laundry, needlework and housework.

I have, &c.,

AMY, SISTER SUPERIOR C. A. H.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,

CHILLIWACK, 19th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The institute is situated convenient to the Sardis post office, and about three miles from the town of Chilliwack. The surrounding district is well settled, and the people are thrifty, orderly and well-to-do. The scenery is charming, the climate healthy, the soil well cultivated and remarkably productive.

Land.—The land connected with the institute (twenty acres) belongs to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, and is held for the purposes of the school. It lies along the Luc-uc-uck River, a stream which affords a bountiful supply of good water at all seasons of the year.

Buildings.—The main structure is of brick, with a three story elevation and a basement under its entire extent. It has a frontage of one hundred and six and a half feet and a depth of sixty-eight feet. There are three dormitories in the second and third stories of each end of the building for the boys and girls respectively. The ground floor is divided into principal's apartments and office, teachers' and children's dining-rooms, kindergarten school-room, kitchen, sewing-room and matron's apartments. The basement contains furnace-rooms, laundry, boys' and girls' play-rooms, lavatories, Smead-Dowd dry air closets, scullery and dairy. The main school-room is on the second flat, occupying the entire central portion and separated at each end by the halls from the dormitories on this flat. The shoe-shop, wood-shed, carpenter-shop and root-cellar are sections of a wooden building 75 x 25 feet, situated directly in the rear of the main building and separated from it by a distance of about thirty feet. The barn, containing (besides drive floor, mows and granary) horse and cow stables, and a stone root-cellar, with a capacity of about fifteen tons, is 45 x 52. Adjoining the barn is a pig-pen, and near by a chicken-house, the latter 12 x 16 feet. An important building is the tank-house, containing a water tank with a capacity of three thousand gallons, supported near the top of the building, into which water is forced from a filtered reservoir in the gravelly bed of the Luc-uc-uck and from whence it is conveyed by pipes to the kitchen, lavatories and laundry of the institute. A bake-house, 12 x 16, containing a brick oven with a capacity of ninety loaves, is situated across the yard from the kitchen, where the bread is kneaded and made ready for baking. A recent improvement is a cistern immediately adjacent to the main building and receiving its supply of rain water from the roof, from which the water is conveyed by pipes to the laundry, where it is used for washing, being so much preferable to the hard water of the river for this purpose. Situated at the front of the institute property, scarcely more than a stone's throw from the institute, is the residence of the farm instructor, a modest but neat and comfortable structure, erected at a cost of \$500.

Accommodation.—The institute was planned to accommodate one hundred pupils. Without being at all overcrowded it now accommodates one hundred and eight.

Attendance.—The attendance is three more than at the time of our last annual report, but the average attendance for the year is about seven and one-third more than for the previous year, viz., over ninety-nine. The aggregate attendance is one hundred and thirty-three, seventy boys and sixty-three girls. Twenty-eight were admitted during the year. Twenty-one were discharged and four died.

Class-room Work.—The progress of the children in their studies has been very satisfactory. Their diligence has been rewarded by promotion. They are graded as follows :—

Standard I.	47
“ II.	26
“ III.	23
“ IV.	15
“ V.	20
“ VI.	2

Too much cannot be said in praise of the kindergarten system of instruction for the small boys and girls. Its effect in creating and sustaining an interest in school work is of the happiest kind. It is a training for hand and eye and heart and makes duty a delight.

Farm and Garden.—When we take away four acres from the twenty which comprises the whole extent of our land, as the area occupied by buildings, lawn, yards and play-grounds, we have only sixteen acres available for cultivation and pasture land. The latter consumes considerable portion of the whole for our four horses and

Department of Indian Affairs.

five cows. This makes it necessary that we buy some food for stock each winter. If we raise hay we must buy oats and *vice versa*. We raise abundance of summer vegetables, and of roots for use of the institute and of the stock. For instance, during the past season we produced about forty tons of mangolds and carrots, eighteen to twenty tons of potatoes, three and three-fourths tons of oats, five tons of hay, eight hundred heads of cabbage and twenty sacks of onions. The cows supply the children with an abundance of fresh milk and in the best of the season enable us to make some butter, enough to afford training to the pupils in the art of butter-making. This season we have raised an abundance of small fruits. The orchard is not yet old enough to produce a supply of apples.

Industries Taught.—*Shoemaking.*—Four boys have worked at this trade during the year. Specimens of their work will, we expect, form a part of our exhibit at the agricultural shows this autumn. A few more boys will begin the trade when the harvest season is over.

Carpenter Work.—Our farm instructor is also a carpenter, and in the building and repairing which is done several of the larger boys assist. Some of them are very handy in the use of the more common tools. They also assist in whitewashing and kalsomining painting as these are required to be done from time to time.

Farm Work.—In this work all the boys who are large enough are engaged whenever there is farm work to do, which, in one form or another, lasts all the year.

Housework.—Both boys and girls are instructed in all kinds of housework, such as laundry, kitchen, dormitory, scrubbing, sweeping and baking.

Needlework.—In this work many of the girls excel. No better proof of this need be adduced than the fact that at the Chilliwack Agricultural Show last autumn, out of seventeen exhibits in this department we secured fifteen prizes—ten first and five second. Also at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at New Westminster, out of thirteen exhibits our children obtained eleven prizes—nine first and two second. They were also awarded a special prize of \$5 offered to the exhibitor who should secure the largest number of prizes in a certain class. I am sorry to have to say that the offerer of this prize withheld the money when he learned that it was Indian children who had won it. The loss of the prize cannot deprive the girls of the honour of having deserved it. We are proud of the success of our pupils in these contests with white people—children and adults.

Dressmaking.—This is a new department which is being specially prosecuted in addition to the department of general sewing. We do custom work and some of our best sewers and larger girls are thus instructed in the art of dressmaking.

Baking.—The larger boys and girls are taught this important industry. We bake ordinarily five times a week. We use three fifty-pound sacks of flour, Graham and white, at each baking. It is not much wonder that our flour and meal bill for the past year amounted to about \$900.

Moral and Religious Training.—Recognizing that moral and religious considerations must be supreme in character-building, and that the success and permanency of our work must depend upon the extent to which the conscience and the life are brought into harmony with these considerations, it is our unceasing solicitude to inculcate those principles which give dignity to life and nobility to character, by investing the soul with the solemn attribute of an ever present responsibility. To this end the Scriptures are taught, in daily lessons, in the Sabbath school, in the public services on the Lord's day, and its great lessons are enforced in all the training and discipline of everyday life.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the children has been on the whole good. During the past winter the children continued during the whole season remarkably free from colds. Favourable health conditions are maintained by strict regard to cleanliness of premises and of the person, by perfect ventilation without drafts, which is secured by the admirable Smead-Dowd system, by seasonable clothing, plentiful recreation of a suitable kind and by abundance of wholesome and well prepared food.

Water Supply.—This is indicated under the head of “land” and in connection with a reference to the building which contains the water tank.

Fire Protection.—This is secured first by the material (brick) of which the institute is built, by fire-escapes from the windows, by numerous easy means of egress, by four Carr chemical engines supplied by the department and by barrels of water conveniently situated. Firemen’s axes are kept where they can be had at any time in a moment.

Heating.—The Smead-Dowd system of heating is used.

Recreation.—This is provided for in outdoor games of various kinds during the summer months, and by indoor games, such as checkers, crokinole, &c., during the inclement season. The members of the band turn to the practice of their music as an unfailing source of enjoyment, in which they display much proficiency, under the able leadership of Mr. Robert Marshall. They are increasingly in demand for social occasions, such as lawn parties, &c.

I have, &c.,

JOSEPH HALL,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KAMLOOPS, 10th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Kamloops Industrial School is situated on the northern bank of the South Thompson River, about two miles east of Kamloops City, a station of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The school reserve contains three hundred and twenty acres, surrendered by the Kamloops Indians. It is a narrow strip of land, extending for about two miles along the river. The greater part of it is unfit for cultivation, owing to the sandy or gravelly nature of the soil or to the want of water for irrigation, and it affords but scanty pasture to the few animals owned by the institution. There is no timber available for fuel; all the firewood has to be purchased.

Buildings.—The buildings are not compact and joined together. The main building has a frontage of 36 feet and a depth of 28 feet, with an extension of 52 by 18. The ground floor contains a reception-room, office, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and a laundry with four bath-rooms and bake-oven. The second story is taken up by a dormitory for fifteen girls, two school-rooms and the chapel. Another building, 24 x 22, contains on the first floor a sewing-room and two rooms for the teachers. On the second floor is a dormitory, giving the necessary accommodation for ten girls and the teacher, and a small spare room.

The boys’ building, 40 x 33 feet, is about one hundred feet distant from the main building. It contains on the ground floor a room for the foreman, a lavatory, two store-rooms, one for provisions and the other for the boys’ clothing, and a recreation-room. The upper floor is used for boys’ dormitory, for principal’s bed-room and for sick-room. A three-roomed cottage, 24 x 20 feet, is occupied by the carpenter and family. The outbuildings consist of the carpenter-shop, 30 x 20 feet, the shoe-shop, 30 x 20 feet, the cow stable, 40 x 24 feet, with a root-cellar adjoining; the barn and horse stable, 40 x 20 feet, with two additions 20 x 10 feet for tool-shed and hen-house; the cellar, 24 x 16 feet; the shed for the pump and horse-power; the dairy and ice-

Department of Indian Affairs.

house, 22 x 16 feet, and the summer-house in the girls' yard. All the buildings are in good condition, except the boys' building which needs repainting.

Grounds.—The girls' play-grounds are inclosed by a neat picket fence and a summer-house was built last spring. In front of the main building there is a small shrub and flower garden, inclosed by a lattice fence. The grounds are kept as neatly as possible; but it is very difficult to beautify them owing to the gravelly nature of the soil, the lack of water and the high winds which break the young shrubs and trees.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation for fifty-four pupils and the employees. The dormitories are supplied with iron bedsteads and each bed has a tick filled with hay, two white sheets, two pairs of blankets, a quilt, a woollen pillow with white cotton slip. The girls' dormitories are fitted up with washstands, pitchers and basins. Each boy has his own hair-brush, comb, towel and basin in the lavatory.

Attendance.—During the year fifty-three pupils (twenty-eight boys and twenty-five girls) attended school. Three pupils were discharged and six new pupils were admitted.

Class-room Work.—Regular teaching, attended with satisfactory results, was carried on in two departments. The boys attended school every week-day, except Saturday, from a quarter to nine until twelve; and in the evening from eight to nine. The school hours for the girls were from two to five in the afternoon, besides half an hour of study in the evening. At the end of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I	1
“ II	5
“ III	20
“ IV	13
“ V	14

English is the only language used at all times by all the pupils.

Farm and Garden.—Farming here cannot be conducted on a large scale, owing to the very small area of land fit for that purpose. There are only three acres which can be irrigated and which are protected by a dyke against the periodical overflows of the Thompson River. The rest of the good land either is subject to such overflows or cannot be irrigated. Eight acres and a half of this land, sown in the spring with wheat, oats and alfalfa, produced about sixteen tons of hay.

Fruit Trees.—Some trees were planted this spring to replace those killed in the winter of 1897, but they failed to grow. The other trees are growing well; the crab-apple trees are loaded with fruit. The vines fruited for the first time this season, but it is impossible as yet to tell whether the grapes will come to maturity. We have had a good supply of raspberries, but very few strawberries.

Garden Produce.—The yield of our three-acre garden in 1897 was as follows:—Potatoes, forty-three thousand and three hundred pounds; carrots, eleven thousand five hundred and forty-seven pounds; beets (table), nine hundred and seventy-seven pounds; turnips, six thousand and two hundred pounds; mangolds and sugar beets, seven thousand two hundred and seventeen pounds; onions, six hundred and twenty-eight pounds; beans, four hundred and eighteen pounds; tomatoes, five hundred pounds, giving a total of seventy thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven pounds, independent of some corn and cabbages which were consumed during the summer. Besides, we raised in the orchard two tons of turnips and one ton and a half of squash and pumpkins.

Live Stock.—The live stock consists of three horses, one mare, one bull, four milch cows, one dry cow, three heifers, two yearling steers and three calves.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—With the exception of the small boys, all take lessons in that trade, though six of them are more often employed. During the year, they built the addition 20 x 20 feet to the shoe-shop, the cow stable 40 x 24 feet with shed over the root-cellar, and the summer-house sixteen feet through. They made twenty-four seats eight feet long for the Indian church, a flume one hundred and thirty

feet long for the Provincial Government, and a veranda with balcony fifty-six feet long in the city of Kamloops. They made also all the sashes and doors of the stable, a wagon-box with seats, two presses, three long ladders and a picket fence around the ice-house.

Shoemaking.—Seven boys are taught shoemaking; two of them deserve special praise for their proficiency. They made fifty-nine pairs of lace shoes and twenty-six pairs of button boots for the girls, besides all the repairing, which is considerable. They did also some repairing for the Indians.

Girls' Work.—Under the able direction of the reverend sisters, the girls learn all kinds of housework, hand and machine sewing, plain and fancy needlework, knitting, crochet work, and the making of lace and artificial flowers. They make all their own clothes, and some of those worn by the boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily for half an hour. All the pupils attend service every morning and prayers are said in common every evening. The pupils are constantly reminded of their duties toward God, their neighbour and themselves, and of the necessity and advantages of cleanliness, purity of body and mind, honesty, industry and self-control. To make our teaching effective, a continuous supervision is exercised over them and no infraction of the rules of morality is left without due correction. We endeavour to keep before their mind the object which the Government has in view in carrying on the industrial schools, which is to civilize the Indians, to make them good, useful and law-abiding members of society.

Conduct.—The conduct of the pupils in general may be described as good up to the month of June. At that time a great many Indians gathered on the Kamloops Reserve; the children became restless and it was very difficult to maintain discipline.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—During the autumn of 1897 scarlet fever was epidemic in the city of Kamloops, but none of our children caught the infection. During the year a few of the pupils suffered from minor complaints, but upon the whole the health of the children was very good. A little girl, however, had to be discharged owing to scrofulous abscess in the hip.

The sanitary condition is good. The underground drain which carries off water from the kitchen and laundry to the river, having been blocked up, no time was lost in putting it again in good order. Lye and phenyle are used as disinfectants, and great attention is paid to proper ventilation of dormitories and school-rooms.

Water Supply.—Water is obtained from a well 6 x 6 and 30 feet deep dug near the river, and is pumped by horse-power into a tank of a capacity of eighteen hundred gallons. To prevent leakage, we have found it necessary to line the tank with galvanized iron.

Fire Protection.—All necessary precautions are taken against danger of fire. A strong ladder is permanently attached to each separate building; buckets are kept on hand; chimneys are cleaned regularly; the four chemical extinguishers are always ready for use.

Heating.—The heating is all done by stoves. Owing to the fact that the buildings are not compact, no other system is possible. In the winter time there are thirteen stoves in use.

Recreation.—Swimming in summer, skating and sliding in winter continue to be much enjoyed by the pupils. Two large row-boats have been purchased and the children use them very often on the pond adjacent to the school reserve. A double swing for the girls and another for the boys have been erected, and they are always occupied during the recreation time. Football and other games are also indulged in.

In December last, band instruments were procured and a band composed of eighteen boys was organized, under the efficient leadership of Professor W. Scollen. Many of the boys show a remarkable aptitude for music. On Easter Monday they were able to play several selections in the city of Kamloops. The band supplied the music for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday and was also requested to play in town on the 1st July. The general verdict, condensed in the local paper, was that the boys looked well, behaved well and played well.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The band played also on several occasions on the Kamloops Reserve, to the immense delight of the Indians, who are proud of the musical performances of their children. An organ has been procured for the benefit of the girls who practise whenever they have time.

General Remarks.—During the three weeks' holidays granted by the department in the summer of 1897, some of the children were allowed to visit their parents for a few days. Those who remained at the school spent their time in picnics and excursions.

I have, &c.,

A. M. CARION,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. EUGENE MISSION P.O., 22nd July, 1898.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The Kootenay Industrial School is located between two ranges of the Rockies which here come close together, leaving a narrow and fertile valley. The range facing the school rises in three distinct plateaus over which a rippling rill flows, its waters are thence brought through our lands by means of trenches and carry along with them beauty and fertility. The St. Mary's River, which bounds our property on the north, is a favourite rendezvous for the children, its proximity making it most convenient for bathing. The institution is about five miles from Cranbrook which will be our nearest railway depot, and is seven miles from Fort Steele the head of navigation. There are about twenty acres of land in connection with the school belonging to the department.

Buildings.—The dwellings, three in number, are about twenty yards apart. The central one is reserved for office, staff, dining room, school-room and kitchen; the others for the boys and girls respectively. In the rear are house for employees, laundry, bakery, ice-house (which is partitioned off for milk and meat), shoe-shop, barn, stable, wood-shed and cattle-shed. All are in good repair. A short time ago the houses were painted and their appearance so much improved that they would hardly be taken for the same buildings.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate fifty pupils. It is well supplied with furniture.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was fifty-four.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for the boys are, in the morning from half-past eight to half-past eleven; and for the girls from one to four in the afternoon. The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I	5
“ II	10
“ III	12
“ IV	16
“ V	9
“ VI	1

The work done in the class-room was very encouraging. The pupils showed anxiety to profit by the lessons given them and as a result progressed well in the branches taught them which were those prescribed by the Department of Indian Affairs. They acquired a much greater fluency in speaking the English language and several of them express their ideas remarkably well on paper; a number of them made marked advancement in mathematics.

The boys and girls received lessons regularly in vocal and instrumental music, the latter at different times accompanied on the harmonium, hymns sung during service. The boys gave a number of entertainments to the public, a leading feature of which was their brass band music. Several distinguished persons visited this school during the year and all remarked the intelligent appearance and good manners of the pupils. Mr. Galbraith, Indian Agent, at his monthly official visits seemed highly pleased with the children.

Farm and Garden.—Of the one hundred and sixty acres used for the benefit of the institution, about five are in garden, twenty in grain and fifteen in hay, the remainder being used as pasture for the stock.

The garden is planted in potatoes, corn, tomatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, radishes, pease, beans, &c., and is in a thriving condition. It is considered as a model garden for the Indian tribes.

The apple trees old enough to bear are heavily laden with fruit. There is also a prolific yield of currants and strawberries.

Shoemaking.—Work in the shoemaking department was mostly confined to mending. A good deal of outside work in that line was well done by the boys, as well as the mending for the school.

Carpentry.—An excellent opportunity for the boys to learn carpentry offered itself during the erection of the mission church. Two of them then acquired a good knowledge of that trade. They did odd jobs about the buildings according to requirements. One of them possesses a particular talent for cabinet-making. He cut out several fancy articles with a jack-knife quite skilfully.

Farming.—Farming here is the principal employment of the boys, as there are not enough large ones to permit of their devoting much time to trades. They rendered valuable service to the institution by the amount of labour done and went to work with willing hands. Under the foreman, they did the greater part of the ploughing, harrowing and seeding, and also helped at haying, harvesting, bringing out wood, milking and other chores, besides putting up several thousand feet of neat log fencing.

Girls' Industries.—The girls did the cooking, baking, laundrying, dairying, sewing, and other domestic duties, under the sisters' directions. They were employed by turns at these occupations, and in general gave satisfaction. They made and tended a garden in their yard, which is kept for the purpose of teaching them horticulture. They did some very nice fancy work, for which they possess quite an aptitude.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children, with slow but steady steps, are acquiring habits of civilization which daily take deeper root, and are becoming more and more familiar with the ways of politeness and delicacy, which practices, though still feeble, lead to hopes of culminating at a point not much inferior to that attained in ordinary white schools. They received lessons regularly in Christian doctrine, which were solidly inculcated. The discipline was at the same time mild and firm, and pointed out with one hand the reward bestowed upon the faithful observer; with the other, the result of negligence and disobedience and the unhappiness which ever follow in their train; and thus the teachers endeavoured to impress indelibly upon the minds of the children a love of duty and a desire to become useful citizens and benefactors of their fellow men. It was admirable to see with what promptness and submission the largest girls and boys obeyed the call of the teachers.

After pupils left the institution, their attachment to it was shown by their wish to return occasionally for a few days, to be again strengthened in the habits there acquired.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The children enjoyed exceptionally good health, and it is remarked with great satisfaction that their constitutions each year become stronger and more able to contend with scrofula, which sooner or later appears.

The sanitary conditions of the buildings are good. Sewage pipes convey water from kitchen and laundry to a brook which connects with the river. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Water Supply.—An abundance of excellent cold water is supplied by two wells, one in the kitchen yard, the other in the boys' yard.

Fire Protection.—Each of the dwellings is furnished with a Carr glass-lined fire-extinguisher, constantly kept in readiness for use, but it is principally in the precautions taken to prevent the catching of that element that safety is looked for. Every night before retiring each officer visits the rooms under his charge for assurance.

Heating.—The houses are heated by wood stoves, and fires are kept up when necessary.

Recreation.—The children's recreations consist of baseball, football, rope jumping, swinging and other like amusements. During vacation, they while away many happy hours in the tepid waters of the St. Mary's, bathing, boating or fishing, but the greatest holiday sport for them is hunting or horseback riding. In the winter they coast, slide, skate and occasionally take long rides. They have a library of choice books, and delight in reading or listening to interesting stories.

I have, &c.,

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

KUPER ISLAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

KUPER ISLAND P. O., 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location and Area of Land.—The Kuper Island Industrial School is located in Telegraph Bay, on the south-west side of Kuper Island in Stuart Channel, about five miles from Chemainus Station, Vancouver Island. The surroundings of the school are beautiful, the sea and evergreen forest adding to the pleasantness of the locality.

About forty acres of land are in connection with the school; the soil is fairly good, but the cutting down of timber and the digging up of stumps have, up to the present time, entailed a great deal of hard labour and rendered farming rather expensive.

Grounds.—Since my last report the grounds have been greatly improved; about one hundred shade trees, such as maples, linden, elm, wild chestnuts and mountain ash, have been planted and are thriving. In the course of time these trees will not only provide shade in the summer, but still further enhance the natural beauty of the place.

Buildings.—The buildings, which stand in two rows and command a magnificent view from the sea, are kept in very good condition. Their dimensions and divisions are as follows:—

- Lower row:—(1) Bakery 25 x 16 feet, with brick oven 8 x 6 feet.
(2) Wood-shed for bakery and laundry, 10 x 19 feet.

(3) Laundry, 40 x 20 feet, containing one furnace and two boilers, also closets for soap, soiled and clean linen.

(4) Girls' home, 40 x 32 feet, the ground floor of which is used for recreation, sitting and store-rooms; the upper floor contains girls' dormitory, linen and bath-rooms with a room for the matron.

(5) A building 24 x 22 feet used as sewing-rooms on the first floor, and clothing and sleeping-room for teacher, cook and assistant matron on second floor.

(6) Main buildings 32 x 30 feet and an extension 48 x 18 feet. The ground floor contains parlour, office, boys' dining-room, kitchen, pantry and girls' dining-room, with a cellar under the boys' dining-room. The second floor is used for girls' school-room, music hall, chapel and two spare rooms. These last three buildings are adjoining.

(7) Wood-shed for kitchen and house 60 x 20 feet, with tool and oil compartments.

(8) Boys' home, 64 x 33 feet. On the lower floor are the infirmary, the store-room for provisions and clothing, the shoemaker's room, the lavatory, the boys' play-hall and school-room. The upper floor is used for boys' dormitory as well as for principal's and foreman's bedrooms.

(9) Boat-house which is located alongside the wharf, is 30 x 20 and shelters four boats.

Lower row: (10) Gymnasium 50 x 20; this building was erected this year.

(11) Water tank. On the hill at the rear of the boys' home stands a twelve hundred gallon tank. The hydraulic ram-house is built on the beach.

(12) Carpenter and shoemaker shop 40 x 20.

(13) Lumber shed 30 x 10.

(14) Stables, pig sty and hen-house 36 x 20.

(15) Barn 52 x 22, with a lean-to 42 x 10.

Accommodation.—The number of pupils authorized by the department is fifty, but about seventy-five could be accommodated.

Attendance.—During the year thirty-eight boys and twenty girls were on the roll. Eighteen new pupils were admitted; seven were discharged with the consent of Mr. Superintendent Vowell, and three died at home of consumption.

Class-room Work.—Gratifying progress was made in the school-room. The girls and boys have separate class-rooms. At the end of the fiscal year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I.	8
“ II.	9
“ III.	13
“ IV.	22
“ V.	8
“ VI.	1

The boys who are learning a trade, as well as the girls, have half a day at school and half a day at their trade. The junior pupils have six hours school a day.

Farm and Garden.—Nearly all the male pupils take lessons in gardening; the girls have charge of the flower gardens. All the senior boys, when not occupied in the shops, work on the farm. This summer our crops have a very promising appearance; at the present time our stock consists of fifteen head of cattle.

Industrial Work.—Twelve boys have received instruction in industrial work.

Carpenter-shop.—Mr. Foreman D. Gallant has charge of this workshop, but at the same time he has to superintend the farm; it is only at certain periods that he can afford to give instruction in carpentry. With his apprentices he has, however, been able to erect a gymnasium 50 x 20, to construct a lean-to to the barn 42 x 10, to build three hundred yards of picket fence and do all the repairing which the buildings required.

Shoemaker-shop.—Mr. J. M. Read gives instruction one week monthly, and when he is not at the school the apprentices do all the repairing. Some of the boys are already quite skilful.

Department of Indian Affairs

Bakery.—Eight boys and three girls have acquired the art of bread-making and take great interest in supplying the house with excellent bread.

Besides these industrial branches, lessons in milking, butter-making, painting and whitewashing have also been imparted to some of the senior boys.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls have been taught all kinds of housework, also knitting, darning, crochet work, lace and flower-making, hand and machine sewing, cutting and finishing all kinds of wearing apparel. We have four sewing-machines and a great deal of work has been turned out during the year.

The work in the laundry, under the supervision of the matron, is performed by the boys as well as by the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is daily given to the pupils during half an hour, and on Sundays officers and pupils attend divine service in the village church.

The conduct of the pupils has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The health of the pupils has also been good. In the month of January about twenty pupils caught a severe attack of la grippe and one was stricken down with pneumonia, all however recovered.

Three of the old pupils, namely Ellen Moses, No. 27; Josephine Norris, No. 33; and Johnnie, No. 73, who last year were at home, on sick leave, died of pulmonary diseases.

The sanitary condition of the school is good, the sewerage drains are well looked after and the ventilation of the dormitories and school-rooms carefully attended to.

Water Supply.—A never-failing stream of fresh water flowing between the two main buildings supplies the institution with an abundance of water. A hydraulic ram with a twelve-hundred gallon tank, conveys the water through the various buildings.

Fire Protection.—The boys are regularly trained in the operating of the fire-hose, the handling of ladders and fire buckets as well as the working of the four Star chemical fire-engines.

Heating.—The heating of the institution is provided for by ordinary box stoves.

Recreation.—During play hours the favourite amusements of the boys are foot and base ball, swimming, fishing and boating during the summer, and coasting, chess and checker games during the winter. The girls, in their own play-grounds, amuse themselves at swinging, skipping and playing ball.

Our new gymnasium affords also excellent amusement, especially in rainy weather when outdoor exercise is impossible. This new building proves to be a very useful addition to the school, for besides giving opportunity for athletic and calisthenic sport, it is supplied with a permanent stage which makes it of great value for receptions and entertainments. Our concerts consist of recitations, dialogues and choruses, with vocal and instrumental music. Several of these entertainments were given to the public; at times for the white people of the neighbourhood and at times for the Indians, who all appreciated them very much.

The brass band is still under the able leadership of Mr. Gallant, and takes a prominent part in all our entertainments. This summer the band boys were invited by the committee of the Queen's Birthday celebration to play during two days in the city of Victoria, and were greatly admired and favourably commented upon.

Remarks.—All the officers of the school have diligently performed their various and arduous duties and greatly helped me in the management of the institution.

I have, &c.,

G. DONCKELE,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

METLAKAHTLA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, 19th August, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location of School.—This school is situated in the village of Metlakahtla on the Tsimpsean Peninsula, on a southern slope which modifies the winter temperature. The surrounding scenery is pleasant and extensive.

Buildings.—The buildings are as follows:—

(1) The main building with a frontage of 90 feet and 60 feet deep, T shaped, and two stories high. The office, the principal's bed-room, the kitchen store, hospital, sewing and dining rooms, are on the lower floor; and on the upper, the dormitories and the cook's sleeping room.

(2) A house 42 x 25 feet used for class-teaching

(3) A building 70 x 22 feet divided into wood-shed, laundry, carpenter and shoe-maker's-shops.

(4) Blacksmith's-shop and coal-house, 24 x 18 feet.

(5) Hen-house 12 x 8 feet.

(6) Stable 12 x 10 feet.

(7) Girl's home, 54 x 36 feet two stories high, with a wing 18 x 18 feet, and a one-story annex, 18 x 16 feet. It contains the rooms occupied by the matron and her assistants, the girls' dormitories, a dining and store-rooms and a kitchen. The annex is used as a laundry and bath-room.

This building with a piece of land 120 x 120 feet was leased by the Indians to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Caledonia for a home. The rest of the buildings are Government property. All are kept in good repair. It will, however, soon be necessary to re-shingle about half of the roof of the main building—that part which covered the old store, that was fitted up to start the school in.

Accommodation.—The accommodation in the boys' division is good, but the girls' department although enlarged and improved, since it was handed over by the Indians, is scarcely sufficient, for one room is used both as a kitchen and a dining-room, and another as a work, class, and sitting-room.

Attendance.—The attendance, except during the fishing season, averaged about fifty pupils, twenty-five boys and twenty-five girls.

Class-room Work.—The girls, during the greater part of the year, were taught by the Rev. W. Hogan. After the Easter holidays they were placed under the instruction of Miss Jackson, a missionary lady and competent teacher. The boys were taught by the principal. Fair progress has been made.

The standing of the pupils at the end of the year was as follows: six were in Standard I, seven in Standard II, twenty-one in Standard III, five in Standard IV, ten in V, and three in Standard VI. The subjects of study and instruction were reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, composition, singing, drawing, and religious knowledge.

Industrial Work.—Fourteen boys were employed as carpenters. Seven of these were for some time learning to paint. And two did the shoemaking required for the school. The carpenters were employed laying floors, and ceiling and lining rooms in the main building, making stairs, re-flooring the old school-room, fencing garden and repairing buildings.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Outside this institution they built a six-roomed house, 49 x 32 feet, intended as a residence for the Rev. W. Hogan, and payment for the work done has been made in aid of the school funds, as shown by the statement of receipts and expenditure forwarded with this report.

The girls, under the supervision of the matron, Miss Tyte, received careful instruction in housework, cooking, baking, laundry and needlework, dressmaking and crocheting.

Garden and Grounds.—The land between the main building and school-house, after much labour expended in digging out roots and stumps, has been trenched and drained, dug over three times, planted and nicely fenced in as a garden. The grounds, too, in front of the school, have been improved to some extent but much remains yet to be done.

Moral and Religious Training.—We try, and, I think, with a fair measure of success, to improve the moral character of our pupils by daily teaching them the importance of doing what is right. In the class-room three-quarters of an hour are given every day, except on Saturdays to devotional exercises and religious instruction. All attend divine service and school twice a day on Sundays.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—There was very little sickness, except about the end of March and beginning of April. At that time many of the children were attacked by an epidemic of influenza then prevalent on this part of the coast. They were carefully tended and all got well again.

The drainage is good, and particular attention is paid to cleanliness and ventilation.

Water Supply.—In my last report I mentioned that the girls' department was in need of a larger supply of water. Since then a tank with a capacity of about fifteen hundred gallons has been erected. I think that is sufficient.

Fire Protection.—The chimneys are made of terra cotta pipes, and the flues are frequently cleaned. The boys' department is supplied with chemical fire-extinguishers, firemen's axes, buckets and ladders, and these are kept handy and ready for use.

A small force pump is still required, but monetary considerations stand in the way.

Heating.—The class and sitting rooms are sufficiently warmed by stoves, but the dormitories are not heated in any way.

Recreation.—During the hours set apart for play the boys indulge in foot and baseball, in favourable weather swimming and boating. Their favourite pastimes indoors are singing and playing checkers and dominoes.

The girls amuse themselves with lotto, dominoes, drawing slates, singing and dressing dolls. Outside, with see-saws and different kinds of games with balls.

The girls, under proper supervision, camped out for about a week and enjoyed themselves very much. They would have remained longer in camp but for a change in the weather.

I have, &c.,

JNO. SCOTT,
Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

ST. MARY'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL,

MISSION CITY, 1st July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location and Area.—This school is located in a healthy and picturesque part of the Fraser Valley, a mile and a quarter east of Mission Junction, on the C. P. R. main line. In connection with the school there is land under cultivation to the extent of one hundred acres.

Buildings.—The boys' and girls' schools are separate. The buildings are of wood, 90 x 45 feet, with plastered walls. The outbuildings consist of wood-sheds, store-houses, play-houses, stables, barns, and a laundry. All these buildings are kept in good repair by the foreman and boys.

Grounds.—The extensive grounds attached to both schools are beautifully decorated with flower beds, and neatly kept by the pupils.

Accommodation.—Forty pupils can be accommodated in each school.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 74.5. The department allows a grant of \$60 per capita for sixty pupils only. The other pupils are provided for at the expense of the mission.

Class-room Work.—Classes are regularly conducted both morning and afternoon. Advancement was made by the pupils in all the branches prescribed by the department. The whole tone of the pupils is much more manly and self-reliant than formerly. English is the common language of the school, the Indian language is indeed seldom heard in the institution, except with the newly arrived pupils.

Farm and Garden.—All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening. The number of boys working each day on the farm varies according to the work and season. The farm and garden are managed with a view of supplying the schools with meat and vegetables, milk and butter.

Industrial Work.—This work for the boys consists chiefly in general repairs, mending furniture, sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting firewood.

The girls receive instruction in general housework ; they are also taught gardening.

Moral and Religious Training.—This has been the object of our greatest attention. A part of each day is devoted to religious instruction. On Sundays they attend divine service at the mission church. On the whole the conduct of the pupils is satisfactory, punishments are rarely resorted to.

Health and Sanitary Condition.—The general health of the pupils has been good, though a few have suffered from scrofula. The sanitary condition of the school is carefully attended to. Great attention is given to proper ventilation, and disinfectants are used freely whenever needed.

Water Supply and Fire Protection.—The water, which is excellent, is supplied by a mountain stream. Chemical extinguishers, firemen's axes, ladders and buckets are kept in places of convenient access.

Heating.—Stoves are used in heating buildings.

Recreation.—The pupils take part in various outdoor games, such as baseball.

I have, &c.,

E. C. CHIROUSE,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,

WILLIAM'S LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WILLIAM'S LAKE, 20th July, 1898.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the William's Lake Industrial school for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1898.

Location.—The William's Lake Industrial School is situated in the Lac la Hache Valley, on the bank of San Jose's River, four miles before it flows into the William's Lake, one hundred and thirty-five miles from Ashcroft, our nearest railway station, and about one mile from the Cariboo Trunk Road.

Land.—The Mission owns over a thousand acres of land so that we have a good chance to teach the children all they must know to be able hereafter to manage a farm of their own, as raising grain, vegetables, curing hay, looking after stock, milking and making butter.

Buildings.—We have now three fine buildings, which never fail to attract the attention of the passers by and to elicit from strangers an exclamation of surprise, namely, the boys' new school, the girls' department and the harness-shop:—

1. The boys' school is 66 x 30 ft., two stories and a half; the first story comprises a school-room 30 x 28 ft., the chapel 30 x 18 ft., the officers' room 12 x 12 ft., another room 12 x 8 ft. and a parlor 10 x 10 ft., the second story comprises the dormitory 48 x 30 ft., the teacher's room 12 x 12 ft., the infirmary 14 x 12 ft. In the half story the boys have got each a press to keep their clothes, there is besides a kind of work-room, where we keep a small printing press, a turning-lathe and a table with scissors, thread, needles &c., where the boys repair to do the little sewing and mending they are supposed to be able to do themselves.

2. The harness shop is 38 x 22 ft., two stories; on the first floor is the working shop 28 x 22 ft. and the office 10 x 22 ft., on the second floor the instructor has his lodgings.

3. The girl's department is quite a large building with a frontage of one hundred and forty feet, at each end there is a wing 30 x 20 ft., one part (ninety feet frontage) is two stories and a half and is the counterpart of the boys school; the other part, (fifty feet frontage) is only two stories.

We have also a fine meat-house 20 x 23 ft., a stone building, a cold storage. The old house where we have still the kitchen, the refectory as well as the lodgings for some of the men, the dairy-house, and the blacksmith's shop look shabby by the side of the new buildings and will have to give place to better buildings as soon as our means will allow.

Accommodation.—At present we have ample accommodation for fifty boys and fifty girls.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been forty-nine and fifty during the whole year: two girls who had already leave of absence on account of sore eyes and weak constitution were taken off the roll; we had the misfortune of losing two pupils one boy and one girl; but we admitted five new pupils so that we had at the end of the year twenty-four boys and twenty-eight girls.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, dictation, composition, geography, vocal and instrumental music. The following statement will show how pupils stand in their studies:—

Standard I	6
“ II	7
“ III	12
“ IV	12
“ V	15

Industries Taught.—The principal industries taught in this institution are harness and saddle making and shoe mending ; four boys are learning the trade regularly and the Instructor Mr. A. C. Foster is well pleased with their progress. Four other boys have been employed in helping the carpenter and doing some painting. With the exception of the small boys all take lessons in farming and gardening, learn to milk and work at the hay, all the vegetables required by the Institution were raised by the boys under the supervision of their foreman and the provision of butter and cheese was attended to by the girls.

Girls' Industries.—The girls are taught to do housework, cook, bake, sew, knit and make butter and cheese ; they also learn crochet-work and lace-making. They have some outdoor exercise, and have a little garden of their own, where they raise flowers as well as vegetables

Moral and Religious Training.—Peculiar care is taken to inculcate in the minds of the pupils sound principles of morality based on the great truths of religion. Every morning and every evening they have prayers in common ; on Sundays and holidays they attend religious service in the parish church. Every day one-half hour is devoted to catechism and religious instruction.

Health.—The general health has been fairly good. However, we had the misfortune of losing two pupils, one boy and one girl, who died at school. Since the school started—July, 1891—these two are the first whom the school has lost through death.

Sanitary Condition.—The school itself is in a very good sanitary situation. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated ; the dormitories have a large number of windows ; the ceiling are high, and the bedsteads are not overcrowded.

Water Supply.—We get our water supply from San José's River through a ditch three feet wide at the bottom, four at the top and three and a-half feet deep, which passes above the establishment. From this ditch we fill a big well or reservoir near the girls' department, another well near the kitchen door in the boys' department, and also a big reservoir, dug by the boys, in front of their new school-house. This last reservoir is twenty-five feet in diameter and seven feet deep.

Fire Protection.—We have four Star fire-extinguishers, fifty water buckets and two sappers' axes, which are equally divided between the two departments and always kept ready for use.

Heating.—The whole establishment is heated by stoves, and great care is taken of chimney flues and pipes, to avoid the danger of fire.

Recreation.—The boys spend their recreation time differently, according to the season. In winter they take great pleasure in sliding ; they use for that purpose small sleighs made by themselves. In summer football and baseball are favourite games ; they have also a great liking for the bow and arrows. In the spring every boy is bound to have his bow and arrows. They practice shooting and some become very expert at it.

I have, &c.,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, O.M.I.,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

PROGRAMME OF STUDY

The Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as possible, and shall be made only with the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
English.....	Word recognition and sentence-making. Simple sounds of letters of alphabet. Copying words.	Sounds continued. Sentence-making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Dictation of words learnt and of simple sentences.	Sounds completed. Simple homonyms explained. Sentence-making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Sentences dictated. Compose sentences about objects and actions.
General knowledge.	Facts concerning things in school. Develop what is already known. Days of week, month.	The seasons. Measures of length and weight in common use. Colours. Commence animal and vegetable kingdoms, their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c. Things in and about the school and their parts.	Animal and vegetable kingdoms continued. Money. The useful metals.
Writing	Elementary strokes and words on slates. Large round hand.	Words, &c., on slates. Large round hand.	Slates and copy-book No. 1. Medium round hand.
Arithmetic. ...	Numbers 1 to 10: their combinations and separations, oral and written. The signs +, -, ×, ÷. Count to 10 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning of one-half, one-third, one-tenth. Making and showing one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-third, one-sixth, one-ninth, one-fifth, one-tenth, one-seventh (no figures). Simple problems, oral.	Numbers 10 to 25: their combinations and separations (oral and written.) Count to 25 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning of one-half, one-third, one-fourth, &c., to one-twenty-fifth (no figures). Relation of halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, twelfths, ninths (no figures). Simple problems, introducing gallons in peck, pecks in bushel, months in year, inches in foot, pound, current coins up to 25c. Addition in columns, no total to exceed 25.	Numbers 25 to 100: their combinations and separations, oral and written. Count to 100 by ones, twos, threes, &c., to tens. Use and meaning of one-twenty-sixth, one-twenty-seventh, &c., to one-one-hundredth (no figures). Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions of Standard II. Roman numerals I to C. Simple problems, introducing seconds in minutes, minutes in hours, hours in day, pounds in bushel, sheets in quire, quires in ream.
Geography.....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance extent.

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DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary concurrence of the department.

STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
Sounds reviewed. Sentence enlargement. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing. Simple composition, oral and written, reviewing work on general knowledge course.	Enlargement and correction of sentences continued. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Easy, oral and written, composition, reviewing general knowledge course.	Analysis of simple sentences. Parts of speech. Orthography, oral and written. Letter-writing continued. Oral and written composition, reviewing general knowledge course.
Animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms continued. Uses of railways and ships. Explain manufacture of articles in common use. The races of man.	Same enlarged. Laws regarding fires, game, &c., of daily use.	Social relations. Seats of Government in Canada. System of representation and justice. Commerce and exchange of products.
Copy-books Nos. 2 and 3. Medium round hand.	Copy-books Nos. 4 and 5. Small round hand.	Copy-books Nos. 6 and 7. Small round hand.
Numeration and notation to 10,000. Simple rules to 10,000. Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions already known (figures). Introduce terms numerator, denominator, &c. Roman notation to 2,000. Graded problems, introducing remaining reduction tables. Daily practice in simple rules to secure accuracy and rapidity.	Notation and numeration completed. Formal reduction. Vulgar fraction to thirtieths. Denominate fractions. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Graded problems. Reading and writing decimals to thousandths inclusive.	Factors, measures and multiples. Vulgar fractions completed. Easy application of decimals to tenthousandths. Easy application of square and cubic measures. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Easy application of percentage. Graded problems.
(a) Review of work of Standard III. Lessons to lead to simple conception of the earth as a great ball, with surface of land and water, surrounded by the air, lighted by the sun, and with two motions. (b) Lessons on natural features, first from observation, afterwards by aid of moulding-board, pictures and blackboard illustrations. (c) Preparation for and introduction of maps. (Review of lessons in position, distance, direction, with representations drawn to scale.) Study of map of vicinity drawn on blackboard. Maps of natural features drawn from moulded forms. Practice in reading conventional map symbols on outline maps.	Simple study of the important countries in each continent. Province in which school is situated and Canada to be studied first. The position of the country in the continent; its natural features, climate, productions, its people, their occupations, manners, customs, noted localities, cities, &c. Moulding-boards and map-drawing to be aids in the study.	(a) The earth as a globe. Simple illustrations and statements with reference to form, size, meridians and parallels, with their use; motions and their effects, as day and night, seasons, zones, with their characteristics, as winds and ocean currents, climate as affecting the life of man. (b) Physical features and conditions of North America, South America and Europe, studied and compared. Position on the globe; position, relative to other grand divisions, size, form, surface, drainage, animal and vegetable life, resources, &c. Natural advantages of the cities.

PROGRAMME OF STU

The Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD I.	STANDARD II.	STANDARD III.
Geography.....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent.
Ethics	The practice of cleanliness, obedience, respect, order, neatness.	Right and wrong. Truth. Continuance of proper appearance and behaviour.	Independence. Self-respect. Develop the reasons for proper appearance and behaviour.
Reading	First Primer.....	Second Primer.....	Second Reader.....
Recitation....	To begin in Standard II, is to be in line with what is taught in English, and developed into		
History.....			Stories of Indians of Canada and their civilization.
Vocal Music...	Simple Songs and Hymns. The subjects of the former to be interesting and patriotic.		
Calisthenics...	Exercises, frequently accompanied by singing, to afford variation during work and to		
Religious Instruction.	Scripture Reading. The Ten Commandments. Lord's Prayer. Life of Christ, &c., &c.		

NOTE.—ENGLISH.—Every effort must be made to induce pupils to speak English, and to teach them to
READING.—Pupils must be taught to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must
sentence, in their own words, in English, and also in their own language if the
GENERAL.—Instruction is to be direct, the voice and blackboard being the principal agents. The
N.B.—It will be considered a proof of the incompetency of a teacher, if pupils are found to read in
mark applies to all teaching, viz.:—Everything must be thoroughly understood, before a pupil

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DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit, &c.—*Continued.*

STANDARD IV.	STANDARD V.	STANDARD VI.
(d) General study from globe and maps. The hemisphere, continent, oceans and large islands, their relative positions and size. The continents: position, climate, form, outline, surroundings, principal mountains, rivers, lakes; the most important countries, productions, people, interesting facts and associations.	Simple study of the important countries in each continent, &c., &c.	(e) Observation to accompany the study of geography—apparent movements of the sun, moon and stars, and varying time of their rising and setting; difference in heat of the sun's rays at different hours of the day; change in the direction of the sun's rays coming through a school-room window at the same hour during the year; varying length of noon-day shadows; changes of the weather, wind and seasons.
Industry. Honesty. Thrift.....	Citizenship of Indians. Patriotism. Industry. Thrift. Self-maintenance. Charity. Pauperism.	Indian and white life. Patriotism. Evils of Indian isolation. Enfranchisement. Labour the law of life. Relations of the sexes as to labour. Home and public duties.
Third Reader.....	Fourth Reader.....	Fifth Reader.

pieces of verse and prose which contain the highest moral and patriotic maxims and thoughts.

History of province in which school is situated.	Canadian History (commenced)..	Canadian history (continued.)
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The tunes bright and cheerful.

improve physique.

understand it; unless they do, the whole work of the teacher is likely to be wasted. be fully explained to them, and from time to time they should be required to state the sense of a lesson or teacher understands it. unnecessary use of text books to be avoided. "parrot fashion" only, i.e., without in the least understanding what they read. And the following re- is advanced to further studies.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
*Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	J. Arthur Slade	Methodist
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Elsie Cobban	Undenominational
Bear Creek	"	"	" Martha Nicholls	"
Buzwah	Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning	David Craddock	Roman Catholic
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Lizzie J. Glazier	Undenominational
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	Rev. E. T. Douglas	Methodist
Fort William (Boys)	Fort William	Northern	Sister M. Ambrose	Roman Catholic
" (Girls)	"	"	"	"
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Helen Cameron	Undenominational
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste Marie	Rev. P. E. Lamarche	Roman Catholic
" (C.E.)	"	"	Miss E. Williamson	Church of England
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Rama	" Alberta Mark	Methodist
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	" S. M. Dunne	Roman Catholic
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	Parry Sound	" Ada McIntosh	Undenominational
Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Alnwick	J. A. Windsor	Methodist
Jackfish Island	Jackfish Island	Northern	J. A. Blais	Roman Catholic
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Miss Amie Vance	Undenominational
†Lake Helen	Red Rock	Northern	Mrs. J. H. Mackay	Roman Catholic
Mattawa	At Mattawa	"	Rev. Sis. St. Gregory	"
Mississauga River	Manitoulin Island	Manitowaning	Miss Louisa Dyke	"
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Willis N. Tobias	Undenominational
Moravian Orphanage	"	"	Miss Dora Miller	Moravian Society.
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss Lucy Fisher	Church of England
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Geo. S. Donnelly	Undenominational
Nipissing	Nipissing	Parry Sound	Miss Rose E. McGee	"
Oneida No. 1	Oneida	Oneida	" L. D. Gray	Methodist
" No. 2	"	"	Levi T. Doxtator	Church of England
" No. 3	"	"	C. A. Vollick	Methodist
Pays Plat	Pays Plat	Northern	Miss Nora Murphy	Roman Catholic
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Thos. R. Ferguson	Undenominational
Rama	Rama	Rama	John Laurence	Methodist
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	Parry Sound	Byron M. Jacobs	"
Sagamook	Spanish River	Manitowaning	Benjamin Sweezy	Roman Catholic
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss Ollie Miller	Undenominational
Scotch Settlement	"	"	John Burr	"
Serpent River	Serpent River	Manitowaning	Miss L. M. Healey	Roman Catholic
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	Miss E. R. Lawrence	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	Manitowaning	Miss S. A. McFarland	Church of England
Shesheganwaning	Shesheganwaning	"	Louis Tilson	Roman Catholic
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Isabella McIver	Undenominational
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Elam D. Bearfoot	"
" No. 2	"	"	Miss Lizzie Davis	"
" No. 3	"	"	Miss Sarah C. Smith	"
" No. 5	"	"	Miss M. J. Scott	"
" No. 6	"	"	Miss H. Curley	"
" No. 7	"	"	Miss E. N. Latham	"
" No. 9	"	"	John Lickers	"
" No. 10	"	"	Miss Sarah Davis	"
" No. 11	"	"	P. J. Adams	"
Skene	Parry Sound	Parry Sound	Miss K. P. Laurence	"

*Only one return received.

†School closed December quarter.

Department of Indian Affairs

STATEMENT

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												ONTARIO.
250 00	Band and Methodist.	16	23	39	23	12	5	9	11	2		Alnwick
200 00	Band.	12	12	24	14	6	7	8	3			Back Settlement
200 00	"	17	10	27	7	19	4	4				Bear Creek
200 00	"	8	4	12	6	5	3	2	2			Buzwah
300 00	"	21	4	25	10	16	3	4	1	1		Cape Croker
375 00	Band and Methodist.	19	13	32	9	23	4	2	1	2		Christian Island
500 00	Voted	26		26	11	15	8	3				Fort William (Boys)
300 00	Band.		26	26	14	14	11	1				" (Girls)
500 00	Vote and Band.	14	13	27	15	18	4	3	2			French Bay
500 00	Band	35	41	76	42	20	19	25	8	4		Garden River (R.C.)
300 00	Band	23	22	45	19	33	6	5	1			" (C.E.)
150 00	Band and Methodist.	16	6	22	15	10	3	4	2	3		Georgina Island
300 00	Band.	10	8	18	9	11	1	2	4			Golden Lake
250 00	Voted	13	21	34	17	19	4	6	4	1		Henvey Inlet
250 00	Band and Methodist.	9	10	19	7	1	2	9	2	5		Hiawatha
250 00	Voted	19	5	24	7	22	2					Jackfish Island
250 00	Band.	10	10	20	9	11	2	7				Kettle Point
250 00	Voted	11	7	18	8	8	7	2	1			Lake Helen
100 00	"	9	14	23	19	12	3	2	5	1		Mattawa
250 00	"	15	7	22	10	17	3	2				Mississauga River
350 00	Band	25	16	41	15	9	11	17	3	1		Moraviantown
	Moravian Missionary Society	3	22	25	18	4	6	3	6	6		Moravian Orphanage
200 00	Vote and Church of England	12	7	19	8	6	6	5	2			Muncey
325 00	Band	21	14	35	16	15	1	6	12	1		New Credit
250 00	Voted	7	14	21	10	13	3	4	1			Nipissing
300 00	Vote and Methodist.	10	10	20	12	11	6	1	2			Oneida No. 1
200 00	" Church of England.	23	15	38	25	25	6	5	2			" No. 2
250 00	Vote and Methodist.	23	11	34	21	17	3	12	2			" No. 3
250 00	Voted.	9	5	14	7	5	9					Pays Plat
300 00	Band.	13	9	22	10	11	8		3			Port Elgin.
250 00	Band and Methodist.	15	19	34	17	27	4	3				Rama.
200 00	Band	15	12	27	12	14	4	7	2			River Settlement.
250 00	"	17	7	24	8	9		2	13			Ryerson.
250 00	Voted.	16	10	26	9	16	7	3				Sagamook.
300 00	Band.	19	9	28	13	13	4	9	1	1		Saugeen.
300 00	"	15	11	26	19	7	9	6	4			Scotch Settlement.
250 00	Voted.	11	8	19	7	14	5					Serpent River.
250 00	Vote and Band.	10	12	22	13	7	5	4	4	2		Shawanaga.
300 00	Band.	13	12	25	8	14	9	1	1			Sheguiandah.
200 00	"	12	6	18	10	14	4					Shesheganwaning.
300 00	"	16	12	28	16	11	6	6	4	1		Sidney Bay.
	"	25	13	38	19	22	5	4	3	3	1	Six Nations No. 1.
	"	24	19	43	26	21	10	8	3	1		" No. 2.
	"	25	21	46	17	20	18	4	4			" No. 3.
450 00	"	18	10	28	20	20	3	2	1	2		" No. 5.
	"	15	13	28	10	15	8	3	1	1		" No. 6.
	"	37	36	73	35	42	18	9	2	2		" No. 7.
	"	24	24	48	35	11	18	3	10	6		" No. 9.
	"	32	16	48	20	15	20	4	3	4	2	" No. 10.
200 00	"	19	24	43	20	27	9	5	2			" No. 11.
	"	3	8	11	5	2	5	3	1			Skene

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—Continued.				
South Bay	South Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Sarah Bernard.	Roman Catholic...
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	Miss Carrie Morley.	Church of England
Stony Point	Stony Point	Sarnia	Miss Annie Rogers.	Undenominational
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss F. E. Welsh.	Methodist
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitowaning	Miss L. E. Sheppard	Church of England
Thessalon	Thessalon River	"	M. J. Walsh	Roman Catholic...
Thomas	Six Nations	Six Nations	John Miller	Undenominational
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Emma Leslie ..	" ..
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Stella Booth ..	" ..
" (Central)	"	"	Miss Violet Smith ..	" ..
" (Mission)	"	"	Miss Lillian Pickett.	" ..
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Albert J. Sahguy	Church of England
" No. 2	"	"	Arthur Miskokomon ..	Methodist
" No. 3	"	"	William Peters	Undenominational
West Bay	West Bay	Manitowaning	Miss Alice Barker	Roman Catholic...
*White Fish Lake	White Fish Lake ..	"	Mrs. E. S. Assance ..	" ..
White Fish River	White Fish River ..	"	Benjamin Fuller	Church of England
Wikwemikong (Boys)	Manitoulin Island	"	Rev. J. M. Clancy, S. J	Roman Catholic ..
" (Girls)	(unceded)	"	Miss T. Walker	" ..
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing ..	"	Miss A. de Lamorandière	" ..
Total, Ontario .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*School closed during September and December quarters.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$. cts.												ONTARIO—Continued.
200 00	Band.....	12	13	25	9	16	8	1				South Bay.
200 00	Voted.....	10	7	17	7	12	4	1				Spanish River.
200 00	Band.....	2	6	8	2	6		1	1			Stony Point.
200 00	Band and Methodist..	24	26	50	23	20	4	15	7	4		St. Clair.
200 00	Band.....	9	7	16	7	12	4					Sucker Creek.
300 00	Voted.....	12	12	24	5	16	6	2				Thessalon.
362 50	Band.....	58	21	79	29	34	9	11	17	8		Thomas.
150 00	".....	45	18	63	35	35	7	16	5			Tyendinaga (Eastern).
250 00	".....	19	16	35	16	17	3	7	6	2		" (Western).
150 00	".....	28	31	59	22	31	8	8	9	2	1	" (Central).
225 00	".....	19	14	33	16	31	1	1				" (Mission).
200 00	" and Ch. of England	28	22	50	20	22	3	20	5			Walpole Island No. 1.
250 00	Vote and Methodist..	26	21	47	23	27	6	7	4	3		" No. 2.
300 00	Band.....	16	12	28	10	8	5	7	7	1		" No. 3.
250 00	".....	20	20	40	14	30	6	2	2			West Bay.
200 00	Voted.....	11	7	18	10	11	6	1				White Fish Lake.
200 00	".....	9	11	20	9	7	8		3	2		White Fish River.
300 00.	".....	30		30	13	18	10	2				Wikwenikong (Boys).
300 00	".....		48	48	14	34	7	6		1		" (Girls).
200 00	".....	14	6	20	5	20						Wikwenikongsing.
		1222	999	2221	1041	1150	445	347	204	71	4	Total, Ontario.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Miss Aurore St. Cyr.	Roman Catholic...
Caughnawaga, (Boys)....	Caughnawaga.....	Caughnawaga.....	Omer Plante.....	".....
" (Girls).....	".....	".....	Miss Nellie Gibbons.	".....
" (Mission)....	".....	".....	" A. M. Demers.	Methodist.....
Cornwall Island.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Leo. Killoran.....	Undenominational
Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Miss Jos. Dubeau...	Roman Catholic...
Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	" A. O'Connor.....	".....
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	" Esther Audet.....	".....
Oka (Country).....	Oka.....	".....	" A. R. Hodgson	Methodist.....
" (Village).....	".....	".....	" M. M. Wilson.....	".....
Point Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	Pointe Bleue.....	" E. M. Spence.....	Roman Catholic...
Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	" Mary Isaac.....	".....
St. Francis (Prot.).....	St. Francis.....	Pierreville.....	Rev. H. O. Loiselle..	Church of England
" (R. C.).....	".....	".....	Sister St. Laurence..	Roman Catholic...
St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Alex. Pirie.....	Undenominational
Temiscamingue.....	Temiscamingue....	Temiscamingue....	Miss M. J. Legge.....	Roman Catholic...
" Mission.....	".....	".....	Sister St. Perpetue..	".....
Total, Quebec.....				
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Bear River.....	Bear River.....	J. L. DeVany.....	Roman Catholic...
Cow Bay.....	Cole Harbour.....	District No. 5.....	Miss M. C. Blank...	".....
Eskasoni.....	Eskasoni.....	" 13.....	R. McMillan.....	".....
Middle River.....	Middle River.....	Victoria County..	Alex. McDougall.....	".....
New Germany.....	Lunenburg.....	Lunenburg.....	Miss A. S. Taylor...	".....
Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	District No. 10....	D. A. Campbell.....	".....
Shubenacadie.....	Indian Brook.....	Shubenacadie....	R. J. Logan.....	".....
Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	Whycocomagh.....	P. A. Murphy.....	".....
Total, Nova Scotia...				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church.....	Church Point.....	North-eastern.....	John Flanagan.....	Roman Catholic...
Big Cove.....	Big Cove.....	".....	Miss M. N. Babin...	".....
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground.....	".....	Michael Flinne.....	".....
Kingsclear.....	Kingsclear.....	Western.....	Miss F. McGinn.....	".....
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	".....	" M. J. Rush.....	".....
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	".....	" E. M. O'Brien...	".....
Total, New Brunswick				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island....	Lennox Island...	Casimir J. Poirier...	Roman Catholic...

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
%	cts.											QUEBEC.
80 00	Voted.	4	2	6	3	1	1	2	2			Becancour.
450 00	"	77		77	26	36	14	15	8	4		Caughnawaga (Boys).
450 00	"		110	110	42	79	16	8	7			" (Girls).
250 00	Vote and Methodist.	22	19	41	17	31	5	5				" (Mission).
350 00	Band.	14	13	27	8	19	4	4				Cornwall Island.
300 00	Voted.	34	41	75	53	23	10	18	16	8		Lorette.
250 00	Band.	26	17	43	10	32	6	3	2			Maniwaki.
150 00	Voted.	18	11	29	13	8	12	8	1			Maria.
200 00	Vote and Methodist.	11	8	19	13	10	2	5	2			Oka (Country).
200 00	"	15	7	22	12	11	3	4	4			" (Village).
150 00	Voted.	78	26	104	25	14	19	15	56			Pointe Bleue.
200 00	"	26	28	54	29	32	11	5	2	4		Restigouche.
250 00	"	7	3	10	6	3	1	3	3			St. Francis (Prot.)
290 00	"	25	20	46	38	30	8	1	2	5		" (R.C.)
350 00	Band.	14	15	29	10	20	7	2				St. Regis.
300 00	Voted.	22	27	49	32	7	28	4	5	5		Temiscamingue.
100 00	"	3	4	7	5	6	1					Temiscamingue Mission.
		397	351	748	342	362	148	102	110	22	4	Total, Quebec.
												NOVA SCOTIA.
300 00	Voted.	11	6	17	9	8	2		4	3		Bear River.
200 00	"	7	9	16	9	5	3	4	3	1		Cow Bay.
200 00	"	11	5	16	5	13	2	1				Eskasoni.
200 00	"	13	12	25	6	13	9	3				Middle River.
300 00	"	7	4	11	7		3	1	2	2	3	New Germany.
200 00	"	17	9	26	9	6	10	5	3	2		Salmon River.
240 00	"	9	11	20	7	10	3	2	3	2		Shubenacadie.
200 00	"	13	13	26	8	15	7	1	3			Whycocomagh.
		88	69	157	60	70	39	17	18	10	3	Total, Nova Scotia.
												NEW BRUNSWICK.
200 00	Voted.	18	6	24	8	9	7	5	2	1		Burnt Church.
250 00	"	23	15	38	16	19	19					Big Cove.
250 00	"	6	6	12	6	2	6	2	2			El Ground.
250 00	"	14	9	23	17	6	5	9	2	1		Kingsclear.
250 00	"	11	9	20	10	11	6	2	1			St. Mary's.
240 00	Vote and Band.	9	19	28	14	13	11	3	1			Tobique.
		81	64	145	71	60	54	21	8	2		Total, New Brunswick.
												PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
300 00	Vote.	23	9	32	11	11	3	6	7	4	1	Lennox Island.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Ahousaht	Ahousaht	Cowichan	John W. Russell	Presbyterian
Aiyansh	Kitladanicks	North-west Coast	Jas. B. McCullagh	Church of England
Alberni	Tresaht	Wes. Coast	C. F. Bishop	Presbyterian
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwakweth	Mrs. Elizabeth Hall	Church of England
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	"	J. Crosby	Methodist
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	R. J. Walker	"
Clayoquot	Clayoquot	West	Rev. J. A. Van Nevel	Roman Catholic
Clemclemalets	Clemclemalets	Cowichan	Mrs. Kezia Nicholas	Methodist
Gwayasduns	Gwayasduns	Kwakweth	E. A. Bird	Church of England
Hazelton	Giatmaksh	Babine	John Field	"
Kincolith	Kincolith	North-west Coast	W. E. Collison	"
Kita-maat	Kita-maat	"	G. L. Anderson	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	R. W. Gurd	"
Kishfiux	Kishfiux	Babine	W. H. Pierce	Methodist
Kyaquot	Kyaquot	West Coast	Rev. E. Sobry	Roman Catholic
Lakalsap	Lakalsap	North-west Coast	J. Mercer	Methodist
Massett	Massett	"	J. H. Keen	Church of England
Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla	West Coast	Rev. W. Hogan	"
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	Cowichan	R. G. Wellwood	Methodist
Nitinat	Claoose	West Coast	W. J. Stone	"
Port Essington	Skeena	North-west Coast	Miss Kate Tranter	"
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	"	Chas. M. Richards	"
Quamichan	Quamichan	Cowichan	Rev G. C. VanGoethen	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	Quamichan	Wm. Thompson	Church of England
Skidegate	Queen Charlotte Islands	North-west Coast	Miss V. M. Lawson	Methodist
Songhees	Songhees	Cowichan	Sister M. Berchmans	Roman Catholic
Ucluelet	Itedsu	West Coast	Miss E. M. Armstrong	Presbyterian
Total, British Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

which Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.		From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
¢	cts.												BRITISH COLUMBIA.
			41	17	58	12	46	12					Ahousaht
300 00	Voted		11	13	24	18	13	10	1				Aiyansh
300 00	"		16	15	31	24	10	7	7	7			Alberni
300 00	"		3	11	14	6	2	7	1			4	Alert Bay
300 00	"		30	35	65	22	39	16	10				Bella Bella
300 00	"		20	18	38	11	36	1	1				Cape Mudge
300 00	"		28	32	60	25	23	17	18	2			Clayoquot
300 00	"		14	8	22	9	19	3					Clemclemalets
300 00	Voted		18	8	26	6	20	6					Gwayasdums
300 00	"		14	12	26	9	16	9	1				Hazelton
300 00	"		11	16	27	19	19	5	2	1			Kincolith
300 00	"		25	32	57	25	27	21	4	4	1		Kita-maat
300 00	Voted		25	17	42	21	9	7	17	8	1		Kitkahtla
300 00	"		13	12	25	10	25						Kishnax
300 00	"		16	8	24	7	24						Kyaquot
300 00	"		9	9	18	15	6	8	4				Lakalsap
300 00	"		24	28	52	22	34	14	4				Massett
300 00	"		17	9	26	17	18	3		2	3		Metlakahla
300 00	"		10	12	22	10	13		8	1			Nanaimo
300 00	"		9	7	16	6	12	3		1			Nitinat
300 00	"		11	18	29	11	21	4	2	2			Port Essington
400 00	"		67	35	102	37	51	22	18	4	5	2	Port Simpson
			22	8	30	25	19	11					Quamichan
300 00	Voted		20	5	25	20	11	8	6				Saanich
300 00	"		26	19	45	17	17	12	11	4	1		Skidegate
300 00	"		11	14	25	15	8	4	8	5			Songhees
300 00	"		13	15	28	11	20	6	2				Ucluelet
			524	433	957	440	558	216	125	41	15	2	Total, British Columbia

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabasca	Rainy River	Rat Portage	R. E. Atkinson	Church of England
Berens River	Berens River	Berens River	Mary Hayne	Methodist
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Robert Bear	Church of England
Black River	Black River	Berens River	B. McKenzie	"
Broken Head	Broken Head	Clandeboye	M. B. Edwards	"
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	Pas	W. C. Lundie	"
Coucheeching	Coucheeching	Coucheeching	P. J. Robinson	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Crane River	Manitowapaw	John Moar	Church of England
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Berens River	Ed. Paupanekis	Methodist
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapaw	M. Dumas	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Geo. Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Kemper Garrioch	"
Fisher River	Fisher River	Berens River	J. N. Clinton	Methodist
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	J. Arran Wilson	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	K. Garrioch	"
" (R. C.)	"	"	R. Chevretils	Roman Catholic
Frenchman's Head	Lac Seul	Savanne	A. T. Norquay	Church of England
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Pas	T. H. P. Lamb	"
Hollow Water River	Hollow Water Riv.	Berens River	J. Sinclair	"
Islington	Islington	Rat Portage	J. Fox	"
Jack Head	Jack Head	Berens River	F. A. Disbrowe	"
Lac Seul	Lac Seul	Savanne	T. H. Pritchard	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapaw	Olive Goulet	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Little Forks	Little Forks	Coucheeching	R. H. Bagshaw	"
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatch'wn	Manitowapaw	J. E. Favell	"
Long Sault	Long Sault	Coucheeching	W. F. Gover	"
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	D. W. Wood	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	Louis Cochrane	"
Muckle's Creek	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Janet Muckle	"
Norway House	Norway House	Berens River	E. F. Hardiman	Methodist
Pas	Pas	Pas	Richard Cox	Church of England
†Pine Creek	Pine Creek	Manitowapaw	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Poplar River	Poplar River	Berens River	Joseph Dargue	Methodist
Red Earth	Red Earth	Pas	Jas. Settee, jr.	Church of England
Rossville	Norway House	Berens River	E. B. B. Mills	Methodist
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapaw	W. Geo. Gow	Roman Catholic
Shual Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	Thos. R. Bear	Church of England
St. Peter's (North)	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Lizzie McLean	"
" (South)	"	"	Grace W. Rolston	"
" (East)	"	"	Isabel J. Jackson	"
" (R. C.)	"	"	Alice Genthon	Roman Catholic
The Dalles	Rat Portage	Rat Portage	John Kipling	Church of England
Wabigoon	Wabigoon	Savanne	Amy Johns	"
†Wabuskang	Wabuskang	"	R. E. Atkinson	"
Water Hen River	Water Hen River	Manitowapaw	J. H. Adam	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba				

* Open only one quarter. † Day pupils at the boarding school. ‡ Only one return received. Day

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

At appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
\$ cts.												MANITOBA.
300 00	Voted	14	22	36	10	26	10					Assabasca.
300 00	"	29	32	61	24	52	4	4	1			Berens River.
300 00	"	19	17	36	11	21	11	4				Big Eddy.
300 00	"	11	2	13	6	1	5	6	1			Black River.
300 00	"	13	11	24	8	17	5	2				Broken Head.
300 00	"	23	22	45	21	33	12					Chemawawin.
300 00	"	7	4	11	3	7	4					Coucheeching.
300 00	"	7	5	12	8	5	3	2	2			Crane River.
300 00	"	14	30	44	11	22	10	4	8			Cross Lake.
300 00	"	9	4	13	8	4	1	7	1			Ebb and Flow Lake.
300 00	"	5	9	14	9	6		3	1	4		Fairford (Upper).
300 00	"	21	18	39	27	23	9	2	5			" (Lower).
300 00	"	33	19	52	24	26	8	13	5			Fisher River.
300 00	"	17	12	29	12	18	3	7		1		Fort Alexander (Upper).
300 00	"	14	13	27	13	17	7		3			" (Lower).
300 00	"	11	7	18	9	14	3	1				" (R.C.)
300 00	"	25	1	26	12	25	1					Frenchman's Head.
300 00	"	18	8	26	11	21	3	2				Grand Rapids.
300 00	"	17	10	27	12	15	6	6				Hollow Water River.
300 00	"	8	4	12	3	10	2					Islington.
300 00	"	19	18	37	12	29	8					Jack Head.
300 00	"	24	16	40	18	25	14	1				Lac Seul.
300 00	"	16	9	25	7	9	9	6	1			Lake Manitoba.
300 00	"	13	12	25	11	23	2					Lake St. Martin.
300 00	"	14	5	19	3	15	4					Little Forks.
300 00	"	15	10	25	17	16	7	2				Little Saskatchewan.
300 00	"	7	16	23	6	9	3	11				Long Sault.
300 00	"	12	6	18	5	13	5					Manitou Rapids.
300 00	"	14	16	30	12	30						Moose Lake.
300 00	"	11	11	22	9	11		4	3	2	2	Muckle's Creek.
300 00	"	11	15	26	11	18	8					Norway House.
300 00	"	39	26	65	34	34	25	6				Pas.
\$12 per capita.	"	23	18	41	22	18	9	8	5	1		Pine Creek.
300 00	"	33	23	56	30	29	13	14				Poplar River.
300 00	"	20	16	36	17	4	9	23				Red Earth.
300 00	"	31	35	66	14	50	8	7	1			Rossville.
300 00	"	32	38	70	34	45	19	6				Sandy Bay.
300 00	"	10	13	23	15	4		8	7	4		Shoal Lake.
300 00	"	17	16	33	11	17	7	7	2			St. Peter's (North).
300 00	"	31	17	48	21	19	15	10	4			" (South).
300 00	"	13	16	29	12	10	4	11	4			" (East).
300 00	"	6	6	12	7	6	2	3	1			" (R.C.)
300 00	"	6	6	12	4	6	2	2	2			The Dalles.
300 00	"	13	11	24	7	13	6	5				Wabigoon.
300 00	"	7	13	20	6	19	1					Wabuskang.
\$12 per capita.	"	13	20	33	25	24	8	1				Water Hen River.
		765	658	1423	612	859	295	198	57	12	2	Total, Manitoba.

pupils at the boarding school.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Alexander's	Alexander's	Edmonton	Sarah Cyre	Roman Catholic
Attakakoop	Attakakoop	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
Beaver River	Chippewayan	Onion Lake	L. O. Lamoureux	Roman Catholic
Bull's Horn	Blood	Blood	L. F. Hardyman	Church of England
Crowfoot	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	G. H. Race	Roman Catholic
Day Star	Day Star	Touchwood Hills	Sophia E. Smyth	Church of England
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Vincent Smith	Methodist
*Gordon's	George Gordon's	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England
Heavy Shields	Blood	Blood	Sister R. St. Germain	Roman Catholic
John Smith's	John Smith's	Duck Lake	M. Thompson	Church of England
Joseph's	Joseph's	Edmonton	Josephine Laderonte	Roman Catholic
Keys	Keys	Swan River	Owen Owens	Church of England
Keeseekouse	Keeseekouse	"	Edward Barton	Roman Catholic
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge	Duck Lake	S. Abraham	Church of England
Little Pines	Little Pines	Battleford	C. T. Desmarais	"
Louis Bull's	Louis Bull's	Hobbema	J. A. Youmans	Methodist
Meadow Lake	Meadow Lake	Carlton	A. M. Venne	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	Kate Gillespie	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	Duck Lake	Rev. T. C. Clarke	Church of England
Morley	Morley	Stony	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Birtle	E. Francis Cox	Church of England
Okanase	Okanase	"	R. C. McPherson	Presbyterian
Poundmaker's	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Victoria Arcand	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant	Red Pheasant	"	M. Willson	Church of England
Running Wolf	Blood	Blood	Rev. J. Rion	Roman Catholic
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	A. G. McKittrick	Methodist
Sampson's	Sampson's	Hobbema	Hanna Shaw	"
Shoal River	Keys	Swan River	E. H. Bassing	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Near Prince Albert	"	Annie Cameron	Presbyterian
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	Battleford	John Pritchard	Roman Catholic
Thunderchild's	Thunderchild's	"	Philip McDonald	Church of England
White Cap Sioux	Moose Woods	"	Mrs. W. R. Tucker	Methodist
White Fish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	Mina German	"
White Whale Lake	Paul's	Edmonton	W. G. Blewett	"
Total, N.W.T.				

* Day pupils at boarding school.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
% cts.												NORTH-WEST TER- RITORIES.
300 00	Voted	12	8	20	5	15	5					Alexander's.
300 00	"	10	9	19	11	13	2	2	2			Attakakoop.
300 00	"	7	9	16	9	8	7	1				Beaver River.
300 00	"	10	11	21	4	21						Bull's Horn.
300 00	"	17	10	27	10	20	7					Crowfoot.
300 00	"	6	6	12	9	3	2	3	4			Day Star.
300 00	"	18	15	33	9	19	10	4				Goodfish Lake.
\$12 per capita.	"	1		1	1		1					Gordon's.
300 00	"	7	3	10	4	10						Heavy Shields.
300 00	"	8	15	23	9	11	2	7	3			John Smith's.
300 00	"	12	10	22	6	18	3	1				Joseph's.
300 00	"	5	11	16	6	7	2	3	4			Keys.
300 00	"	9	8	17	3	10	4	3				Keeseekouse.
300 00	"	12	13	25	6	22	3					Lac la Ronge.
300 00	"	9	10	19	9	16	3					Little Pines.
300 00	"	8	5	13	1	13						Louis Bull's.
300 00	"	10	6	16	5	12	4					Meadow Lake.
300 00	"	10	7	17	7	12	3	2				Mistawasis.
300 00	"	13	12	25	3	16	7	2				Montreal Lake.
300 00	"	22	26	48	13	34	7	7				Morley.
300 00	"	24	19	43	19	31	9	3				Oak River Sioux.
300 00	"	7	9	16	9	6	5	5				Okanase.
300 00	"	7	8	15	7	4	6	1	4			Poundmaker's.
300 00	"	12	12	24	11	16	6	2				Red Pheasant.
300 00	"	6	5	11	6	7	4					Running Wolf.
300 00	"	15	10	25	7	22	3					Saddle Lake.
300 00	"	9	13	22	5	14	1	7				Sampson's.
300 00	"	10	13	23	11	10	10	3				Shoal River.
300 00	"	8	12	20	8	16	4					Sioux Mission.
300 00	"	4	6	10	6	3	5	2				Sweet Grass.
300 00	"	9	11	20	8	14	6					Thunderchild's.
300 00	"	4	8	12	8	3		6	3			White Cap Sioux.
300 00	"	9	15	24	5	19		3	2			White Fish Lake.
300 00	"	12	16	28	7	28						White Whale Lake.
		342	351	693	247	473	131	67	22			Total, N. W. T.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
*Albany.....	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay	Rev. T. Vincent	Church of England
Fort Chippewyan.	Athabasca & Mackenzie River Diocese.	E. Hatley	" " ..
*Fort George.....	Moosonee Diocese, east coast James Bay	W. E. Walton	" " ..
*Irene Training.....	Fort Vermillion	Rev. A. J. Warwick	" " ..
*Moose Fort.....	Moosonee Diocese, James Bay.....	" J. Taylor	" " ..
Nativity Mission (Holy Angels).....	Athabasca & Mackenzie River District.	" Sister Martin..	Roman Catholic..
Providence Mis. (Sacred Heart).....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " Seguin	" " " " " "
*Rupert's House.....	Moosonee Diocese, Great Whale River.	W. G. Walton	Church of England
Vermillion, (St. Henri).	Fort Vermillion	Rev. J. Dupui.....	Roman Catholic ..
Total.....			

* No standard given.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Returns have been received), for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Appropriation for Salary or Yearly Grant.	From What Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
% cts.												OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.
200 00	Voted.....	32	22	54	23	54						Albany.
200 00	"	6	4	10	6	4	3	2	1			Fort Chippewyan.
200 00	"	57	59	116	25	116						Fort George.
200 00	"	10	5	15	8	15						Irene Training.
200 00	"	30	52	82	32	82						Moose Fort.
		6	8	14	14	16		5	2	1		Nativity Mission, (Holy Angels).
200 00	Voted.....	11	15	26	17	7	11	5	1	2		Prov. Mis. (Sacred Heart.)
200 00	"	18	15	33	18	33						Rupert's House.
200 00	"	6	4	10	9	7	3					Vermillion, (St. Henri.)
		176	184	360	152	324	17	12	4	3		Total.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Fort William Orphanage.....	At Fort William.	Rev. Sister Dionysia	Roman Catholic ..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Alert Bay Girls' Home.....	At Alert Bay, on Nimkish Reserve	A. J. Hall.....	Church of England
Port Simpson Girls' Home.....	At Port Simpson, Northwest Coast	Miss H. M. Paul....	Methodist
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission on the Fraser River	Rev. E. C. Chirouse.	Roman Catholic ..
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser River.	Amy, Sister Superior	Church of England
Total, British Columbia.....			
MANITOBA.			
Pine Creek	At Mouth of Pine Creek, Lake Winnipegosis	Rev. A. Chaumont..	Roman Catholic ..
Portage-la-Prairie	At Portage-la-Prairie, Man.	Miss Annie Fraser..	Presbyterian
Rat Portage	At Rat Portage	Rev. C. Cahill, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
Water Hen River.	On Water Hen River Bay, Manitowapaw Agency.....	J. H. Adam.....	"
Total, Manitoba			
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Birtle	At Birtle, Man.	W. J. Small	Presbyterian
Blood (St. Paul's).....	On Blood Reserve	Arthur de B. Owen ..	Church of England
Crowstand.	Near Côté's Reserve, Swan River Agency	Rev. Neil Gilmour..	Presbyterian
Duck Lake..	On Duck Lake Reserve.....	Rev. M. J. P. Paquette O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert, Sask.	Rev. J. A. Mackay ..	Church of England
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's Reserve, Hob-bema Agency	Rev. Z. Lizée, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
File Hills	On File Hills Reserve	Alex. Skene	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's Reserve, Touch-wood Hills Agency.....	M. Williams	Church of England
Lac-la-Biche.....	On Lac-la-Biche, Saddle Lake Agency	Rev. H. Grandin....	Roman Catholic ..
Muscowequan's.....	On Muscowequan's Reserve, Touch-wood Hills Agency.....	S. Perrault	"
McDougall Orphanage	On Morley Reserve, Stony Agency	John W. Niddrie	Methodist
Old Sun's	On Blackfoot Reserve	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Onion Lake, R.C.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency.....	Rev. W. Comire, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic ..
" C.E.	On Seekaskootch Reserve, Onion Lake Agency.....	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Piegan, C.E.	On Piegan Reserve	Rev. J. Hinchliffe..	"
" R.C.	"	Rev. L. Doucet	Roman Catholic ..
Round Lake	Crooked Lake Agency	Rev. H. McKay	Presbyterian
Sarcee	On Sarcee Reserve	Percy Stocken	Church of England
St. Albert	At St. Albert Settlement	Rev. Sis. Dandurand	Roman Catholic ..
White Eagle	Blackfoot	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken	Church of England
Total, N.W.T.			

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Schools, for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Grant.	From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ONTARIO.												
\$500.	Voted	6	17	23	20	10	5	7	1	.....	.....	Fort William Orphanage
BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
10 pupils, \$60 per cap.	"	.....	13	13	9	2	4	2	4	1	.....	Alert Bay Girls' Home
20 " 60 " "	"	.....	43	43	32	12	10	11	7	3	.....	Port Simpson Girls' Home
60 " 60 " "	"	42	40	82	73	28	18	11	21	4	.....	St. Mary's
35 " 60 " "	"	..	33	33	29	8	4	11	3	2	5	Yale (All Hallows)
.....		42	129	171	143	50	36	35	35	10	5	Total, British Columbia
MANITOBA.												
15 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	10	12	22	19	5	4	9	2	2	.....	Pine Creek
20 " 72 " "	"	15	21	36	26	19	4	7	3	3	.....	Portage-la-Prairie
20 " 72 " "	"	14	15	29	25	23	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Rat Portage
15 " 72 " "	"	....	11	11	11	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Water Hen River
.....		39	59	98	81	51	18	19	5	5	.....	Total, Manitoba
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.												
40 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	17	27	44	29	26	2	9	7	.....	.....	Birtle
80 " 72 " "	"	36	23	59	40	30	13	11	5	.....	.....	Blood (St. Paul's)
30 " 72 " "	"	19	11	30	23	21	7	2	.....	.....	.....	Crowstand
80 " 100 " "	"	49	46	95	76	52	27	16	.....	.....	.....	Duck Lake
{ 20 boys, \$100 p.c. }	"	33	17	50	41	19	12	10	6	2	1	Emmanuel College
{ 20 girls, 72 " }	"											
75 pupils, \$72 per cap.	"	19	11	30	24	19	4	4	3	.....	.....	Ermineskin's
15 " 72 " "	"	11	6	17	14	5	.....	4	4	4	.....	File Hills
30 " 72 " "	"	14	15	29	23	12	2	5	7	3	.....	Gordon's
50 " 72 " "	"	32	17	49	41	26	4	8	6	5	.....	Lac-la-Biche
30 " 72 " "	"	19	14	33	27	17	9	4	3	.....	.....	Muscowequan's
40 " 72 " "	"	15	14	29	21	14	7	5	3	.....	.....	McDougall Orphanage
40 " 72 " "	"	....	11	11	10	8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's
60 " 72 " "	"	25	24	49	44	30	6	7	2	3	1	Onion Lake, R.C.
15 " 72 " "	"	5	8	13	11	6	5	1	1	.....	.....	" C.E.
30 " 72 " "	"	32	12	44	25	28	15	1	.....	.....	.....	Piegan, C.E.
20 " 72 " "	"	2	16	18	12	10	4	4	.....	.....	.....	" R.C.
30 " 72 " "	"	17	16	33	22	20	6	7	.....	.....	.....	Round Lake
20 " 72 " "	"	10	8	18	15	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	Sarcee
80 " 72 " "	"	41	44	85	76	44	12	3	15	7	4	St. Albert
40 " 72 " "	"	35	.....	35	24	21	9	5	.....	.....	.....	White Eagle
.....		481	340	771	598	414	147	115	62	27	6	Total, W.T.N.

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Boarding

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.			
Isle-a-la-Crosse	At Isle-a-la-Crosse, Mackenzie River District	Rev. Sister Langelier	Roman Catholic . .
Lesser Slave Lake, C.E.	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	C. D. White	Church of England
" " R.C.	At Lesser Slave Lake, Peace River District	Rev. D. Laferrière . .	Roman Catholic . .
Total			

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Schools, for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

Grant.	From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
OUTSIDE TREATY LIMITS.												
12 pupils, \$72 per cap.	Voted	7	11	18	12	10	3	4	1	.....	.....	..... Isle-a-la-Crosse
20 " 72 "	"	23	12	35	11	9	12	8	6	.....	.....	..... Lesser Slave Lake, C.E.
20 " 72 "	"	17	23	40	35	21	9	8	2	.....	.....	..... " " R.C.
.....	.....	47	46	93	58	40	24	20	9	.....	.....	..... Total

SCHOOL

SHOWING the Condition of Indian Industrial Schools in

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.	Grant.
ONTARIO.				
*Mohawk Institute.	At Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton...	Undenominational	91 pupils at \$60 p. capita.
*Mount Elgin "	At Muncey.....	Rev. W. W. Shepherd.....	Methodist	100 " \$60 " ..
Shingwauk Home...	At Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. Ley King...	Church of England	100 " \$60 " ..
Wikwemikong(Boys)	At Wikwemikong..	Rev. G. A. Artus	Roman Catholic...	45 " \$60 " ..
† " (Girls)	" ..	" "	" ..	45 " \$60 " ..
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
†Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, on Ninkish Reserve	Rev. A. W. Corker	Church of England	35 " \$130 " ..
Coqualeetza Home.	At Chilliwack, Fraser River Agency	Rev. J. Hall	Methodist	80 " \$130 " ..
†Kamloops	At Kamloops.....	Rev. A. M. Carion	Roman Catholic...	50 " \$130 " ..
†Kootenay	At Kootenay	Rev. N. Coccola ..	" ..	50 " \$130 " ..
†Kuper Island.....	On Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency	Rev. G. Donckele.	" ..	50 " \$130 " ..
†Metlakahtla	At Metlakahtla, West Coast Ag'cy	John R. Scott.....	Church of England	25 boys at \$140 " ..
†Williams Lake.....	At Williams Lake.	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq	Roman Catholic...	25 girls at \$100 " ..
				50 pupils at \$130 " ..
MANITOBA.				
†Brandon.....	At Brandon	Rev. J. Semmens.	Methodist	80 " \$125 " ..
†Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Church of England	100 " \$115 " ..
†Rupert's Land.....	At Middle Church.	Rev. J. H. Fairlie	" ..	" ..
†St. Boniface.....	At St. Boniface....	Rev. J. B. Dorais.	Roman Catholic...	100 pupils at \$110 p. capita.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
†Battleford	At Battleford, Sask.	Rev. E. Matheson.	Church of England	145 " \$150 " ..
†Calgary	At Calgary, Alta...	Rev. G. H. Hogbin	" ..	" ..
†Qu'Appelle	At Qu'Appelle, Assa	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Roman Catholic...	225 pupils at \$125 p. capita.
†Red Deer	At Red Deer, Alta.	Rev. C. E. Somerset	Methodist	80 " \$140 " ..
†Regina	At Regina, Assa...	Rev. A. J. McLeod	Presbyterian	150 " \$130 " ..
†St. Joseph's.....	At High Riv., Alta.	Rev. A. Naessens.	Roman Catholic...	130 " \$140 " ..

* All girls taught sewing, knitting and general house work. † All girls taught sewing, knitting and NOTE.—All boys at Industrial schools are taught farming.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT—Concluded.

the Dominion for the Year ended 30th June, 1898.

From what Fund Paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	STANDARD.						INDUSTRIES.						School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker	Tailor.	Blacksmith	Baker.	Harnessmaker		Printer.	Tinsmith.
ONTARIO.																			
Voted	56	75	131	117	4	21	25	20	36	25	2	1							Mohawk Institute.
Vote & school fund	55	51	106	98	35	22	29	5	12	3	2	4							Mount Elgin "
Voted	68	2	70	55	14	21	14	13	8		4	2	8						Shingwauk Home.
"	64		64	51	9	13	19	14	9		6	3							Wikwemikong (Boys)
"		55	55	49	15	4	19	10	7										" (Girls)
	243	183	426	380	77	81	106	62	72	28	12	11	8	1					
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
"	27		27	17	8	4	11	4			13								Alert Bay.
"	63	54	117	98	42	23	19	14	18	1	3			2					Coqualeetza Home.
"	28	25	53	51	1	5	20	13	14		17	7							Kamloops.
"	28	29	57	53	8	13	7	15	11	3	1	2							Kootenay.
"	36	25	61	54	8	9	13	22	8	1	4	8							Kuper Island.
"	29	25	54	49	17	10	8	11	2	6	13								Metlakahltla.
"	24	29	53	49	6	8	12	12	15		4					4			Williams Lake.
	235	187	422	371	90	72	90	91	68	11	52	20			2	4			
MANITOBA.																			
"	43	84	127	62	29	37	52	9			4								Brandon.
"	63	33	96	69	25	12	19	22	18		11	9	6	3		3	9	2	Elkhorn.
"	46	33	79	59	33	13	18	9	6		6								Rupert's Land.
Voted	59	50	109	101	19	14	29	25	19	3	7								St Boniface.
	211	200	411	291	106	76	118	65	43	3	28	9	6	3		3	11	2	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																			
"	73	42	115	103	41	12	29	18	15		13	2		3			2		Battleford.
"	45		45	31	15	13	14	3											Calgary.
Voted	111	129	240	221	54	60	76	25	25		9	6		5	7		1		Qu'Appelle.
"	48	31	79	51	30	13	28	5	3		6			1					Red Deer.
"	84	55	139	106	29	14	22	44	18	12	9	1			2		4		Regina.
"	84	33	117	103	47	34	20	14	2		13	5			1				St. Joseph's.
	445	290	735	615	216	146	189	109	63	12	50	14		9	10		7		

general household duties.

‡ All expenses paid by Government.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	CLASS OF SCHOOL.			Number of Schools.	NUMBER ON ROLL.			Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Ontario	71	1	5	77	1,471	1,199	2,670	1,441	53·93
Quebec	17			17	397	351	748	342	45·72
Nova Scotia	8			8	88	69	157	60	38·21
New Brunswick	6			6	81	64	145	71	48·96
Prince Edward Island	1			1	23	9	32	11	34·37
British Columbia	27	4	7	38	801	749	1,550	954	61·55
Manitoba	46	4	4	54	1,015	917	1,932	984	50·93
North-west Territories	34	20	6	60	1,218	981	2,199	1,460	66·39
Outside Treaty Limits	9	3		12	223	230	453	210	46·35
Totals	219	32	22	273	5,317	4,569	9,886	5,533	55·55

NOTE.—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1898.

Department of Indian Affairs

SCHOOL STATEMENT.

STANDARDS.						INDUSTRIES TAUGHT.								Province.	
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harness-maker.	Printer.	Tinsmith.			Total.
1,237	531	460	267	143	32	12	11	8	1					32	Ontario.
362	148	102	110	22	4										Quebec.
70	39	17	18	10	3										Nova Scotia.
60	54	21	8	2											New Brunswick.
11	3	6	7	4	1										Prince Edward Island
698	324	250	167	93	18	52	20			2	4			78	British Columbia.
1,016	389	335	127	60	5	28	9	6	3		3	11	2	62	Manitoba.
1,103	424	371	193	90	18	50	14		9	10		7		90	North-west Territories.
364	41	32	13	3											Outside Treaty Limits.
4,921	1,953	1,594	910	427	81	142	54	14	13	12	7	18	2	262	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1898, the total amount of purchase money, and the approximate quantity of surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.		Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.		
Albemarle.....	Bruce.....	854 00	476	25	1,909 00	
Amabel.....	".....	295 00	230	53	1,779 45	
Eastnor.....	".....	1,105 00	549	70	5,962 32	
Lindsay.....	".....	100 00	15	00	9,636 00	
St. Edmund.....	".....				33,612 00	
Bury (town plot).....	".....	75 17	50	00	1,636 00	
Hardwicke (town plot).....	".....				1,111 00	
Oliphant.....	".....				40 09	
Southampton.....	".....				26 25	
Warton.....	".....	4 50	119	00	30 45	
Brooke.....	Grey.....	5 00	30	00		
Keppel.....	".....	107 75	66	28	2,938 10	
Saugeen Fishing Islands.....	Lake Huron.....				880 50	
Cape Hurd Islands.....	Georgian Bay.....				7,720 50	
Mississagua Reserve.....	Algoma District.....				1,173 64	
Thessalon.....	".....	161 60	217	60	2,986 22	
" town.....	".....	2 24	124	75	83 30	
Awerec.....	".....				13,584 00	
Archibald.....	".....				2,900 00	
Dennis.....	".....				3,349 00	
Fisher.....	".....	160 00	80	00	9,442 00	
Herrick.....	".....				7,267 53	
Havilland.....	".....	78 50	39	25	3,581 50	
Kars.....	".....				9,459 00	
Apauquosh (town plot).....	".....				316 23	
Laird.....	".....	80 36	50	21	8,300 28	
Macdonald.....	".....				1,996 85	
Meredith.....	".....	365 55	142	78	7,238 10	
Garden River Reserve.....	".....	144 28	432	84		Railway right of way. Formerly part of Garden River Reserve.
Duncan.....	".....	80 00	80	00	14,258 00	
Kehoe.....	".....				17,173 00	
Pennefather.....	".....				18,131 00	
Tilley.....	".....				12,691 00	
Tupper.....	".....				2,800 00	
Fenwick.....	".....				12,617 25	
Vankoughnet.....	".....				10,518 00	
Shingoucousee (town plot).....	".....				269 00	
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin Dist.....	300 00	101	25	7,049 00	
Howland.....	".....	400 00	148	27	4,960 00	
Sheguiandah.....	".....				10,292 00	
" (town plot).....	".....				397 61	
Billings.....	".....	299 00	123	00	5,878 00	
Assignack.....	".....	367 00	304	50	7,619 00	
Campbell.....	".....				8,146 75	
Manitowaning (town plot).....	".....	0 40	24	00	38 87	
Carnarvon.....	".....	700 00	208	00	11,926 00	
Tehkummah.....	".....	600 00	300	00	7,558 60	
Sandfield.....	".....	100 00	20	00	8,318 00	
Shaftesbury (town plot).....	".....	0 50	25	00	144 36	
Tolamville.....	".....				1,564 21	
Allan.....	".....				6,270 00	
Burpee.....	".....	714 00	118	30	13,117 00	
Barrie Island.....	".....	338 00	103	40	3,153 00	
Gordon.....	".....	100 00	25	00	3,859 00	
Gore Bay (town).....	".....				5 78	
Mills.....	".....	299 00	174	50	8,251 00	
Cockburn Island.....	".....	100 00	50	00	36,440 00	
Dawson.....	".....	343 00	164	35	29,443 00	
Robinson.....	".....	394 00	152	00	47,019 00	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT, showing the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1898, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks,
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Neebing	Thunder Bay Dist.			3,778 00	
Sarnia (town)	Lambton.....			5 58	
Cayuga (village).....	Haldimand.	38 31	436 67	19 16	
Cayuga	"	10 00	71 50	312 60	
Dunn.....	"			1,571 50	
Caledonia (town plot)	"			55 44	
Brantford.....	Brant			136 10	
Bronte (town plot)	Halton			10 93	
Port Credit (town plot).....	Peel			0 25	
Deseronto	Hastings			6 50	
River St. Lawrence.....	Prov. of Ontario..	4 62	1,250 00	310 43	
Otonabee River and Lakes.....	Peterborough....	0 76	20 00	2,063 49	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe.....			371 00	
White Cloud Island.....	Georgian Bay.	183 74	428 50	57 85	
Sultana Island.....	Rainy River Dist..			421 12	
Shannonville (town plot).....	Hastings	0 75	60 00	3 00	
Tyendinaga	"			100 00	
Islands in Georgian Bay.....	Georgian Bay.....	100 00	300 00		
Alnwick	Northumberland..	150 50	367 00		Survey not completed.
		9,262 53	7,679 43	458,265 69	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouitchouan	Chicoutimi	67 00	26 80	11,537 18	
Colrairie.....	Megantic			1,203 00	
Dundee.....	Huntingdon	672 42	3,138 30	7,919 64	
Viger	Temiscouata.....	83 00	184 00	48 00	
Maniwaki (town plot).....	Ottawa	1 64	870 00	97 95	
Maniwaki	"	340 10	586 35		Surrendered as sold.
Temiscamingue Reserve	Pontiac.....	234 80	1,124 20		"
		1,399 21	5,929 65	20,805 77	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase.....	Alberta.	3,323 00	12,805 50	1,702 83	
Blackfoot Reserve.....	"	100 85	529 70		Railway right of way.
Cowessas Reserve.....	Assiniboia.....	15 73	38 33		"
Swan Lake Reserve.....	"	67 13	335 65		"
		3,506 71	13,709 18	1,702 83	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 14,168 45 acres, which realized \$27,318.26. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 480,774 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands, amounted to \$136,185.81, a considerable portion of which is not yet due.

SCHEDULE OF INDIAN RESERVES IN THE DOMINION.

ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
1	Maganettawan.....	On the River Maganettawan.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron	8,670	Reserved under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty, 9th September, 1850; subsequently surveyed and confirmed by O. C., 31st January, 1853.
2	Henvey Inlet.....	At Henvey Inlet on Georgian Bay.....	"	24,930	Robinson Huron Treaty. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
3	Point Grondin.....	At Point Grondin, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,100	" "
4	White Fish River.....	At the mouth of White Fish River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	10,600	" "
5	Spanish River.....	At the mouth of Spanish River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	28,000	" "
6	White Fish Lake.....	At White Fish Lake, about 16 miles north of Collins Inlet, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	43,755	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve was not surveyed until 1884. The boundaries as then surveyed were amended and established by judgment of the court of 21st January, 1889. (Attorney General of Ontario <i>vs.</i> Francis <i>et al.</i>)
	Serpent River.....	The peninsula east of the mouth of Serpent River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	27,480	Robinson Huron Treaty. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
8	Mississagua River.....	At the mouth of Mississagua River, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	9,120	" "
9	Dokis.....	On French River.....	"	30,300	" "
10	Nipissing.....	On the north shore of Lake Nipissing.....	"	80,640	" "
11	Wanapitae.....	At Lake Wanapitae.....	"	2,560	" "
12	Thessalon.....	At the south-east corner of the Township of Thessalon, north shore of Lake Huron.	"	2,307	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of the entire township, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
13	French River.....	At Ogawaning on French River.....	"	4,560	Robinson Huron Treaty. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
14	Garden River.....	At Garden River, near Sault Ste. Marie.....	"	24,126	Robinson Huron Treaty. The reserve originally consisted of a tract containing about 130,000 acres, all of which, except the present reserve, has been surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians. (<i>See note to No. 1.</i>)
15A	Goulais Bay.....	At Batchewaung Bay, east end of Lake Superior; includes a small island situated at Sault Ste. Marie.	"	1,595	The whole of the original reserve, excepting the island at Sault Ste. Marie, which contained about 157,440 acres, was set apart under the Robinson Huron Treaty, subsequently surveyed and finally confirmed by O.C., 31st January, 1852. It was surrendered for sale, for the benefit of the Indians, in 1859. The

16	Parry Island.....	In Georgian Bay, near its eastern shore....	" " ..	19,000	present reserve at Goulais Bay is a portion of the original reserve set apart by Orders in Council in 1879 and 1885. The island at Sault Ste. Marie has never been surrendered.
17	Shawanaga.....	In the Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.	" " ..	8,475	Under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty the reserve was located on the mainland. The island was surveyed in lieu of that location, and the survey approved by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, 22nd November, 1853.
17A	Naiscoutaing.....	In the Townships of Wallbridge and Harrison, Parry Sound District.	" " ..	2,650	Robinson-Huron Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
17B	.....	Lots 34 and 35, concession 7, Township of Shawanaga, Parry Sound District.	Shawanaga Band.....	178	Vested by Order in Council of the Provincial Government dated 31st December, 1877, in the Dominion Government in trust for the Shawanaga Band of Indians so long as the said band continues to occupy the said lots.
18	Temogaming.....	At Lake Temogaming.....	A band of Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, who had not been provided with a reserve under the provisions of the Robinson-Huron Treaty.	64,000	Surveyed in 1884. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government of Ontario.
19	Cockburn Island.....	On Cockburn Island, Lake Huron.....	Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.	864	The Manitoulin Islands and islands on the north shore of Lake Huron were set apart, 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, as a reserve for the Ottawas and Chippewas, and any other Indians who should be allowed to settle thereon.
20	Sheshewaning.....	Manitoulin Island.....	" " ..	5 000	
21	Obidgewong.....	" " ..	" " ..	400	The Manitoulin and adjacent islands were surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians 6th October, 1862, and under the provisions of this surrender the present reserves, numbered 19 to 26 inclusive, were set apart.
22	West Bay.....	" " ..	" " ..	8,399	
23	Sucker Creek.....	" " ..	" " ..	1,665	The Saugeen Peninsula was set apart as an Indian reserve 9th August, 1836, by Sir Edmund Head, and surrendered for sale for the benefit of the Indians, 13th October, 1854. Reserves Nos. 27, 28 and 29 were set apart under the provisions of the said surrender of 13th October, 1854.
24	Sheguindah.....	" " ..	" " ..	5,106	
25	Sucker Lake.....	" " ..	" " ..	599	These islands were reserved in the surrender made by these Indians, 5th June, 1856, of the islands situated in Lake Huron which they claimed.
26	Manitoulin Island (unceded portion).....	The eastern peninsula of Manitoulin Island.	" " ..	105,300	
27	Cape Croker.....	Saugeen Peninsula.....	" " ..	15,586	The islands in Lake Huron claimed by these Indians were ceded in error in 1850 by the Ottawas and Chippewas of Lake Huron.
28	Chief's Point.....	" " ..	" " ..	1,280	
29	Saugeen Reserve.....	At the south-western corner of the Saugeen Peninsula.	" " ..	9,020	Purchased from the Provincial Government in 1881 for such members of the Oka Band of Indians as might desire to settle there.
30	Christian Islands, viz.:—Christian, Hope and Beckwith.	In Lake Huron.....	Chippewas of Lake Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	13,300	
31	Gibson.....	The eastern portion of the Township of Gibson, County of Muskoka.	.....	25,582	

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
32	Rama	In the Township of Rama, County of Ontario	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	2,000	Purchased from private parties at different dates between 1813 and 1818.
33	Georgina Island.....	Georgina and Snake Islands in Lake Simcoe, and other islands in Lake Couchiching.	Chippewas of Lakes Couchiching, Simcoe and Huron.	3,497	These islands have remained in the possession of the Indians, and have never been ceded by them by treaty or purchase.
34	Scugog.....	On the Island in Lake Scugog.....	Mississaguas of Scugog..	800	Purchased by these Indians with the proceeds of their own annuities, 3rd Nov., 1843.
35	Mud Lake.....	On Mud Lake, in the Township of Smith, County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	1,548	Granted in 1837 to the New England Company. Transferred to the Dominion Government in trust for the Indians 12th Oct., 1898.
36	Rice Lake.....	On the north shore of Rice Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	1,860	1,120 acres of this reserve was granted in 1834 to trustees for the benefit of Indian tribes in the Province. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by the Indians with their own funds.
36A	Islands in the Trent water	In the Counties of Peterborough and Victoria.	Mississaguas of Rice, Mud and Scugog Lakes.	.....	Claimed by these Indians not to have been included in treaty of 1818, and claim subsequently admitted by the Crown Lands Department.
37	Alnwick	In the Township of Alnwick, County of Northumberland.	Mississaguas of Alnwick	3,400	Purchased from private owners at different dates between 1836 and 1870.
38	Tyendinaga	On the Bay of Quinté—The southern part of the Township of Tyendinaga.	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.	18,600	The reserve consisted originally of 92,700 acres granted under letters patent from the Crown in 1793, all of which except the present reserve has been surrendered and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the Indians.
39	Golden Lake.....	At the southern end of Golden Lake, in the County of Peterborough.	Algonquins of Golden Lake.	1,560	Purchased by the Dominion Government from the Provincial Government of Ontario in 1870 as a reserve for these Indians.
40	Tuscarora.....	The Township of Tuscarora and parts of the Township of Oneida's and Onondaga.	The Six Nations, consisting of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Senecas and Delawares	49,696	A tract six miles wide on each side of the Grand River was granted to the Six Nations in 1784 by Sir F. Haldimand containing about 694,910 acres. This grant was confirmed to them by Letters Patent in 1793 by Governor Simcoe. All of the tract except the present reserve has been surrendered in portions from time to time and sold for the benefit of the Indians. In 1847 the Six Nations invited the Mississaguas of the Credit to settle on their reserve, and offered them a free grant of 6,000 acres for the purpose. A number accepted, who now reside in the south-west corner of the reserve.

41	Oneida.....	In the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex.	Oneidas of the Thames.	4,620	Purchased for these Indians by the Government in 1840 with their own money which they brought with them from the United States.
42	Caradoc.....	In the Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex.	Chippewas of the Thames and Munsees.	10,800	Reserved by the Chippewas in the cession made by them of the "Longwood Tract" in 1819. A small portion of the reservation was surrendered in 1834 and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
43	Stony Point.....	In the Township of Bosanquet, County of Lambton.	Chippewas of Chenail, Ecarté and St. Clair.	2,555	Reserved by these Indians in the cession of a large tract in the London and Western Districts made by them in 1827.
44	Kettle Point.....	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " "	2,224	" " " " " " " " " "
45	Sarnia.....	In the Township of Sarnia, County of Lambton.	" " " " " " " " " "	4,943	" " " " " " " " " "
46	Walpole Island.....	At the head of Lake St. Clair.....	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.	40,480	The Chippewas settled on the Island in 1831 by order of the Government. The island appears to have been then set apart by the Government as a Crown Reserve to be used for the purpose of settling Indians thereon. The Pottawattamies came from the United States in 1841 and on petition were permitted by the Government to settle on the island.
47	Orford.....	In the Township of Orford, County of Kent.	Moravians of the Thames	3,010	The reserve originally consisted of 51,160 acres situated in the Townships of Zone and Orford and was set apart by Order in Council in 1798. All the reservation except the present reserve has been surrendered and sold for the benefit of the Indians.
48	Michipicoten.....	On the Michipicoten River, about one mile from its mouth.	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.	178	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. This reserve has not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
49	Gros Cap.....	On the north shore of Lake Superior, about a mile west of Michipicoten River.	" " " " " " " " " "	10,180	Set apart in accordance with the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
50	Pic River.....	On the Pic River, near its mouth.....	" " " " " " " " " "	800	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
51	Paps Plat.....	At Pays Plat, north shore of Lake Superior.	" " " " " " " " " "	605	" " " " " " " " " "
52	Fort William.....	Near the west end of Lake Superior.....	" " " " " " " " " "	21,260	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. (See note to No. 1.)
53	Red Rock.....	On Nepigon River.....	" " " " " " " " " "	468	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians who resided on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
54	McIntyre Bay.....	On the south shore of Lake Nepigon.....	" " " " " " " " " "	535	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nepigon. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
55	Gull River.....	At the mouth of Gull River on the west shore of Lake Nepigon.	" " " " " " " " " "	9,825	Set apart under the provisions of the Robinson Superior Treaty. Surveyed in 1887. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.
56	Island Point.....	On the west shore of Lake Nepigon.....	" " " " " " " " " "	1354	Surveyed in 1885 for the Indians of Lake Nepigon. These reserves have not been confirmed by the Provincial Government.
57	Jackfish Island.....	A small island near the west shore of Lake Nepigon.	" " " " " " " " " "	Not surveyed.	" " " " " " " " " "
58	Long Lake.....	At the north end of Long Lake.....	" " " " " " " " " "	612	Surveyed in 1886 for the Indians residing on the land. Not confirmed by the Provincial Government.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
59	Cornwall Island.....	In the River St. Lawrence near the boundary between Ontario and Quebec.	Iroquois of St. Regis.....	2,050	This and adjacent islands form part of the reserve of these Indians held by them from the time French rule began in this country.
60	Saugeen Indians Hunting Ground.	Lots 11 to 20 inclusive in Cons. III and IV, lots 11 to 18 and lot 20 in Cons. I and II, all east of the Bury Road, Township of St. Edmund, County of Bruce.	Saugeen and Cape Croker Bands.	3,800	Set apart by Order in Council of 16th November, 1896. Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 in Cons. I and II, E.B.R., are set apart for the Saugeen Reserve Indians, and lots 11 to 20 inclusive in Cons. III and IV, E.B.R., for the Cape Croker Band.

QUEBEC.

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1	Restigouche	At the mouth of the Restigouche River, adjacent to the west boundary of the Township of Mann, County of Bonaventure.	Micmac	8856 23	This reserve is a portion of the area of land set apart and appropriated under the Statute 14 and 15, Victoria, Chapter 106, for the benefit of the Indian tribes in Lower Canada. The total area of land set apart by the Statute amounted to 230,000 acres.
2	Maria.....	At the mouth of the Grand Cascapedia River, in the Township of Maria, County of Bonaventure.	Micmac	416 00	Settled on and claimed by the Indians from time immemorial.
3	Betsiamits.....	At the mouth of the Betsiamits River, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, in the County of Saguenay.	Montagnais, Tadousacs, Papinachois, Nanthapi and other Nomadic tribes.	63100 00	A portion of the area set apart under the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (See No. 1.)
5	Ouiatchouan.....	On the west shore of Lake St. John, in the County of Chicoutimi.	Montagnais of Lake St. John and Tadousac.	3779 06	Originally consisted of the entire township, containing 23,000 acres, set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. The whole township, with the exception of the present reserve has been surrendered, and is being sold for the benefit of the Indians.
7	Lorette.....	In the County of Quebec, about eight miles from the city.	Hurons of Lorette.....	26 75	This village, which is said to have contained an area of 40 arpents, had been long occupied by the Hurons. They were confirmed in possession by a deed of gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 26th February, 1794. The boundaries were defined by order of the courts in 1887.
8	Quarante Arpents.	In the County of Quebec, about three miles from Lorette.	Hurons of Lorette.	1352 00	Gift from the Jesuit Fathers, dated 7th March, 1842, and again confirmed in the deed of gift of the 26th February, 1794, mentioned above.

9	Rocmont.....	In the Township of Rocmont, County of Hurons of Lorette.....	9600 00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15
		Portneuf.		Vic., Chap. 106. (<i>See</i> No. 1.)
10	Crespieu.....	West of the Township of Crespieu, in the Abenakis.....	8374 85	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15
		County of Lake St. John.		Vic., Chap. 106. (<i>See</i> No. 1.)
11	Becancour.....	Near Becancour, in the County of Nicolet. Abenakis of Becancour.	148 63	These Indians were once the proprietors of the Seigniority of Becancour, granted to them 30th April, 1708.
		The reserve consists of lot No. 582, in the Concession du Village Sauvage, and Islands Nos. 574, 488 and 489, in the Becancour River.		In 1760 they sold the whole of their territory except the lot and islands which now constitute their reserve.
12	Pierreville.....	At Pierreville in the County of Yamaska. Abenakis of St. Francis.	1538 50	Two large grants of land in Pierreville and St. Francis were made in 1790 and 1701, to these Indians by private parties. The present reserve is all they now possess, the whole of the remainder having been leased or otherwise conceded to whites.
		Consists of the following lands, situated in the Seigniories of Pierreville and St. Francis du Lac, viz.:		
		Cadastral No.	Arp. Per.	
		1217 Pierreville reserve.....	1,228 00	
		1218 2nd Con. St. Jacques or No. 1 on the especial plan.....	85 20	
		1219 3rd Con. St. Jacques or No. 24 on the especial plan.....	90 00	
		880 A part of Ronde Island.	280 00	
		850 A small Island lying between Atcombac and Au Pin Island.....	0 14	
		{ 874 Parts of an Island opposite.....	11 81	
		{ 875 Pierreville reserve.....	9 62	
		482 3rd Con. Parish of St. Francis or No. 41 on the especial plan.....	114 75	
		972 A lot in the Village of Pierreville.....	1 40	
		Total arpents.....	1,820 92	
14	Cauglimawaga.....	On the south bank of the St. Lawrence Iroquois of St. Louis.....	12625 17	Part of a grant made in 1680 to the Jesuits for the conversion, instruction and subsistence of the Iroquois. The title was vested in the Iroquois under the supervision of the Indian Department, 15th April, 1762, by judgment of Military Council assembled at Montreal.
		River, in the County of Laprairie.		

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
15	St. Regis	On the south bank of the St. Lawrence River, in the Township of Dundee, County of Huntingdon. The reserve consists of the following lands, viz : St. Regis village and reserve. 605·00 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1892... 731·98 Lots in Dundee, purchased in 1897... 102·89 Cadastral list of Islands 1,527·05 Islands in the St. Lawrence reported on by agent John Davidson, not included in the cadastral list..... 3,919·83 6,886·75	Iroquois of St. Regis....	6886·75	This reserve is a part of the hunting grounds of the Iroquois, which were in their possession at the time of the French rule in this country.
17	Doncaster	The southerly portion of the Township of Doncaster, in the County of Montcalm.	Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	18500·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (<i>See</i> No. 1.)
18	Maniwaki	At the confluence of the Desert River with the Gatineau River, in the County of Ottawa.	Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains.	45750·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (<i>See</i> No. 1.)
19	Temiscamingue	At the head of Lake Temiscamingue in the County of Pontiac.	Temiscamingue Band and Ottawas and Algonquins.	15590·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (<i>See</i> No. 1.)
21	Whitworth	Lots 27, 28 and 29, Concession 12, Township of Whitworth, County of Temiscouata.	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	399·00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 31th March, 1877.
22	Cacouna	Lot No. 66, shown on the cadastral plan of the Village of Cacouna, County of Temiscouata.	Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.	0·44	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 8th July, 1891.
23	Weymontachingue	On the north side of the St. Maurice River, opposite the mouth of the Manouan River, County of Champlain.	Algonquin and Tête de Boule.	7407·95	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (<i>See</i> No. 1.)
24	Coucoucache	On the north side of the St. Maurice River, opposite the mouth of the outlet from Lake Coucoucache, County of Champlain.	Algonquin and Tête de Boule.	380·00	Set apart under the provisions of the Act 14 and 15 Vic., Chap. 106. (<i>See</i> No. 1.)
25	Escoumains.....	Near the mouth of the Escoumains River, Township of Escoumains, County of Saguenay.	Montagnais.....	97·00	Purchased in 1892 by the Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Continued.

NOVA SCOTIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
<i>Victoria County.</i>					
1	Middle River.....	At the mouth of the Wagamatchook or Middle River.	Micmac	650·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Inverness County.</i>					
2	Whycocomagh.....	On the north shore and near the head of Whycocomagh Basin.	"	1,555·00	" " "
4	Malagawatch.....	At the entrance of the St. Denis River Basin.	"	1,200·00	" " "
25	Marguerite River.....	At the mouth of the Marguerite River.....	"	2·00	" " "
26	Port Hood.....	Near Port Hood	"	Not surveyed.	" " "
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>					
3	Escasoni	In St. Andrew's Township, on the north side of St. Andrew's Channel.	"	2,800·00	" " "
28	Sydney	In Sydney Harbour, one mile from Sydney.	"	2·73	Granted to the Dominion for the purposes of an Indian reserve by the province 28th April, 1882.
29	Cariboo Marsh.....	On the Movia Road, five miles from Sydney	"	536·00	" " "
<i>Richmond County.</i>					
5	Chapel Island.....	On the north shore of Great Bras d'Or Lake.	"	1,281·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Digby County.</i>					
6	Bear River	On the Bear River, partly in Digby and partly in Annapolis Counties	"	1,600·00	" " "
<i>Annapolis County.</i>					
7	Cegumcega Lake (north of boundary).	On the boundary between Annapolis and Queen's Counties.	"	400·00	" " "
8	New Liverpool Road....	On the New Liverpool Road, about seven miles from Annapolis.	"	572·00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Resurveyed in Aug., 1894.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area. Acres.	Remarks.
<i>Queen's County.</i>					
9	Cegumcega Lake (south of boundary).	On the boundary between Queen's and Annapolis Counties.	Micmac	615'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
10	Ponhook Lake	At the outlet of Ponhook Lake	"	200'00	" " "
11	Port Medway River	On the Port Medway River, one-quarter of a mile from Port Medway Lake.	"	10'00	" " "
12	Wild Cat	Near the mouth of Wild Cat Creek, between Malaga Lake and Port Medway River.	"	1,150'00	" " "
<i>Halifax County.</i>					
13	Grand Lake	On the west shore of Grand Lake, near the boundary between Halifax and Hants Counties.	"	1,000'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed in March, 1887.
15	Sanbro	Between Sambro Basin and Long Cove, Sambro Harbour.	"	300'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
16	Ingram's River	At the mouth of Ingram's River, St. Margaret's Bay.	"	325'00	" " "
17	Beaver Lake	At Beaver Lake, on the road from Sheet Harbour to Musquodoboit.	"	100'00	" " "
18	Ship Harbour Lake	On the north-eastern shore of Ship Harbour Lake.	"	500'00	" " "
30	Minister's Lake (Cow Bay or Coal Harbour).	At Minister's Lake, on the Caldwell Road between Coal Harbour and the Eastern Passage.	"	43'75	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 20th Aug., 1880.
<i>Hants County.</i>					
14	Indian Brook	On Indian Brook, in the Township of Douglas.	"	1,850'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
<i>Lunenburg County.</i>					
19	Pennall's Reserve	Near New Ross, at the west end of Wallaback Lake.	"	100'00	" " "
19A	New Germany	At Lake Peter, on the eastern branch of the Lahave River.	"	953'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation. Surveyed and subdivided in 1880.

20	New Ross	At Nine Mile Lake, about seven miles north of New Ross.	"	1,000'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
21	Gold River	In two portions, containing 960 and 81 acres respectively, situated near the head of Malone Bay, Chester Basin.	"	1,041'00	" " "
Pictou County.					
24	Fisher's Grant Reserves.	At the head of Moodie Cove, on the south side of the entrance to Pictou Harbour.	"	50'00	" " "
24A		At Boat Harbour.	"	73'00	Purchased by the Dominion Government, 7th December, 1874. The reserve then contained 89 acres. On the 28th June, 1876, 16 acres were cut off and given in exchange for 24B.
24B		Lies between and adjoins 24 and 24A.	"	11'00	The lot referred to above, received in exchange for 16 acres cut off 24A.
24C		East of and adjoining 24A.	"	30'00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs 1st December, 1888.
31	Chapel Island (A). . . . }	In Merigonish Harbour. Island A contains approximately 30 acres and Island B 5 acres.	"	Not surveyed.	Reserved for the use of the Indians prior to Confederation, with the understanding that they may be resumed again if required by Her Majesty's Government. (F. 25421.)
31A	Mooley's Island (B). . . }		"		
Cumberland County.					
22	Franklin Manor	Adjoins the Franklin Manor, about five miles south-west of Amherst.	"	1,000'00	Transferred to the Dominion by the Provincial Government at Confederation.
Antigonish County.					
23	Pomquet Reserves	Near Pomquet Harbour	"	525'00	" " "
Colchester County.					
27	Millbrook	On the east side of the Intercolonial Railway, at an arch culvert over the Mill Brook, in the Township of Truro.	"	35'00	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 6th December, 1886. (F. 25421.)
King's County.					
32	Cambridge or Cornwallis.	Situated at Cambridge, in the Township of Cornwallis.	"	9'99	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 19th Feb., 1880.
Yarmouth County.					
33	Yarmouth	On the eastern side of Starr's Road, near the Town of Yarmouth.	"	21'19	Purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs, 5th Nov., 1887.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No.	Name.	Area.	County.
1	Indian Point.....	750	Northumberland.
2	Eel Ground.....	3,785	"
4	Red Bank.....	6,100	"
7	(No name).....	4,914	"
8	Big Hole Tract.....	6,800	"
9	Tabusintac.....	9,740	"
12	Renous.....	100	"
14	Burnt Church.....	2,160	"
21	Great Bend.....	900	"
3	Eel River.....	220	Restigouche.
6	French Village.....	460	York.
22	St. Croix.....	200	"
24	St. Mary.....	24	"
10	St. Basil.....	800	Victoria.
20	Tobique.....	18,500	"
11	Papineau.....	1,000	Gloucester.
13	Pocknouche.....	2,400	"
25	Indian Island.....	16	"
15	Richibucto.....	5,658	Kent.
16	Buctouche.....	4,655	"
27	Indian Island (claimed by Indians).....		Kent.
17	Botsford.....	202	Westmoreland.
18	The Brothers.....	10	Kings.
19	Canous River.....	100	Charlotte.
23	Woodstock.....	200	Carleton.
26	Oromocto.....	125	Sunbury.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1	Lennox Island.....	1,320	Prince.
2	Morell.....	204	Kings.

Department of Indian Affairs

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*

TREATY NO. 3.—ONTARIO.

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
10	Little Fork	1920 13	Rainy River.
11	Manitou Rapids	5736 50	"
12	Long Sault No. 2.	5046 75	"
13	" 1.	6366 73	"
14	"The Bishop," Hungry Hall No. 1	3982 66	"
15	"Paskonkin," Hungry Hall No. 2	2300 94	"
15M	Wild Lands Reserve	20671 27	"
16A	Rainy Lake	160 00	"
16D	"	11200 00	"
41	Agency Reserve, Fort Frances	170 00	"
17A	Rainy Lake (Niacatchewewin)	37.1 50	"
17B	"	2439 75	"
18B	"	4586 88	"
18C	"	3861 76	"
21	English River or Grassy Narrows	10244 00	English River.
21	Wabaskang	8042 00	Wabaskang Lake.
22A1	Lac des Mille Lacs	3750 70	Lac des Mille Lake.
22A2	Seine River	8476 70	Seine River.
23	Sturgeon Falls	6825 20	"
23A	Seine River	2003 20	"
23B	"	2234 80	"
24C	Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake)	5948 30	Sturgeon Lake.
25D	Neguaquon Lake (Lac la Croix)	15355 30	Lac la Croix.
26A	Rainy Lake (Nickickonesemenecaning)	4850 00	Rainy Lake.
26B	"	2640 00	"
26C	"	2737 00	"
27	Wabigoon Lake	12872 00	Wabigoon Lake.
27	Eagle Lake	8882 30	Eagle Lake.
28	Lac Seul or Lonely Lake	49000 00	Lac Seul.
29	Islington	20954 00	Winnipeg River.
29	Swan Lake	3277 00	Swan Lake.
29	One Man's Lake	668 00	English River.
30	Agency Reserve (Sabaskasing)	640 00	Lake of the Woods.
31A	Naongashing	1280 00	"
31B	Lake of the Woods	726 00	"
31C	"	800 00	"
31D	Big Island	915 00	"
31E	"	1920 00	"
31F	"	Not surveyed.	"
31G	Lake of the Woods	275 00	"
31H and pt. of 31 G.	{ Big Island	1541 00	"
31J	Shoal Lake	1280 00	Shoal Lake.
32A	White Fish Bay	4865 20	Lake of the Woods.
32B	Yellow Girl Bay	4454 30	"
32C	Sabaskong Bay	1280 00	"
33A	White Fish Bay	3091 00	"
33B	North-west Angle	3299 00	"
34	Lake of the Woods	641 00	"
34A	White Fish Bay	1529 20	"
34B	Shoal Lake, 1st Part	640 00	Shoal Lake.
34B	" 2nd Part	426 00	"
34C	North-west Angle	1261 80	North-west Angle River, in Mani- toba.
34C	"	750 00	Lake of the Woods.
35A	Naongashing	1280 00	"
35B	Obabikong	1760 00	"
35C	Sabaskong Bay	1920 00	"
35D	"	1280 00	"
35E1	Little Grassy River, 1st Part	640 00	"
35E2	Lake of the Woods, 2nd Part	Not surveyed.	"
35F	Sabaskong Bay	1280 00	"
35G	Big Grassy River	8960 00	"
35H	Sabaskong Bay	640 00	"
35J	Lake of the Woods	3481 60	"

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—*Continued.*TREATY No. 3.—*Concluded.*

No.	Name.	Area. Acres.	Locality.
36	Buffalo Point	5,763 00	Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba.
37	Big Island	1,946 00	" "
37	Rainy River	3,687 00	Rainy River.
37A	Shoal Lake	1,920 00	Shoal Lake, in Manitoba.
37B	North-west Angle (Approx.)	840 00	Lake of the Woods.
37B	Lake of the Woods	262 00	" "
37C	North-west Angle River	690 0	North-west Angle River, in Manitoba.
38A	Near Rat Portage	8,000 00	Lake of the Woods.
38B	"	5,289 90	" "
38C	"	8,000 00	Winnipeg River.
38D	Lake of the Woods	Not surveyed.	Certain Islands in Lake of the Woods.
39	West Shore Shoal Lake	1,031 00	Partly in Manitoba.
39	North-west Shore Shoal Lake	8,415 00	" "
40	"	6,759 00	" "
39	Islands in	Not surveyed.	"
40			

INDIAN Reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

TREATY No. 1.

		Square Miles.	
1	St. Peters	80 00	St. Andrew's and St. Clement's, Manitoba.
2	Rosseau River	20 86	Franklin, Manitoba.
2A	Rosseau River Rapids	1 25	" "
3	Fort Alexander	32 20	Nepahwin and Powassin, Man.
4	Brokenhead River	21 90	St. Clement's "
5	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba	19 00	Westbourne "
6	Long Plain, Assiniboine River	16 90	Portage la Prairie and South Norfolk, Man.
7	Swan Lake. Not surveyed		Lorne, Man.
8	Hamilton's Crossing	1 00	South Norfolk, Man.

TREATY No. 2.

43	Big Jack Head, Lake Winnipeg	4 20	Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
44	Fisher River, Lake Manitoba	21 00	Norquay "
45	Waterhen River "	7 20	Winnipegosis "
46	Dog Creek "	14 80	Patterson "
48	Sandy Bay, Lake St. Martin	5 00	" "
49	The Narrows "	6 30	" "
50	Fairford, Lakes St. Martin and Manitoba	18 30	" "
51	Crane River, Lake Manitoba	12 40	" "
52	Ebb and Flow "	16 90	" "
57	Birdtail Creek, Assiniboine River	10 75	Archie and Miniota "
58	Oak River, Assiniboine River	15 20	Woodworth "
59	Oak Lake, Pipestone Creek	4 00	Pipestone "
60	Turtle Mountain	1 00	Winchester "
61	Riding Mountain House	8 75	Strathclair "
61 A	Clear or Clearwater Lake	1 15	Riding Mountain "
	Temporary hay lands, S.W. ¼ 20, 20, 21 W.	25	" "
62	Waywayseecappo, Birdtail Creek	39 00	Silver Creek and Rossburn, Man.
63 A	Valley River	18 25	Russell, Manitoba.
66 A	Pine River, Lake Winnipegosis	14 30	Rosebery "
67	Rolling River	20 00	Harrison "
68	Moose Mountain, Pheasant Rump	36 60	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 5, 6, and 7,
69	" Ocean Man	37 00	W. of 2nd I. M. Assiniboia.
70	" White Bear	44 90	Tps. 9 and 10, rgs. 2 and 3, W of 2nd I. M., Assiniboia.

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 4.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
64	Gabriel Côté	56 50	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
65	The Key	38 00	" "
65 A	Dawson Bay, Mouth of Shoal River	1 50	Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba.
65 B	" Steep Rock Point	3 55	" "
65 C	Swan Lake, Woody and Birch Rivers	3 03	Swan Lake, "
65 D	Dawson Bay, Dog Island	0 43	Lake Winnipegosis "
65 E	" $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Shoal River.	08	" "
66	Keeseekoose	23 60	Near Fort Pelly, Assiniboia.
66	Hay lands	20 50	" "
71	Kakeesheway (Round Lake)	82 60	Round Lake.
72	Kakewistahaw	73 00	Qu'Appelle River, between Round and Crooked Lakes, Assa
72 A	" fishing grounds	0 15	Crooked Lake
73	Cowessess	78 00	" "
73 A	Little Bone	10 90	Crescent Lake
74	Sakimay	33 90	Crooked Lake
74 A	Sheesheep	5 60	" "
75	Piapot	53 98	Qu'Appelle River
76	"Carry the Kettle" or "The man-who-took- the-coat."	73 21	Indian Head
78	"Standing Buffalo"	7 60	Qu'Appelle Lake
79	"Pasquaw" Fishing Lakes	60 15	Near Qu'Appelle
80	Muscowpetung	59 50	" "
80 A	Fishing grounds at Long Lake	2 23	Little Arm River
80 B	Hay lands, Muscowpetung and others	72	Near Qu'Appelle
81	"Peepekeesis"	41 60	File Hills
82	"Okanesse"	22 36	" "
83	"Star Blanket"	21 50	" "
84	"Little Black Bear"	46 50	" "
85	"Muskowekun"	36 00	Little Touchwood Hills
86	George Gordon	48 00	" Assa.
87	"Day Star"	24 00	Big Touchwood Hills "
88	"The Poor Man"	42 50	" "
89	"Yellow Quill"	34 50	Fishing Lake
90	"	16 17	Nut Lake, Saskatchewan.
.....	Regina Industrial School	0 50	Regina, Assiniboia.
.....	Qu'Appelle	1 37	Qu'Appelle "

TREATY No. 5.

9	Black River	3 10	Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba.
10	Hole or Hollow Water River	5 20	" "
11	Loon Straits	1 77	" "
12	Blood Vein River	5 20	" "
13	Berens River	11 50	" "
14	Little Grand Rapids, Berens River	8 75	Crow Lake, Manitoba.
15	Pekangekum	3 50	Lake Pekangekum, Keewatin.
16	Poplar River	5 90	Lake Winnipeg
17	Norway House	16 70	Norway House
19	Cross Lake	10 90	Nelson River
20	Cumberland House	6 29	Pine Island Lake, Saskatchewan.
21	The "Pas"	10 00	The Pas
21 A	Indian Pear Island	2 00	" "
21 B to K	For Pas Band	2 70	" "
27	Birch River	8 40	Saskatchewan River
28 A	Shoal Lake	3 50	Carrot River
29	Near Red Earth	4 23	" "
29 A	Red Earth	3 19	" "
31 A	Moose Lake	0 70	Moose Lake
31 B	"	0 23	" "
31 C	"	4 40	" "
31 D	"	4 27	" "
31 E	"	0 31	" "
32	Chemawawin	4 75	Cedar Lake
33	Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River	7 26	Lake Winnipeg

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North west
Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 6.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
94	"Moose Woods" Chief White Cap	2 30	S. Saskatchewan River, Assiniboia
94A	Wahspaton	3 75	Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
95	"One Arrow"	16 00	Near Batoche "
96	"Okemasis"	44 00	Near Fort Carlton "
97	Beardy	37 40	South of Prince Albert "
99	Muskoday or John Smith	27 80	Fort à la Corne "
100	James Smith or Fort à la Corne	65 00	" "
100A	Carrot River for Cumberland Indians	34 40	N.W. of Prince Albert "
101	Sturgeon Lake	42 00	West of Prince Albert "
102	Pudding Lake	77 00	" " "
103	Mistawasis	67 17	" " "
104	Assissippi	14 00	Meadow Lake "
105	Flying Dust	23 00	Montreal Lake "
106	Montreal Lake (Wm. Charles)	38 00	Near Battleford "
108	Red Pheasant	36 00	" "
109	Musquito	36 20	" "
110	"Grizzly Bear's Head" and "Lean Man"	23 00	" "
111	Moosomin	2 00	" "
112A	Hay lands for Bands 112 and 115	61 13	" "
113	Sweet Grass	3 32	" "
113A	"Strike-him-on-the-Back"	2 00	" "
113B	Hay lands for 113 and 113A	30 00	" "
114	"Poundmaker"	24 00	" "
115	Thunderchild	8 50	" "
115A	"	25 00	" "
116	"Little Pine" and "Lucky Man"	60 00	Near Onion Lake
119	Seekaskootch	22 00	" "
120	Makaoos	33 00	Frog Lake
121	Oneepowhayoos	40 00	" "
122	Puskeeahkeewin	28 00	Long Lake
123	Keheewin	115 00	Saddle Lake
125	Pakan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill	14 00	" "
125A	Cache Lake (adjoins 125)	17 50	White Fish Lake
127	Blue Quill (included in 125)	40 00	Near Edmonton
128	Pokan, Jas. Seenum	23 00	Lake Ste. Anne's, near Edmonton,
132	Michel Calahoo		Saskatchewan.
133	Alexis	32 70	Wahburmun Lake, near Edmon-
133A	White Whale Lake	41 00	ton, Saskatchewan.
133B		44 50	Near Edmonton, Saskatchewan.
134	Alexander	61 50	" "
135	Tommy la Potac or Enoch	61 50	South of Edmonton
136	Papaschase (sold)	7 78	" "
137	Samson	31 50	" "
138	Ermineskin		" "
138A	Pigeon Lake (Fishing Reserve)		" "
139	Bobtail's		" "

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SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—Manitoba and North-west Territories—*Continued.*

TREATY No. 7.

No.	Name.	Area. Square Miles.	Locality.
142	Bear's Paw (Stony) }		
143	Jacob " }	109 00	Near Morleyville, Alberta.
144	Chiniquy " }		
145	Sarcee.....	108 00	Near Calgary, "
146	Blackfoot.....	470 00	" "
147	Piegan.....	181 40	Near Macleod "
148	Blood.....	547 50	" "
A	Timber limit for 148 on Belly River.....	6 50	South of the Blood Reserve, Alberta.
B	" 147.....	11 50	West of the Piegau Reserve, Alberta.
C	" 146, Castle Mountain.....	26 50	West of the Rocky Mountain Park, Alberta.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
		Acres.	
1	Comox..	378	Comox Harbour, N.E. coast Vancouver Isld
2	Qualicum..	197	Qualicum River " "
3	Nanoose..	209	Nanoose Harbour " "
4	Nanaimo..	638	Near Nanaimo " "
5	Lyackson..	1,858	Valdez Island " "
6	Chemainus..	3,084	Chemainus Harbour " "
7	Penelakuts..	2,329	Kuper Island " "
8	Halalt..	427	Chemainus District " "
9	Cowichan..	6,188	Cowichan District, Vancouver Island.
10	Saanich..	3,318	Saanich Arm " "
11	Songhees..	260	Victoria " "
12	Esquimalt..	47	Esquimalt Harbour " "
13	Becher Bay..	775	Becher Bay " "
14	Sooke..	166	Sooke Inlet " "
15	Cowichan Lake..	208	Cowichan Lake " "

WEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Chekleset..	173	South-west coast of Vancouver Island.
2	Kyuquot..	883	" " "
3	Esperanza..	352	" " "
4	Nootka..	655	" " "
5	Hesquot..	606	" " "
6	Clayoquot..	1,600	" " "
7	Ucluelet..	493	" " "
8	Toquart..	421	" " "
9	Seshart..	1,429	" " "
10	Ojechisat..	523	" " "
11	Oheitt..	2,672	" " "
12	Nitinat..	1,798	" " "
13	Pacheena..	404	" " "
14	Uchuklesit..	575	" " "

KWAKEWLTH AGENCY.

1	Quawshelah..	716	Smith Sound, Coast District.
2	Nakwockto..	704	Seymour Inlet " "
3	Nahwitti..	8,606	Northerly end of Vancouver Island.
4	Fort Rupert..	259	Near Fort Rupert, N.E. coast Vanc'r Isld.
5	Quatsino..	1,011	Quatsino Sound, S.W. " "
6	Klaskino..	116	Klaskino Inlet " "
7	Nimkeesh..	446	Nimkeesh River, N.E. " "
8	Village Island..	575	S. of Gilford Isld. " "
9	Turner..	27	" " " "
10	Matilpi..	145	" " " "
11	Laichkwiltach..	2,032	Johnstone Strait " "
12	Knight Inlet..	569	Knight Inlet, Coast District.
13	Gilford Island..	852	Entrance to Knight Inlet, Coast District.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Continued.*

FRASER AGENCY.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
		Acres.	
1	Homalko.....	1,417	Bute Inlet, Coast District.
2	Klahoose.....	3,326	Toba Inlet "
3	Slammon.....	4,873	Melaspina Str't & Inlet New Westmin. Dis.
4	Seshelt.....	1,996	Gervis Inlet, New Westminster District.
5	Squamish.....	5,717	Howe Sound "
6	Pemberton.....	1,223	Near Pemberton, Lillooet District.
7	Douglas.....	1,976	Near Douglas, New Westminster District.
8	Yale.....	1,108	Near Yale, Yale District.
9	Union Bar.....	1,287	Near Hope "
10	Hope.....	1,601	" "
11	Skawalook.....	197	" "
12	Ohamil.....	629	" "
13	Seabird Island.....	4,512	Near Agassiz "
14	Squatits.....	425	Near St. Elm "
15	Popcum.....	381	Near Agassiz, New Westminster District.
16	Cheam.....	1,273	" "
17	Harrison River.....	3,144	Harrison River "
18	Chilliwack.....	5,351	Chilliwack River "
19	Lakahamen.....	636	Near Chilliwack "
20	Sumas.....	1,393	Sumas Lake "
21	Matsqui.....	1,074	Near Riverside "
22	Langley.....	1,433	Stave River "
23	Katzie.....	777	Near Hammond "
24	Semiamoo.....	392	Boundary Bay "
25	Coquitlam.....	209	Near New Westminster "
26	Burrard Inlet.....	1,091	Burrard Inlet "
27	Musqueam.....	488	S. of Vancouver City "
28	Tsawassen.....	604	Near Guichon "
29	New Westminster.....	50	New Westminster "

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

1	North Thompson (Canoe Lake).....	3,239	North Thompson River, Yale District.
2	Adams Lake.....	6,073	Adams Lake "
2A	Little Shuswap..	7,030	Little Shuswap Lake "
2B	Neskainilth.....	5,653	" "
3	Salmon Arm.....	3,220	Shuswap Lake "
4	Spellamacheen.....	9,481	Spellamacheen River "
5	Kamloops.....	33,338	Kamloops "
6	Deadman's Creek.....	20,134	Near Savona's Ferry "
7	Bonaparte.....	6,314	Hat Creek "
8	Ashcroft.....	5,577	Near Ashcroft "
9	Oregon Jack Creek.....	2,381	" "
10	Cook's Ferry.....	9,017	Near Lytton "
11	Nicomen.....	1,987	" "
12	Lytton.....	10,292	" "
13	Skuppah.....	268	" "
14	Lower Nicola.....	9,640	" "
15	Sieka Flat.....	563	" "
16	Kanaka Bar.....	710	" "
17	Boothroyd.....	1,534	" "
18	Boston Bar.....	660	Near Yale "
19	Spuzzum.....	456	" "

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Continued.*

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

No. of Band.	Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
		Acres.	
1	Okanagan.....	29,790	Okanagan Lake, Yale District.
2	Upper Nicola.....	30,888	Douglas Lake "
3	Lower ".....	21,881	Mameet River "
4	Penticton.....	48,694	S. end Okanagan Lake "
5	Lower Similkameen.....	19,872	Similkameen River "
6	Upper ".....	7,791	" "
7	Coldwater.....	6,277	Coldwater River "
8	Osoyoos.....	32,168	Osoyoos Lake "

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

1	Shuswap.....	2,759	Near Upper Columbia L., Kootenay Dist.
2	Upper Kootenay.....	37,471	" Fort Steele "
3	Lower ".....	1,832	" S. end Kootenay L. "
.....	Fort Steele (Agency Reserve).....	11	" Fort Steele "

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

1	Nass River.....	14,228	Nass River, Cassiar District.
2	Kitselas.....	3,275	Skeena River, Coast District.
3	Kitsumkalum.....	1,246	" " "
4	Tsimpsean.....	74,571	Near Fort Simpson "
5	Masset.....	1,871	North end Queen Charlotte Island.
6	Kitimat.....	930	Kitimat Arm, Coast District.
7	Kitlathla.....	3,414	Pitt and Banks Island, Coast District.
8	Kitkata.....	545	Douglas Channel "
9	Kitlope.....	380	Gardner Channel "
10	Skidegate.....	1,613	Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island.
11	Kemsquit.....	930	Deans Channel, Coast District.
12	Kokyet.....	399	Seaforth Channel "
13	Bella Coola.....	4,007	Bentinck Arm "
14	Bella Bella.....	2,972	Campbell & Denny Id's. "
15	Owekano.....	950	Rivers Inlet "
16	Lakelse.....	156	Skeena River "
17	Kitasoo.....	1,460	Finlayson Channel "

Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE of Indian Reserves in the Dominion—British Columbia—*Concluded.*

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

No of Band.	Name of Band.	Area of Reserves.	Where Situated.
		Acres.	
1	Quesnelle.....	1,688	Near Quesnelle, Cariboo District.
2	Alexandria.....	1,849	Near Alexandria " "
3	Soda Creek.....	5,210	Near Soda Creek " "
4	Williams Lake.....	4,444	Williams Lake " "
5	Anaham.....	9,922	Near Hanceville " "
6	Stone.....	4,245	" " " "
7	Toosey.....	6,352	Near Chilcotin " "
8	Alkali Lake.....	8,348	Near Alkali Lake, Lillooet District.
9	Canim Lake.....	4,560	Canim Lake " "
10	Dog Creek.....	1,372	Dog Creek " "
11	Canoe Creek.....	12,429	Canoe Creek " "
12	High Bar.....	2,924	Big Bar Creek " "
13	Bridge River.....	9,761	Bridge River " "
14	Seaton Lake.....	2,437	Seaton Lake " "
15	Anderson Lake.....	504	Anderson Lake " "
16	Cayoose.....	1,152	Near Lillooet " "
17	Lillooet.....	1,742	" " " "
18	Fountain.....	1,864	" " " "
19	Pavillion.....	4,136	Near Pavillion " "
20	Clinton.....	1,073	Near Clinton " "

BABINE AGENCY.

1	Kispyouks.....	2,252	Near Hazelton, Cassiar District.
2	Hazelton.....	3,367	" " " "
3	Kitsequecla.....	3,103	" " " "
4	Kitwanger.....	2,994	" " " "
5	Hagwilget.....	5,880	Babine Lake " "
6	Trembleur.....	1,432	Cross Lake, Coast District.
7	Taché.....	3,375	Stuart Lake " "
8	Necoslie.....	2,830	" " " "
9	Fraser Lake.....	4,026	Fraser Lake " "
10	Stony Creek.....	7,488	Noolki Lake " "
11	Blackwater.....	537	Blackwater River, Cariboo District.
12	Fort George.....	3,096	Near Fort George " "
13	McLeod Lake.....	286	McLeod Lake " "

CENSUS RETURN.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, as well as the number of Pagans in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Algonquins, Golden Lake.....	91				91			
" Renfrew, North.....	286							Religion unknown.
Chippewas of the Thames.....	447	243		202		2		
" Walpole Island.....	624	441		160	16		7	
" Sarnia.....	446	94		346	6			
" Georgina and Snake Islands.....	124			124				
" Rama.....	236	3		220	13			
" Saugeen.....	357	2	68	259	28			
" Nawash.....	398			268	130			
" Beausoleil.....	266			184	82			29 residing on Manitoulin Island.
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, (Watha).....	125			86	12	27		
Moravians of the Thames.....	354	87	1	76		190		55 non-members on this reserve.
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	164			164				
" Rice Lake.....	79			79				
" Scugog.....	38			38				
" Alnwick.....	228	10		216	2			
" New Credit.....	246	9	6	203		*28		*10 Baptists, 18 Seventh day Adventists.
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.....	1,228	1,183	30			15		
Munsees of the Thames.....	120	54		66				
Oneidas of the Thames.....	808	237		571				
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	181	68		103			10	
" Aux Sables.....	22			22				
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—								
Cockburn Island.....	56				56			
Sheshegwaning.....	171				171			
West Bay.....	324				324			
Sucker Creek.....	93	45		1	14	33		
South Bay.....	63	5			58			

Sheguiandah	94	64		17	10	3
Sucker Lake	14			14		
Wikwemikong (unceded)	999			999		
Wikwemikongasing (unceded)	122			122		
Obidgewong	10					10
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at--						
Fort William	245			228		17
Red Rock or Lake Helen	198	14		184		
Pays Plat	46			46		
Lake Nipigon	465			178		287
Pic River	211	5		206		
Long Lake	280	9		260		20
Michipicoten and Big Heads	332	157		175		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at--						
Thessalon River	196			196		
Maganettawan	70			70		
Spanish River	690	75		545		70
White Fish Lake	149	7	2	132		8
Mississagua River	168			168		
Point Grondin	61			61		
Serpent River	118			118		
French River						Reserve unoccupied.
Tagawinini	160			160		
White Fish River	85	63		22		
Parry Island	103		54	28		21
Shawanaga	110		78	32		
Henvey's Inlet	199		52	147		
Lake Nipissing	200			200		
Tenogamingue	78			78		
Dokis	79			79		
Garden River	439	144	1	294		
Batchewana Bay	353	5	2	346		
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,929	1,485	614		917	913
Wyandottes of Anderdon	10					Stragglers; religion unknown.
Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 3 at--						
Hungry Hall No. 1	37	5				32
" " 2	21	6				15
" " 41	41	8				33
Long Sault No. 1	58	3				55
" " 2	87	3				84
Manitou Rapids No. 1	36	2				34
" " 2	46	5				41
Little Forks	137		8	103		26
Coutcheeching	48			4		44
Stangecoming	57			2		55
Niacatchewenin	64					64
Nickickenesemeneaning	125					125
Rivière la Seine						
Carried forward	18,554	4,541	105	4,199	6,217	1,222
						1,974

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians: Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward.	18,554	4,541	105	4,199	6,217	1,222	1,974	
Lac la Croix.	86				10		76	
Lac des Mille Lacs.	88						88	
Kawaagamot (Sturgeon Lake).	28						28	
Wabigoon.	85						85	
Frenchman's Head.	218	135			79		4	
Lac Seul.	343	294			9		40	
Wabuskang.	70	29			5		36	
Grassy Narrows.	101	8			60		33	
Eagle Lake.	61						61	
The Dalles.	58	41			14		3	
Islington.	154	125			4		25	
Rat Portage.	77						77	
North-west Angle No. 37.	116						116	
" " 33.	57						57	
" " 34.	21						21	
Big Island.	131						131	
Assabasca.	181						181	
White Fish Bay.	45				6		39	
Shoal Lake No. 40.	62						62	
" " 39.	82						82	
Totals.	20,618	5,173	105	4,199	6,404	1,222	3,219	Religion of 296 unknown.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis.	345	65			254	26	
" " Becancour.	51				51		
Algonquins of River Desert.	389				389		
" " Temiscamingue.	193				193		
Tête des Boules of St. Maurice Band on Lake Manouan, County Champlain.	74				74		

Tête des Boules of St. Maurice Band on Waymontachinque and Coucouacke Reserves, County Champlain..	84			84			
Têtes des Boules of St. Maurice Band at Okickendatch, County Champlain.....	92			92			
Pontiac, unorganized.....	230						Religion unknown.
County of Ottawa.....	1,063						"
Analectes of Viger.....	117			117			
Hurons of Lorette.....	441	1	4	436			
Iroquois of Caughnawaga.....	1,959	2	6	29	1,921	1	
" St. Regis.....	1,322			128	1,194		
" and Algonquins of Lake Two Mountains	443			279	164		
Micmacs of Maria.....	93				93		
" Restigouche.....	541				541		
Indians of the Labrador Peninsula, viz. :—							
Montagnais and Naskapees at—							
Betsiamits.....	428				428		
Escoumains.....	54				54		
Godbout.....	40				40		
Grand Romaine.....	304				304		
Lake St. John.....	404	25			379		
Mingan.....	158				158		
Seven Islands.....	353				353		
St. Anne du Labrador, Chicoutimi.....	45						Religion unknown.
Unorganized territories.....	1,387						"
Analectes in County of Quebec.....	32				32		} In agency of A. O. Bastien.
Abenakis.....	17				17		
" in County of Charlevoix at St. Urbain	18				18		
Totals.....	10,677	93	10	436	7,386	27	Religion of 2,725 unknown.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at—						
Big Cove.....	280			280		
Indian Island.....	36			36		
Buctouche.....	32			32		
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—						
Burnt Church.....	218			218		
Eel Ground.....	124			124		
Red Bank.....	50			50		
Micmacs of Gloucester County at Bathurst.....	32			32		
" Restigouche County at Eel River.....	62			62		
" Westmorland County at Fort						
Folly and vicinity.....	48			48		
Carried forward	882			882		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward.....	882				822			
Micmacs of King's County at Hampton and vicinity.....	44				44			
Amalecites of York County at St. Mary's.....	107				107			
" " Kingsclear.....	97				97			
" Carleton County at Woodstock.....	77				77			
" St. John County.....	13				13			
" Charlotte County at St. Andrews.....	21				21			
" King's County at Apohaqui.....	19				19			
* Micmacs of King's County at Norton.....	29				29			
0 Amalecites of Sunbury County at Oromocto.....	76				76			
" Queen's County at Gagetown.....	20				20			
" Victoria County at Tobique.....	202				202			
" Madawaska Co. at Edmundston.....	40				40			
Total.....	1,627				1,627			

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of Annapolis County at—							
Lequille.....	28				28		
Clementsport.....	1				1		
Mochelle.....	11				11		
Bridgetown.....	3				3		
Paradise.....	11				11		
Middleton.....	18				18		
Micmacs of Digby County at—							
Bear River (Reserve).....	110				110		
St. Bernard.....	30				30		
French Farm.....	15				15		
Little River.....	5				5		
Micmacs of Colchester County at—							
Millbrook (Reserve).....	117				117		

Acadia Mines	13	13	17 miles from Reserve.
Carr's Brook	6	6	41 " "
Lower Stewiacke	4	4	20 " "
Micmacs of Cumberland County at—			
Franklin Manor (Reserve) and vicinity...	64	64	
Spring Hill Junction and vicinity	19	19	
Amherst and vicinity	11	11	
Parrsboro' and vicinity	9	9	
Micmacs of Hants Co. at Indian Br'k (Reserve).	95	95	
Micmacs of Inverness County at—			
Whyococomagh (Reserve)	114	114	
Malagawatch	20	20	
Micmacs of Shelburne County at—			
Jordan River	13	13	
Sable River	15	15	
Clyde River	8	8	
Shelburne River	8	8	
Barrington River	3	3	
In Queen's County temporarily—			
Milton	1	1	
Port Mouton	11	11	
Caledonia	7	7	
Micmacs of Lunenburg County at—			
New Germany (Reserve)	44	44	
Bridgewater	15	15	
Mahone Bay	9	9	
Gold River (Reserve)	8	8	
Lunenburg	5	5	
Micmacs of Queen's County at—			
Milton	58	58	
Mill Village	12	12	
Wildcat (Reserve)	5	5	
Micmacs of Cape Breton County at—			
Eskasoni (Reserve)	155	155	
Sydney	45	45	
Coal Mines in County	65	65	
Micmacs of Antigonish County at—			
Summerside (Reserve)	19	19	
Afton	63	63	
Pomquet Forks	35	35	
Antigonish Harbour	7	7	
Micmacs of Guysborough County at Guys-			
borough	30	30	
Micmacs of Victoria County at Middle River			
(Reserve)	97	97	
Micmacs of Pictou County at—			
Indian Cove (Reserve)	160	160	
Pine Tree	26	26	
Carried forward	1,628	1,628	

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward.....	1,628				1,628			
Micmacs of King's County at—								
Cambridge (Reserve).....	25				25			
Kentville.....	16				16			
Gaspereaux.....	10				10			
Berwick.....	10				10			
Kingston.....	14				14			
Micmacs of Richmond County at Chapel Island (Reserve).....	126				126			
12 Micmacs of Halifax County at—								
Wellington.....	4				4			
Windsor Junction.....	4				4			
Dartmouth.....	4				4			
Sheet Harbour.....	30				30			
Elmsva e.....	33				33			
Cow Bay (Coal Harbour) Reserve.....	35				35			
Micmacs of Yarmouth County.....	88				88			
Total.....	2,027				2,027			

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs of Prince County at Lennox Island (Reserve) and vicinity.....	259				259			
Micmacs of King's County at Morell (Re- serve).....	55				55			
Totals.....	314				314			

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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WEST COAST AGENCY.						
Ahous-aht	276	80	80	116		
Chao-qu-aht	267		80	67		
Chaic-cles-aht	123			63		
Ehatt-is-aht	116			66		
Ewl-hwilh-aht	170	50		80		
Hes-qui-aht	155					
Howchuk-lis-aht	51			25		
Kel-sem-aht	75		20	35		
Hy-uk-aht	384			172		
Match-itl-aht	57			30		
Moosacht-aht	200			80		
Nitin-aht	215		171	24		
Nooch-ahtl-aht	76			40		
Oi-aht	183	50		83		
Opitches-aht	66	40		16		
Pacheen-aht	72			32		
To-qu-aht	19	9		10		
Tsesh-aht	130	60		70		
Totals	2,635	289	271	1,066		1,009
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.						
Aitchelitz	9		9			
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve	28			28		
Cheam	118		1	117		
Chehalis	119	5		114		
Coquitlam	25			25		
Douglas	80			80		
Ewa-woos	29			29		
False Creek	56			26		30
Homalko	89			89		
Hope	88	4		84		
Hastings Saw-mill	91					91
Katsey	84			84		
Klahoose	85			85		
Kapilano	53			24		29
Kwaw-kwaw-aptet	16			16		
Langley	51			51		
Mission (Burrard Inlet)	167			167		
Musqueam	94		10	80		
Matsqui	44			44		
New Westminster	69			69		
Carried forward	1,395	9	20	1,212		154

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Brought forward	1,395	9		20	1,212		154	
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.— <i>Con.</i>								
Nicomen	19				19			
Ohamil	60	5		3	52			
Pemberton Meadows	249				249			
Popcum	20	20						
Semiah-moo	42				42			
Sechelt	222				222			
Sumas	58			21	37			
Scowlitz	52				52			
Squialha	17	5			12			
Skweahm	29				29			
Sliammon	260				260			
Sam-sh-quam	61				61			
Squatits	46	12		11	23			
Skw-a-mish, Howe Sound	26				8		18	
Skwah	82				82			
Skookum Chuck	90				90			
Skulkayu	24			22	2			
Skawah-looks	24				24			
Seymour Creek	47				38		9	
Skway	29	4			25			
Texas Lake	31	5			26			
Tche-wassan	42				42			
Teco-wah-lie	49			39	10			
Tyeach-ten	46			33	13			
Wharnock	28				28			
Yale	91	31			60			
Yu-kwea-kwi-oose	26			4	22			
Totals	3,165	91		153	2,740		181	

BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY.

Kit-wang-agh.....	151	134			17
Kit-wan-cool.....	67	54			13
Kit-se-quahla (old and new village).....	86		66		20
Get-an-max (Hazelton).....	243	231			12
Kits-piox.....	224		181		43
Kis-ge-gas.....	266	204			62
Kal-doe.....	48	41			7
Moricietown (Lach-al-sap).....	155			155	
Ho-quel-get.....	157			157	
Fort Babine.....	170			170	
Old Fort Babine.....	152			152	
Yu-cutce (between Babine and Stuart's Lakes).....	22			22	
Thatce.....	42			42	
Grand Rapids.....	15			15	
Tsis-tlan-li (Lake Trembleur).....	16			16	
Pintoe.....	41			41	
Stuart's Lake Village.....	163			163	
Fraser's Lake.....	60			60	
Stony Creek.....	99			99	
Fort George.....	124			124	
Tsis-tlatho.....	74			74	
McLeod's Lake.....	94			94	
Fort Grahame (nomadic).....	99			99	
Connolly Lake.....	120			120	
Na-anees (north of Connolly Lake; 2 bands; semi-nomadic).....	152			152	

Totals.....	2,840	664	247	1,755	174
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WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Alexandria.....	54			54	
Alkali Lake.....	163			163	
Aneham.....	204			204	
Anderson Lake.....	66			66	
Bridge River.....	100			100	
Canoe Creek.....	158			158	
Cayoosh Creek, No. 1.....	32			32	
" No. 2.....	19	19			
Clinton.....	39			39	
Dog Creek.....	12			12	
Fountain.....	193			193	
High Bar.....	50			50	
Kenim Lake.....	85			85	
Carried forward.....	1,175	19		1,156	

Kit-ksum Division, Upper Skeena River.

Ho-quel-get Division.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.— <i>Con.</i>							
Brought forward.....	1,175	19			1,156		
Lillooet, No. 1.....	81				81		
" No. 2.....	5	5					
Pavilion.....	64				64		
Quesnelle.....	68				68		
Seaton Lake, No. 1, or Mission.....	67				67		
" No. 2, or Enias.....	2				2		
" No. 5, or Schloss.....	33				33		
" No. 6, or Neciah.....	48				48		
Soda Creek.....	77				77		
Stones.....	102				102		
Toosey.....	53				53		
Williams Lake.....	145				145		
Totals.....	1,920	24			1,896		
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.							
Masset	373	373					
Skidegate	252			225		27	
Kincolith	242	242					
Kitax	59						59
Lachalsap	121			121			
Kitangataa	40						40
Kitwintshilth	77						77
Aiyaush	140	140					
Kitlach-damax	169						169
Fort Simpson	680			560		120	
Metlakshla	182	182					
Kithatla	227	227					
Kithaata	82			82			
Kitsumkalem	64			64			
Kislas	141			141			

14-27	Kitamat.....	} Oweekayo Nation.	263	263					
	Kitlope.....		87						87
	China Hat.....		113	113					
	Bella-Bella.....		302	302					
	Oweekayo.....	} Tallion Nation..	134						134
	Kinisquit.....		82						82
	Bella Coola.....		208	30					178
	Tallion.....		44						44
	Totals.....		4,082	1,164	1,901		147		870
KOOTENAY AGENCY.									
	Columbia Lake.....	} Upper Kootenay	66				66		
	St. Mary's.....		195				195		
	Tobacco Plains.....		64				64		
	Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay).....		166				166		
	Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe).....		52				52		
	Totals.....		543				543		
COWICHAN AGENCY.									
417	Sooke.....		25				25		
	Cheerno.....		56				56		
	Esquimalt.....		17				17		
	Songhees.....		112	12			100		
	Malakut.....		14				14		
	Tse-kum.....		20				20		
	Panque-chin.....		68				68		
	Tsart-ilp.....		61				61		
	Tsaw-out.....		96				96		
	Kil-pan-lus.....		4				4		
	Comeakin.....		70				70		
	Clem-clem-a-lats.....		139				139		
	Khe-nip-sim.....		61				61		
	Kok-si-lah.....		29				29		
	Quamichan.....		282				282		
	Somenos.....		109				109		
	Hellelt.....		25				25		
	Sic-ca-meen.....		34				34		
	Kul-leets.....		68				68		
	Ly-ach-sun.....		74				74		
	Ll-mal-che.....		22	22					
	Penel-a-kut.....		135				135		
	Taussie.....		47				47		
	Nanaimo.....		164	20	134		10		
	Sno-no-wus.....		14				14		

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Concluded.

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
COWICHAN AGENCY.--Con.							
Qualicum	15				15		
Comox	55					55	
Galiano Island.....	25				25		
Mayne "	29				29		
Discovery "	33				33		
Cowichan Lake.....	7			7			
Fishing Stations.....	3				3		
Totals.....	1,913	42		153	1,661	55	
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.							
Spuzzum	156	66			90		
Scuzzy	39				39		
Tqwayaum	77	35			42		
Kapatsitsan.....	64	56			8		
Suuk-kamus	73	69			4		
Chomok-Spayam.....	32	27			5		
Hlukhlukatan.....	58	58					
Nkatsam	88	88					
Siska	33	33					
Skappa	18	18					
Klickunacheen.....	147	147					
Nyakai	71	71					
Spapium	35	34			1		
N-humeen.....	33	33					
Stryne-Nqakin.....	57	57					
Yent	40	40					
Snakaim	40	40					
Skaap	21	21					
Nesikeep	13	13					
Nikomin	40	40					
Sh-ha-hanih.....	84	82			2		
Nkumcheen	83	83					

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Spatsim	141	141			
Stahl	59	59			
Tluhtans	146			146	
Skichistan	114			114	
Kamloops	247			247	
Chukchuqualk	123			123	
Halant	143			143	
Haltkum	173			173	
Kuant	70			70	
Spallumcheen	94			94	
N-kam-ap-lix	180			179	1
Duck Lake	24			24	
Okanagan Lake	39			39	
Penticton	129			129	
N-Kamip	69			69	
Shennoskuankin	70			70	
Ashnola	52			52	
Chuchu-way-ha	49			49	
Spahamin	172			172	
Quinschaatin	114	7		107	
Quinskanaht	52	48		4	
Naaik	132	111		21	
Nzyshat	18	8		10	
Zoht	29	29			
Hamilton Creek	37	28		9	
Totals	3,778	1,542		2,235	1
KWAWEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-wha-mish	106	106			
Koskimo	116				116
Kla-wit-sis	69				69
Kwat-seno	28				28
Kwaw-shela	53				53
Kwaw-kewlth	89	89			
Kwi-ah-kah	42	42			
Mah-til-pi	64	64			
Ma-ma-hil-li-kulla	130	130			
Nah-wak-ta	106				106
Nimkish	146	146			
Nu-witti	72				72
Ta-wak-tenk	132				132
Tea-waw-ti-e-neuk	153	153			
Waw-lit-sum	76				76
Wi-wai-ai-kum	102			102	
Wi-wai-ai-kai	113		113		
Totals	1,597	730	113	102	652

Lien-kwil-tak.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians : Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

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Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT—								
Rousseau River, including Rapids	264				89		175	
Long Plain	137	2			2		133	
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing	124						124	
St. Peter's	1,099	891			136	44	28	
Broken Head	193	116			48		29	
Fort Alexander	500	222			257		21	
Sandy Bay	254	32			207		15	
Totals, Treaty No. 1.	2,571	1,263			739	44	525	
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT—								
Lake Manitoba	116	5			86		25	
Ebb and Flow Lake	63	5			46		12	
Fairford	182	148			1	33		
Little Saskatchewan	106	79				27		
Lake St. Martin	104	59		1		15	29	
Crane River	53	10					43	
Water Hen River	129				129			
Totals, Treaty No. 2.	753	306		1	262	75	109	
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT—								
Buffalo Bay	49						49	
Totals, Treaty No. 3.	49						49	
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT—								
Black River	61							Religion not given.

Hollow Water River.....	110					"	"
Loon Straits.....	16					"	"
Blood Vein River.....	51					"	"
Fisher River.....	328					"	"
Jack Head River.....	139					"	"
Berens River.....	273					"	"
Poplar River.....	146					"	"
Norway House.....	582					"	"
Cross Lake.....	259					"	"
Grand Rapids (Berens River).....	169					"	"
Pekangikum.....	77					"	"
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux).....	114	113		1			
Chemawawin (Crees).....	152	144				8	
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux).....	123	119				4	
The Pas.....	406	389		6	11		
Shoal Lake (Crees).....	71	69				2	
Red Earth ".....	118	103				15	
Cumberland ".....	145	30		115			
Totals, Treaty No. 5.....	3,343	967		122	11	29	Religion of 2,214 not given.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>						
BIRTLÉ AGENCY.						
Kee-see-koo-wenin.....	142		91	42		9
Way-way-see-cappo.....	157		62	32		63
Valley River.....	68	23		37		8
Gambler.....	18			17		1
Rolling River.....	113		19	9		85
Bird Tail (Sioux).....	73		37			36
Oak River ".....	302	76	7			219
Oak Lake ".....	61		13			48
Turtle Mountain (Sioux).....	11			7		4
Totals.....	945	99	229	144		473
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.						
Coté.....	261	1	166	12		82
Key.....	227	136		6		85
Kisickouse.....	155	12	15	66		62
Totals.....	643	149	181	84		229

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.								
Pheasant Rump.....	39		1		4		34	
Striped Blanket.....	35				2		33	
White Bear.....	126	1	2		6		117	
Totals.....	200	1	3		12		184	
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.								
Ochapowace.....	116	2	7		20		87	
Kah-ke-wis ta-haw.....	123	5	16		20		82	
Cowessess.....	175	1	19		143		12	
Sakimay.....	215	1	4		8		202	
Totals.....	629	9	46		191		383	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.								
Carry-the-Kettle.....	216		13		16		187	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.								
Little Black Bear.....	86		3		33		44	
Star Blanket.....	52				2		50	
Okanees.....	68		7		7		54	
Pee-pee-keesis.....	81		4		28		49	
Totals.....	281		14		70		197	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.								
Day Star.....	77				2		75	
George Gordon.....	103	5			9		89	
Muscowequan.....	163	124			23		16	
	150				90		60	

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Yellow Quill.....	366			10	356
Totals.....	859	129		134	596
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.					
Piapot.....	263		10	22	231
Pasquah.....	167		20	98	49
Muscowpetung.....	108		17	7	84
Standing Buffalo (Sioux).....	156			93	63
Totals.....	694		47	220	427
PINE CREEK.....	85			85	
Totals, Treaty No. 4.....	4,552	387	533	956	2,676
Treaty No. 6.					
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
One Arrow.....	96			60	36
Okemasis.....	18	1	1	16	
Beardy.....	130		2	59	69
John Smith.....	130	126	1	2	1
James Smith.....	103	88			15
Cumberland.....	125	98			27
Checastapasin.....					
Totals.....	602	313	4	137	148
CARLTON AGENCY.					
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake).....	154	21			133
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake).....	79	2	1	76	
Mistawasis (Snake Plain).....	134	10	96	38	
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake).....	198	179		11	8
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake).....	68			29	39
Kenemotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes).....	104	78			26
Pelican Lake.....	53				53
Pelican Narrows.....	168	168			
Wah-spa-ton Sioux, non-treaty.....	103		25		78
James Roberts (Lac la Rouge).....	494	494			
William Charles (Montreal Lake).....	142	142			
Totals.....	1,697	1,094	112	154	337

Reserve unoccupied.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
HOBREMA AGENCY.								
Ermineskin	172			1	171			
Sampson	332			204	119		9	
Louis Bull	66			59	7			
Montana (Little Bear)	47			6			41	
Sharp Head (Cheepostequan)								
Totals	617			270	297		50	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.								
Mosquito } Stony	92	4					88	
Bear's Head }								
Lean Man								
Red Pheasant	145	115			30			
Sweet Grass	116	26			57		33	
Poundmaker	126	16			93		17	
Little Pine and Lucky Man	125	39			48		38	
Moosomin	108	10			62		36	
Thunderchild	145	88			32		25	
Totals	857	298			322		237	
ONION LAKE AGENCY.								
See-kas-kootch	179							
Sweet Grass (attached)	20							
Wee-misticooseahwasia	111							
Oo-nee-pow-hayo	83	96			605		35	
Pus-kee-ah-kee-wein	22							
Kee-hee-wins	120							
Kinoosayo (Chippewayan)	201							
Totals	736	96			605		35	

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Enoch	124			8	116	
Michel	82				82	
Alexander	187			6	181	
Joseph	137				137	
White Whale Lake	145			133	12	
Orphans at St. Albert	6				6	
Totals	681			147	534	

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Saddle Lake and Wahsatanow	121		1	91	29	
Blue Quill	101			7	94	
James Seenum	328			285	43	
Lac La Biche	18				18	
Chippewayan	66				66	
Beaver Lake	109				109	
Totals	743		1	383	359	

Totals, Treaty No. 6	5,933	1,801	117	800	2,408	807
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Treaty No. 7.

SARCEE AGENCY.

Bull Head	227	23			7	197
Stony Reserve	581			581		
Totals	808	23		581	7	197

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Running Rabbit	567	18			25	524
White Pup	532	40			7	485
Totals	1,099	58			32	1,009

South Reserve.
North "

BLOOD AGENCY.

Bloods	1,291	95			80	1,116
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PIEGAN AGENCY.

Piegans	658	1				657
Totals, Treaty No. 7	3,856	177		581	119	2,979

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians ; Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	RELIGION.					Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.		Pagan.
UPPER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.							
Rampart House.....		400			No return.		
EASTERN ATHABASCA DISTRICT.							
Green Lake.....		No return.			14		32
Ile à la Crose.....		"			500		
Portage la Loche.....		"			220		
Water Hen Lake.....		"			4		111
Totals.....					738		143
LOWER MACKENZIE DISTRICT.							
Peel River.....		430			255		
Fort Good Hope.....					570		
Fort Norman.....		80			244		
Fort Wrigley.....		90			190		
Fort Simpson.....		100			99		
Totals.....		700			1,358		
GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.							
Providence.....		100			482		
Fort Rae.....					800		
Fort Resolution.....		30			503		
Totals.....		130			1,785		
RIVIERE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT.							
Fort Liard.....					205		
Fort Nelson.....					172		
Totals.....					377		

ATHABASCA DISTRICT.

Fort Smith.....				280	
Fort Chippewayan.....				641	
Fond du Lac.....				260	
Fort McMurray.....				150	
Totals.....				1,331	

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

Fort Dunvegan.....	2			98	No return.
Smoky River.....	3			135	" 3
Grand Prairie.....				72	25
Fort St. John.....				125	No return.
Fort Vermillion.....	52			145	1
Hay River.....	1			122	25
Red River.....	20			64	
Totals.....	78			761	54

LESSER SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT.

Lesser Slave Lake.....	42			558	7
Sturgeon Lake.....				152	4
Whitefish Lake.....	41			42	37
Trout and Manitou Lake.....				38	36
Wabaskaw, Kilrow and L'Original.....	33			174	54
Totals.....	116			964	138

YUKON DISTRICT.

Forty Mile Creek.....	400			No return.	2,000
Selkirk or Pelly River.....	200			"	
Totals.....	600				2,000

NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.

Pelican Narrows.....	No return.			211	No return.
Nelson River.....	"			115	"
Churchill.....	"			525	"
Lac Caribou.....	"			1	"
Esquimaux.....	"				
Totals.....				852	

RECAPITULATION.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indians.	Census.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
West Coast Agency	2,635		289	271	1,066		1,009	
Fraser River	3,165	91		153	2,740		181	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	2,840	664		247	1,755		174	
Williams Lake Agency	1,920	24			1,896			
North-west Coast Agency	4,082	1,164		1,901		147	870	
Kootenay Agency	543				543			
Cowichan	1,913	42		153	1,663	55		
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	3,778	1,542			2,235		1	
Kwawkewlth Agency	1,597	730		113	102		652	
452 8 Bands, not visited, about	2,500							
Grand Totals.	24,973	4,257	289	2,838	12,000	202	2,887	These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Liards and Dease Rivers. Religion unknown.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Treaty No. 1	2,571	1,263			739	44	525	
" 2	753	306			262	75	109	
" 3	49						49	
" 5	3,343	967			122	11	29	
Grand Totals.	6,716	2,536		1	1,123	130	712	Religion of 2,214 not given.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4	4,552	387	533		956		2,676	
" 6	5,933	1,801	117	800	2,408		807	
" 7	3,856	177		581	119		2,979	
Non-treaty Indians	259							Religion unknown.
Grand Totals.	14,600	2,365	650	1,381	3,483		6,462	

Eastern Rupert's Land.....	4,016*
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000*
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000*
* Religion unknown.	

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces, &c.	Census Return.	RELIGION.						Remarks.
		Anglican.	Pres- byterian.	Methodist	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagan.	
Ontario.....	20,618	5,173	105	4,199	6,404	1,222	3,219	Religion of 296 unknown.
Quebec.....	10,677	93	10	436	7,386	27		" 2,725 "
Nova Scotia.....	2,027				2,027			
New Brunswick.....	1,627				1,627			
Prince Edward Island.....	314				314			
British Columbia.....	24,973	4,257	289	2,838	12,000	202	2,887	Religion of 2,500 unknown.
Manitoba.....	6,716	2,536		1	1,123	130	712	" 2,214 not given.
North-west Territories.....	14,600	2,365	650	1,381	3,483		6,462	" 259 unknown.
Upper MacKenzie District.....	400	400						
Eastern Athabasca ".....	881				738		143	
Lower MacKenzie ".....	2,058	700			1,358			
Great Slave Lake ".....	1,915	130			1,785			
Rivière Aux Liards ".....	377				377			
— Athabaska ".....	1,331				1,331			The census of these Indians is not perfectly accurate.
Peace River ".....	893	78			761		54	
Lesser Slave Lake ".....	1,218	116			964		138	
Yukon ".....	2,600	600					2,000	
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District.....	852				852			
Eastern Rupert's Land ".....	4,016							Religion unknown.
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....	1,000							
Arctic Coast, Esquimaux.....	1,000							
Grand Totals.....	100,093	16,448	1,054	8,855	42,530	1,581	15,615	Religion of 14,010 unknown.

WHEREABOUTS of Sioux and Straggling Indians in North-west Territories (not reported in Agents' Tabular Statements).

Name of Band.	Located.	Tribe.	Number.
White Cap.....	Moose Woods.....	Sioux.....	60
(None).	Moose Jaw and Regina.....		80
"	{ Swift Current.....	{ Cree and Salteaux. }	119
	{ Maple Creek.....		
	{ Medicine Hat.....		
	Total.....	.. ..	259

Department of Indian Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 inclusive.		From 16 to 20 inclusive.		From 21 to 65 inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Remarks.
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency —													
432 Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	3,929	213	286	401	394	195	176	1,084	1,004	85	91	
New Credit (Mississaguas)	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	246	14	9	38	18	8	7	65	70	9	8	
Walpole Island Agency.	Alex. McKelvey	805	52	64	85	103	39	43	203	183	16	17	
Sarnia	Adam English	468	28	30	30	36	27	23	115	187	10	10	No details given for 22
Caradoc	A. Sinclair	1,375	84	91	171	111	62	61	400	338	32	25	members.
Moravian	A. R. McDonald	354	28	34	46	35	17	19	86	86	2	1	
Manitowaning Superintendency.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	3,643	340	370	427	425	231	169	702	814	72	93	
Parry Sound	W. B. Maclean, Supt.	894	72	85	95	78	36	52	218	247	4	7	
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	1,124	96	106	101	112	48	43	253	292	38	25	
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder	1,454	153	160	186	157	68	75	284	312	29	30	
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	91	9	8	11	7	2	8	20	21	2	3	
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	1,228	102	112	100	133	62	72	298	303	18	28	
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee	124	8	3	11	6	8	13	35	34	2	4	
Cape Croker	John McIver	398	20	22	45	30	37	18	102	106	4	14	
Saugeen	John Scofield	357	25	26	31	30	22	26	84	86	14	13	
Alnwick	John Thackeray	228	17	7	22	27	20	10	59	55	4	7	
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	164	21	10	21	12	7	5	44	36	3	5	
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	79	7	6	9	3	8	1	21	19	1	4	
Rama	D. J. McPhee	236	14	14	21	23	8	17	59	58	9	13	
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon	237	13	20	19	28	13	17	60	62	2	3	
Scugog	A. W. Williams	38	1	5	1	4	3	.....	9	11	2	2	
Indians of Beausoleil Band resid- ing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Supt.	29	2	3	5	1	.....	1	6	9	.....	2	

Department of Indian Affairs.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	RELIGION.						REALTY.							Remarks.	
			Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Chris- tian Beliefs.	Pagan.	Lands.		Public Buildings, prop- erty of the Band.						
									Cleared, includ- ing natural pas- tureage.	Cultivated, in- cluding made pasturage.	Churches.	Council houses.	School houses.	Driving sheds.	Other buildings.		Ferries.
ONTARIO.									Acres.	Acres.							
434 Grand River Superintendency— Six Nations..... New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	E. D. Cameron, Supt. Hugh Stewart, Agent. Alex. McKelvey "	3,929 246 805	1,485 9 509	 6	614 203 263	 28 16	917	913 17	23,974 2,575 8,150	10,722 3,915 3,218	11 1 3	1 1 1	11 1 3	6 2 2	1 2 2	No details given for 22 members.	
Walpole Island Agency. Sarnia	Adam English "	468	94	.....	346	.....	6	.....	5,242	4,200	4	2	3	1	1		
Caradoc, "	A. Sinclair "	1,375	534	.....	839	.....	2	.....	2,786	11,302	3	7	.....	13	.....		
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	354	87	1	76	.....	190	.....	2,120	1,600	.....	1	1	.....	1		
Manitowaning Superintendency Parry Sound	B. W. Ross, Supt. W. B. Maclean, Supt.	3,643 894	259 .....	..... .....	3 270	3,247 576	43 27	91 21	4,340 1,2694	6,090	10 7	1	15 6	.....	3 1		
Sault Ste. Marie Agency. Port Arthur "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent. J. F. Hodder "	1,124 1,454	306 28	..... .....	3	815 1,102	..... .....	324	27,195 777	2,611 536	3 2	1 2	2 6	1 1	4 1		
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	91	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	512	138	1	.....	1	.....	.....		
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	1,228	1,183	30	.....	.....	15	.....	1,258	15,162	2	1	4	1	1		
Lake Simcoe "	D. J. McPhee "	124	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	1,194	494	1	1	1	1	1		
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	398	.....	.....	268	130	.....	.....	5,000	1,500	2	1	3	2	1		
Saugeen "	John Scofield "	357	2	68	259	28	.....	.....	1,040	1,040	3	1	3	3	7		
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	228	10	.....	216	2	.....	.....	2,468	2,468	1	1	1	1	4		
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	164	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	230	248	1	0	1	0	5		
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	79	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	755	575	1	1	1	1	2		
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	236	3	.....	220	13	.....	.....	1,125	1,125	1	1	1	2	2		
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	237	.....	.....	184	53	.....	.....	823	523	2	1	1	.....	.....		
Seugog "	A. W. Williams "	38	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	740	600	1	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Indians of Beausoleil Band re- siding on Manitoulin Island..	B. W. Ross, Supt	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

Chippewas and Saulteaux of																	
Treaty No. 3 at—																	
Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent.....	37	5							32							
" " 2.....	" "	21	6							15							
Long Sault, No. 1.....	" "	41	8							33							
" " 2.....	" "	58	3							55							
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	" "	87	3							84							
" " 2.....	" "	36	2							34							
Little Forks.....	" "	46	5							41							
Coutcheching.....	" "	137			8	103				26							
Stangecoming.....	" "	48				4				44							
Niacatchewenin.....	" "	57				2				55							
Nickiekonesemeneaning.....	" "	64								64							
Rivière la Seine.....	" "	125								125							
Lac la Croix.....	" "	86				10				76							
Lac de Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector.....	88								88	24	6					
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	" "	28								28		½					
Wabigoon.....	" "	85								85	16	14				1	
Frenchman's Head.....	" "	218	135			79				4	35	31				1	
Lac Seul.....	" "	343	294			9				40	55	45				2	
Wabuskang.....	" "	70	27			5				36	12	7				1	
Grassy Narrows.....	" "	101	8			60				33	6	3				1	
Eagle Lake.....	" "	61								61	18	12				1	
The Dalles.....	" "	58	41			14				3	10	4				1	
Islington.....	" "	154	125			4				27		70				1	
the Rat Portage.....	" "	77								77	36	6					
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	" "	116								116	16	6					
" " 33.....	" "	57								57		4					
" " 34.....	" "	21								21		4					
Big Island.....	" "	131								131	8	8					
Assabasca.....	" "	181								181		9				1	
White Fish Bay.....	" "	45				6				39	15					1	
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	" "	62								62		5					
" " 39.....	" "	82								82		4					
Totals.....		20,322	5,171	105	2,625	6,404	1,222	3,221	93,828½	68,305½	57	21	83	24	52	3	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

REALTY OF INDIANS.

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.													
			Dwellings, stone.	Dwellings, brick.	Dwellings, frame.	Dwellings, log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse stables.	Driving houses.	Cattle stables.	Pig sties.	Store houses.	Root houses.	Milk houses.	Corn cribs.
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	41,696	1	15	197	359	25	109	341	71	160	150	50	27	98	46
Six Nations	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	4,735		3	41	23	3	32	22	6	1	10	1		14	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	3,218			96	131		18	139		75		30		35	32
Walpole Island Agency	Adam English "	7,000		2	109	6	6	22	48		16	25	10	21	17	22
Sarnia Agency	A. Sinclair "	15,420		2	112	152	20	38	143	17	57	110	37	10	15	67
Caradoc "	A. R. McDonald "			1	28	53	4	8	43	3	15	13	8	6	5	17
Moravian "	B. W. Ross, Supt.	5,631			58	427	153	112	310	1	111	241	84	207	9	36
Maintowning Superintendency	W. B. Maclean "	1,274½			19	110	13	42	45		36		16			
Parry Sound "	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.	2,557			36	125		29	73			5	7	20		
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	J. F. Hodder "	303			19	127	3	30	2		19		8	7		
Port Arthur "	E. Bennett "	420				14	6	8	13			5				
Golden Lake "	Geo. Anderson "	15,742		3	163	20		118	168	64	156	156				46
Tyendinaga "	D. J. McPhee "	412			15	19		19	18	4	17	7	5	11	3	
Lake Simcoe "	John McIver "	500	1		40	60		50	56	1	30	30	1			
Cape Croker "	John Scofield "	740		1	50	45		23	68		10	15		4		
Saugeen "	John Thackeray "	2,468			43	10	2	21	22	6	2	10		3		
Alnwick "	W. McFarlane "	230			20	12		11	9	1	11	1				
Mud Lake "	"	755			8	13		8	9		7	7		5	1	
Rice Lake "	D. J. McPhee "	925			47	36	3	31	32	5	3	12	32	17	3	
Rama "	Chas. McGibbon "	523			4	40		10	31				1			
Christian Island	A. W. Williams "	300			4	4		4	5		1					
Seugog "																
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Supt.	20					8		3	5		2	1		5	

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No. 1

3 at—

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

438

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																			Value of implements and vehicles
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed drills.	Cultivators.	Land rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse rakes.	Fanning mills.	Thresh'g machines.	Tool chests.	Other implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, draught.	Sleighs, driving.	Democrat wagons.	Buggies and road carts.		
ONTARIO.																					\$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—																					
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.....	337	320	49	159	77	103	78	99	140	2	72	1,133	282	88	229	70	100	205	28,898 00	
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency	Hugh Stewart, Agent...	30	23	3	11	6	5	6	8	10	1	1	96	24	8	18	10	6	25	2,183 00	
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	96	55	4	40	6	35	6	23	29	1	1	254	59	1	50	16	35	69	8,857 00	
Sarnia Agency.....	Adam English "	81	73	8	37	12	25	20	24	36	1	14	608	80	1	62	16	6	79	12,248 00	
Caradoc "	A. Sinclair	163	124	20	101	14	45	40	38	51	2	20	2,110	105	18	99	45	54	132	14,834 80	
Moravian "	A. R. McDonald "	44	52	6	46	1	10	8	7	16	1	2	255	39	1	30	15	13	45	6,500 00	
Maintowning Superintendency	B. W. Ross, Supt.....	234	149	1	1	21	7	12	14	1	68	2,612	106	6	191	230	8	13	16,650 00		
Parry Sound "	W. B. Maclean "	34	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	461	9	1	26	12	1	1	1,700 00		
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent..	36	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,404	20	6	12	6	6	2	3,388 00		
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1,160	2	2	22	3	4	1	2,145 00		
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	1	1	3	4	4	2	450 00		
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson	127	130	25	92	37	60	39	70	54	3	44	4,208	114	4	107	76	70	70	29,886 65	
Lake Simcoe "	D. J. McPhee	19	15	3	2	2	3	3	3	6	1	4	105	7	1	6	5	1	4	1,300 00	
Cape Croker "	John McIver	80	60	1	2	2	3	2	15	25	1	1	1,000	60	4	25	18	15	18	5,000 00	
Saugeen "	John Scofield	54	34	1	2	2	3	2	5	10	2	50	1,500	22	1	53	42	25	55	3,045 00	
Alnwick "	John Thackeray	27	25	5	6	1	2	2	5	12	2	2	413	17	1	17	16	12	20	2,678 00	
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	98	3	1	7	3	5	1	850 00	
Rice Lake "	"	8	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	50	5	1	5	2	1	3	1,110 00	
Rama "	D. J. McPhee	24	27	1	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	131	12	1	7	8	1	11	1,700 00		
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon	23	15	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	30	7	1	13	7	2	1	1,170 00		
Scugog "	A. W. Williams	8	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	4	80	2	1	7	5	3	3	420 00	
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island....	B. W. Ross, Supt.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	50	1	1	3	3	1	1	250 00		

Chippewas and Saulteaux of

Treaty 3 at—

Hungry Hall, No. 1. M. Begg, Agent

" " 2. " " "

Long Sault, No. 1. " " "

" " 2. " " "

Manitou Rapids, No. 1. " " "

" " 2. " " "

Little Forks " " "

Coutecheeching " " "

Stangeooming " " "

Niacatchewenin " " "

Nickickonemeneccaning " " "

Rivière la Seine " " "

Lac la Oripix " " "

Lac des Mille Lacs L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector

Kawaingamot (Sturgeon Lake) " " "

Wabigoon " " "

Frenchman's Head " " "

Lac Seul " " "

Wabuskang " " "

Grassy Narrows " " "

Eagle Lake " " "

The Dalles " " "

Islington " " "

Rat Portage " " "

North-west Angle, No. 37 " " "

" " 33. " " "

" " 34. " " "

Big Island " " "

Assabasca " " "

White Fish Bay " " "

Shoal Lake, No. 40 " " "

" " 39. " " "

Agent Begg's return was re-enclosed to him for amendment, but was not received by the department in time for publication.

J. A. Leveque, Inspector	2	2									1	67						125 00	
"												13						7 00	
"	3	7									1	35		1				130 00	
"	2	2									1	119						150 00	
"	4	3									1	188						230 00	
"	2	2									1	53						125 00	
"	2	3									1	48						130 00	
"		1									1	57						55 00	
"	1	1										15		1				67 50	
"	1	2										138		6				169 00	
"												28						11 50	
"	2	3										57						123 50	
"	1	1										27						53 00	
"		1										26						28 00	
"	1											41						45 50	
"	2	1									1	93						111 50	
"	1											32						41 00	
"	1	1										10						45 00	
Totals	1,489	1,224	126	499	168	320	214	317	427	15	301	18,865	977	138	1,000	602	366	757	146,990 95

Department of Indian Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
		Horses.			Cattle.				Other Stock.				Poultry.						
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breed- ing.	Sows, Breed- ing.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
ONTARIO.																			\$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	400	689	219	21	4	106	522	639	204	88	21	293	973	1,009	155	1,402	16,822	48,575 00
Six Nations	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	33	27	12	1		13	58	72			1	22	33	132	28	135	1,175	5,110 00
New Credit (Mississag's) Ag'cy	Alex. McKelvey "	151	155	58	6	10	75	172	171	29	10	5	76	458	272	102	204	23,577	17,903 00
Walpole Island	Adam English "	91	72	15	4		24	70	63	11		5	33	97	187	13	41	2,150	10,390 00
Sarnia	A. Sinclair "	181	181	53	5		49	185	202	32	14	11	150	983	217	29	98	6,906	26,097 00
Caradoc	A. R. McDonald "	36	66	18	3		10	51	63	10	3	13	65	396	7	34	107	1,614	9,800 00
Moravian	B. W. Ross, Supt.	262	347	150	18	38	69	194	189	81	19	74	215	1,008	13	24	7	3,943	26,150 00
Manitowaning Superintendency	W. B. Maclean, Supt.	23	19		6	8	51	101	98	17				70				66	8,495 00
Parry Sound	Wm. Van'Abbott, Ag't	39	29	6	4	21	8	72	74			3	5	12				2,044	6,832 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	J. F. Hodder "	9	6		7	12	6	12	16						1	22	50	378	3,150 00
Port Arthur	E. Bennett "	9	5				2	34	15	4				14				56	848 00
Golden Lake	Geo. Anderson "	274	191	49	38		105	548	475	129	123	8	164	511	508	145	554	5,544	51,400 75
Tyendinaga	D. J. McPhee "	14	11	7	1		4	23	27	18	21	1	7	118	38	31	80	260	2,300 00
Lake Simcoe	John McIver "	60	40	20	1		25	50	25	100	75	2	40	400	15		20	800	8,500 00
Cape Croker	John Scofield "	20	75	40		2	25	25	40	16	10		50	160	75	23	62	265	2,900 00
Saugeen	John Thackeray "	31	23	11	2			25	38	5	6		18	94	32	12	6	280	4,455 00
Alnwick	W. McFarlane "	5	8	4		1		14	13				2				28	174	1,200 00
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	8	5					12	9				6	25	42	39	65	395	1,470 00
Rice Lake	D. J. McPhee "	11	18	6	1		3	18	47	7	10		5	92	48	36	51	120	2,800 00
Rama	Chas. McGibbon "	21	21	15	1	8	16	39	22	20	5	1	11	90	36			295	3,149 00
Christian Island	A. W. Williams "	5	6	3				4	2				4	25	21			42	730 00
Scugog																			
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	8	4					2					2	15				50	450 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Value of.	
									\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO.										\$ cts.
Grand River Superintendency—										
Six Nations.....	E. D. Cameron, Supt.....	4	1	15	129	1	280	873 00	31,270 00	921,613 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.....	1	1	0	11	1	3	70 0	5,100 00	243,864 00
Walpole Island	Alex. McKelvey	4	11	3	2	48	5	1,435	1,129 10	11,800 00
Sarnia	Adam English	39	17	40	0	0	0	949 00	11,670 00	371,574 00
Caradoc	A. Sinclair	3	13	4	4	40	0	402 00	142,791 75	442,52 25
Moravian	A. R. McDowald	3	0	7	4	1	0	220 00	2,600 00	108,520 00
Manitowaning Superintendency.....	B. W. Ross, Supt.....	18	76	13	40	215	562	1,06	16,625 00	37,300 00
Parry Sound	W. B. Maclean, Supt.....	18	6	10	52	82	11	72	4,246 00	13,080 00
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.....	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.....	6	31	5	15	174	168	1,233	7,802 00	17,315 00
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder	33	29	18	6	197	677	2,059	20,440 00	15,510 0
Golden Lake	E. Bennett	1	18	18	14	1	120	010 00	500 00	13,524 00
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson	3	36	1	14	49	5	299	1,587 13	63,908 75
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee	1	34	0	6	10	58	820 00	1,510 00	48,000 00
Cape Croker	John McIver	5	20	2	21	25	24	25	1,260 00	3,500 00
Saugeen	John Scofield	5	10	2	50	100	51	100	1,790 00	5,550 00
Alnwick	John Thackeray	1	17	5	8	509	600 0	3,646 00	112,575 00	32,100 00
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane	1	36	4	27	1,567	1,200 00	2,000 00	55,300 00	48,500 00
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane	11	11	1	7	339	400 00	2,320 00	26,434 00	3,845 00
Rama	D. J. McPhee	11	72	23	12	270	1,000 00	2,900 00	2,000 00	2,800 00
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon	11	20	15	20	22	15	356	650 00	425 00
Scugog.....	A. W. Williams	5	8	3	10	340	150 00	800 00	2,800 00	
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	B. W. Ross, Supt.....	4	1	2	12	2	300 00	800 00	2,800 00	

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty No.

3 at—

Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent
" No. 2.....	" "
Long Sault, No. 1.....	" "
" No. 2.....	" "
Manitou Rapids, No. 1....	" "
" No. 2.....	" "
Little Forks.....	" "
Courtcheching.....	" "
Stangecoming.....	" "
Niacatchewenin.....	" "
Nickickonesemenecaning.....	" "
Rivière la Seine.....	" "
Lac la Croix.....	" "
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	" "
Wabigoon.....	" "
Frenchman's Head.....	" "
Lac Seul.....	" "
Wabuskang.....	" "
Grassy Narrows.....	" "
Eagle Lake.....	" "
The Dalles.....	" "
Islington.....	" "
Rat Portage.....	" "
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	" "
" No. 33.....	" "
" No. 34.....	" "
Big Island.....	" "
Assabasca.....	" "
White Fish Bay.....	" "
Shoal Lake, No. 40.....	" "
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St. Louis																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Department of Indian Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1897.

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Sessional Papers (No. 14.)

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.											
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
ONTARIO.													
Grand River Superintendency—													
Six Nations.	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	1,427	30,781	1,750	61,630	84	1,122	830	48,160	1,153	11,115	244	3,762
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	123	409	334	6,680	21	483	42	1,260	70	1,050	40	440
Walpole Island Agency	Alex. McKelvey "	230	3,588	150	4,292			175	6,424	1	4		
Sarnia.	Adam English "	1,000	6,083	2,000	9,680	100	625	300	4,038	100	614		
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	852	10,823	551	15,973	45	867	391	22,126	51	759	9	145
Moravian.	A. R. McDonald "	307	2,390	277	5,440	4	80	150	5,750	21	250	16	270
Manitowaning Superintendency.	B. W. Ross, Supt.	584	529	4484	9,135			1894	4,209	582	8,487		
Parry Sound "	W. B. Maclean, Supt.			56	801			243	334	27	382		
Sault Ste. Marie Agency	Win. Van Abbott, Agent.			52	876			19	2563	21	269		
Port Arthur "	J. F. Hodder "			273	870			1	60	13	90		
Golden Lake "	E. Bennett "			52	260			4	180	40	300		
Tyendinaga "	Geo. Anderson "	367	5,170	1,168	32,686	6394	15,119	171	11,917	527	5,685	1184	2,499
Lake Simcoe "	D. J. McPhee "	42	1,175	237	9,800	11	330	10	165	40	1,200		
Cape Croker "	John McIver "	150	950	200	4,000			1	15	150	3,000		
Saugeen "	John Scofield "	35	350	100	2,000			50	1,000	35	600		
Alnwick "	John Thackeray "	85	1,328	108	3,092			4	30	129	1,862	30	325
Mud Lake "	W. McFarlane "	24	300	834	1,555			13	42	5	95		
Rice Lake "	W. McFarlane "	46	850	73	1,600			13	30	50	970		
Rama "	D. J. McPhee "	38	570	237	7,000	17	510	16	178	64	1,250		
Christian Island "	Chas. McGibbon "	25	343	50	934			40	407	30	347		
Scugog "	A. W. Williams "	28	506	73	2,140	10	250	2	35	12	180		
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.			3	60			1	25	2	35		

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty

No. 3 at—

Hungry Hall, No. 1.....	M. Begg, Agent
" No. 2.....	" "
Long Sault, No. 1.....	" "
" No. 2.....	" "
Manitou Rapids, No. 1.....	" "
" No. 2.....	" "
Little Forks.....	" "
Coutcheeching.....	" "
Stangecoming.....	" "
Niacatchewenin.....	" "
Nickickonesemenecaning.....	" "
Rivière la Seine.....	" "
Lac la Croix.....	" "
Lac des Mille Lacs.....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	" "
Wabigoon.....	" "
Frenchman's Head.....	" "
Lac Seul.....	" "
Wabuskang.....	" "
Grassy Narrows.....	" "
Eagle Lake.....	" "
The Dalles.....	" "
Islington.....	" "
Rat Portage.....	" "
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	" "
" " No. 33.....	" "
" " No. 34.....	" "
Big Island.....	" "
Assabasca.....	" "
White Fish Bay.....	" "
Shoal Lake No. 40.....	" "
" No. 39.....	" "

Agent Begg's return was re inclosed to him for amendment, but was not received by the Department in time for publication.

Totals.....	4,837½	66,145	8,030½	189,503	331½	19,386	2,433	107,046½	3,111½	38,544	457½	7,441
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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1897—Continued.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER—Continued.														
		Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Planted.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
ONTARIO.																
Grand River Agency—																
Six Nations.....	E. D. Cameron, Supt.....	133	1,200	66	1,068	325	14,513	12	1,468	15	1,232	12	3,974	3,096	9	303
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency.....	Hugh Stewart, Agent.....	3	34	7	175	16	176							125		
Walpole Island Agency.....	Alex. McKelvey.....			40	756	145	3,540							75	850	
Sarnia.....	Adam English.....	1	18	100	498	193	3,233	2	148	4	687			410		
Caradoc.....	A. Sinclair.....	10	74	59	650	95	6,319	9	1,545	9	1,418	9	1,762	813	9	1,073
Moravian.....	A. R. McDonald.....	16	286	30	455	31	2,200	2	260	1	250	2	1,000	105		120
Manitowaning Superintendency.....	B. W. Ross, Supt.....			24½	414	885	33,910	7½	250	41½	1,642	31	880	1,647	541	185
Parry Sound.....	W. B. Maclean, Supt.....				68		4,772			5	490			115	209	
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.....	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.....			4	57	175	11,345	4	32	20	2,332	7	29	258½	225½	
Port Arthur.....	J. F. Hodder.....			4	8	41½	10,000	½	90	6½	1,860			215	35	
Golden Lake.....	E. Bennett.....					9	720							5	15	5
Tyendinaga.....	Geo. Anderson.....	79	2,131½	9	232	119	9,775	1	315	3½	312	6½	459	868	177	1,896½
Lake Simcoe.....	D. J. McPhee.....	13	400	½	12	8	1,700	1	48	6	1,200	1	127	130	16	13
Cape Croker.....	John McIver.....			2	45	25	3,000	1	50	10	2,000			290	50	100
Saugeen.....	John Scofield.....	10	200			30	3,000			5	1,500	25	500	70		100
Alnwick.....	John Thackeray.....	14	380	1½	15	18	2,055	½	130	13	2,325	½	102	50		188
Mud Lake.....	W. McFarlane.....					8½	1,010			3	529	1	250		7	26
Rice Lake.....	W. McFarlane.....	2	50			6	610	1½	340	5	1,400			17		75
Rama.....	D. J. McPhee.....	4	85	1	18	16	4,100	3	540	8	3,400	2	180	300	50	8
Christian Island.....	Chas. McGibbon.....					50	1,617							40	15	
Scugog.....	A. W. Williams.....					4	225			1	300			27		
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island.....	B. W. Ross, Supt.....					12	500							20	3	1

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty

No. 3 at—

Hungry Hall, No. 1..... M. Begg, Agent.....

" No. 2.....

Long Sault, No. 1..... " ".....

" No. 2.....

Manitou Rapids, No. 1..... " ".....

" No. 2.....

Little Forks..... " ".....

Coutcheeching..... " ".....

Stangecoming..... " ".....

Niacatchewenin..... " ".....

Nickickonesemenecaning..... " ".....

Rivière la Seine..... " ".....

Lac la Croix..... " ".....

Lac des Mille Lacs..... L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.....

Kawaagamot (Sturgeon Lake)..... " ".....

Wabigoon..... " ".....

Frenchman's Head..... " ".....

Lac Seul..... " ".....

Wabuskang..... " ".....

Grassy Narrows..... " ".....

Eagle Lake..... " ".....

The Dalles..... " ".....

Islington..... " ".....

Rat Portage..... " ".....

North-west Angle, No. 37..... " ".....

" " No. 33..... " ".....

" " No. 34..... " ".....

Big Island..... " ".....

Assabasca..... " ".....

White Fish Bay..... " ".....

Shoal Lake, No. 40..... " ".....

" No. 39..... " ".....

Agent Begg's return was re-inclosed to him for amendment, but was not received by the department in time for publication.

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Totals.....

3	75	10	23	6
9	150	2	3	5
16	200	7	18	17
23	445	1	15	25
5	200	9		
4	125		2	3
10	500			9
3	120			3
8	400	3	4	56
3	120		5	
5	200			30
14	60	2	3	
2	100			20
6	240			15
6	300	6	20	15
5	100		25	6
2	100			
2	100	10		
285	4,858½	344½	4,403	2,393½
121,855	52	5,268	165½	23,015
97	9,263	8,486½	2,421½	4,093½

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PROGRESS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, 1897.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENT.				BUILDINGS ERECTED.												INCREASE IN VALUE.			
		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for first time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribbs.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and ncing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased Value of agricultural Products and Industries.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.														% cts.	% cts.	% cts.
ONTARIO.																					
Grand River Superintendency—	E. D. Cameron, Supt.					3	2	1		3	1									3150 00	3280 00
Six Nations.	Hugh Stewart, Agent.	43	11	9	124		1			1	1								1600 00	1850 00	2480 00
New Credit (Mississaguas) Agency.	Alex. McKelvey "	25		10	20		3											10	400 00	300 00	
Walpole Island.	Adam English "	68	68	68	248		4	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1			3	12500 00	2103 00	1672 90
Sarnia..	A. Sinclair "						3	4		2				1				3		1740 00	
Caradoc.	A. R. McDonald "	5	8	8	120													3	200 00		300 00
Manitowaning Superintendency	B. W. Ross, Supt	53	65	38	39			6	3	1	3			8	2	16			630 00	410 00	1610 00
Parry Sound	W. B. Maclean, Supt.											1								75 00	
Sault Ste. Marie Agency.	Wm. Van Abbott, Agent.																				
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "	23	19	13	16		3	13		2	2		1			5	2		510 00	1080 00	1890 00
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	6	6	6	9														216 00		
Tyendinaga	Geo. Anderson "	62½	62½	62½	142		6			3	3	5	2	11		12		6	1086 60	3586 00	
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee "	24	20	20	20		2			2	1								300 00	1000 00	1200 00
Cape Croker	John McIver "	10	20	10	20		2			6									1500 00	1400 00	3100 00
Saugeen	John Scofield "	40	30	40	40		6			5	4								1000 00	520 00	1520 00
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	14			14		2												140 00	500 00	
Mud Lake	W. McFarlane "	18																	150 00		500 00
Rice Lake	W. McFarlane "	16	12	1	13		1			1									275 00	400 00	300 00
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	11	6	6	7		4						3	1					160 00	500 00	1030 00
Christian Island	Chas. McGibbon "	50	50	100	100														1500 00		809 00
Scugog	A. W. Williams "				75		1				1								200 00	300 00	740 00
Indians of Beausoleil Island residing on Manitoulin Island.	B. W. Ross, Supt.																				

Totals.

Agent Begg's return was re-inclosed to him for amendment, but was not received by the department in time for publication.

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AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS--Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products including Hay.	Government Distribution to Destitute of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat Used for Food is included in these Columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
						Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ONTARIO.									
450 Grand River Superintendency--									
Six Nations	E. D. Cameron, Supt.	63,810 00		78,499 00	3,307 75				145,616 75
New Credit Mississaguas Ag'cy	Hugh Stewart, Agent	4,084 20		1,290 00	1,566 00	60 00	40 00	400 00	7,440 20
Walpole Island	Alex. McKelvey "	15,668 00	183 16		1,550 00	1,601 00	489 00	6,085 00	25,496 16
Sarnia	Adam English "	13,862 90		8,565 00	2,552 00	1,656 00	18 00	1,588 00	27,941 90
Caradoc	A. Sinclair "	25,020 30	231 73	18,205 50	4,386 82	336 00	362 35	14,877 12	63,479 82
Moravian	A. R. McDonald "	6,720 00		1,100 00	45 00	900 00	7 00	600 00	9,372 00
Manitowaning Superintendency	B. W. Ross, Supt.	34,853 00	30 00	34,925 00	3,390 00	30,350 00	126,900 00	7,200 00	237,648 00
Parry Sound	W. B. McLean "	4,808 40		12,370 00		4,830 00	6,595 00	3,325 00	31,928 40
Sault Ste. Marie Ag'cy	Wm. Van Abbott, Agt.	9,418 00	4,428 00	28,864 00	2,700 00	3,618 00	8,179 00	2,897 00	60,104 00
Port Arthur	J. F. Hodder "	8,985 00		11,400 00		11,260 00	22,250 00	2,200 00	56,095 00
Golden Lake	E. Bennett "	609 40		450 00		126 00	350 00	270 00	1,805 40
Tyendinaga	George Anderson "	39,728 80	42 00	30,918 25	4,171 00	353 99	188 00	15,593 25	90,995 29
Lake Simcoe	D. J. McPhee "	4,100 00	2 30	480 00		425 00	120 00	180 00	5,307 30
Cape Croker	John McIver "	8,000 00	50 00	1,000 00	12,303 67	4,000 00	150 00	2,000 00	27,503 67
Saugeen	John Scofield "	5,030 50	75 00	6,600 00	8,235 00	300 00	150 00	8,500 00	28,890 50
Alnwick	John Thackeray "	4,343 50		3,400 00	1,421 37	342 00	242 00	257 00	10,005 87
Mud Lake	Wm. McFarlane "	1,101 90		465 00	1,600 00	4,340 00	750 00	350 00	8,606 90
Rice Lake	Wm. McFarlane "	2,212 50		150 00	1,099 25	375 00	350 00	100 00	4,286 75
Rama	D. J. McPhee "	3,656 00	50 50	1,200 00		480 00	275 00	480 00	6,141 50
Christian Island	Charles McGibbon "	1,725 00		400 00		425 00	450 00	2,700 00	5,700 00
Scugog	A. W. Williams "	890 50		130 00	619 00	265 00	128 00	230 00	2,262 50
Indians of Beausoleil Band residing on Manitoulin Island	B. W. Ross, Supt.	350 00		500 00	94 25	500 00	1,000 00	200 00	2,644 25

Chippewas and Saulteaux of Treaty

No. 3 at—

Hungry Hall, No. 1	M. Begg, Agent.
" " 2	" "
Long Sault, " 1	" "
" " 2	" "
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	" "
" " 2	" "
Little Forks	" "
Coutcheeching	" "
Stangeconing	" "
Niacatchewenin	" "
Nickickonesemenecaning	" "
Riviere la Seine	" "
Lac la Croix	" "
Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Levêque, Insp.
Kawaiagnmot (Sturgeon Lake)	" "
Wabigoon	" "
Frenchman's Head	" "
Lac Seul	" "
Wabuskang	" "
Grassy Narrows	" "
Eagle Lake	" "
The Dalles	" "
Islington	" "
Rat Portage	" "
North-west Angle, No. 37	" "
" " 33	" "
" " 34	" "
Big Island	" "
Assabasca	" "
White Fish Bay	" "
Shoal Lake, No. 40	" "
" " 39	" "

Agent Begg's statement was re-inclosed to him for amendment, but was not received by the department in time for publication.

Lac des Mille Lacs	L. J. A. Levéque, Insp.	72 00	33 00			260 00	850 00	170 00	1,385 00
Kawaiagnnot (Sturgeon Lake)	"	2 50	18 00			100 00	250 00	50 00	420 50
Wabigoon	"	91 50	35 00			340 00	850 00	170 00	1,486 50
Frenchman's Head	"	163 50	125 00			860 00	2,150 00	430 00	3,728 50
Lac Seul	"	309 50	185 00			1,360 00	3,400 00	680 00	5,934 50
Wabuskang	"	100 00	81 00			280 00	700 00	140 00	1,301 00
Grassy Narrows	"	72 00	100 00			400 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,772 00
Eagle Lake	"	352 00	25 00			240 00	600 00	150 00	1,367 00
The Dalles	"	95 00				240 00	480 00	120 00	935 00
Islington	"	487 00				740 00	1,480 00	370 00	3,077 00
Rat Portage	"	65 00				340 00	680 00	170 00	1,255 00
North-west Angle, No. 37	"	250 00				440 00	880 00	220 00	1,790 00
" " 33	"	55 00				300 00	600 00	150 00	1,105 00
" " 34	"	250 00				140 00	280 00	70 00	740 00
Big Island	"	295 00				580 00	1,160 00	290 00	2,375 00
Assabasca	"	451 00				760 00	1,520 00	380 00	3,111 00
White Fish Bay	"	205 00				200 00	400 00	100 00	905 00
Shoal Lake, No. 40	"	200 00				300 00	600 00	150 00	1,250 00
" " 39	"	80 00				316 00	632 00	180 00	1,208 00
Totals		262,573 90	5,694 69	240,971 75	48,741 11	74,738 99	187,505 35	74,222 37	894,448 16

Department of Indian Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

POPULATION.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	From Under 6 Yrs. to 15 Yrs., inclusive.				From 16 to 20 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
QUEBEC.												
Lake of Two Mountains Agency.....	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.....	443	39	28	37	38	28	25	133	105	5	5
Caughnawaga Agency.....	" " ".....	1,959	197	147	231	213	111	109	442	407	42	60
St. Regis ".....	Geo. Long ".....	1,322	137	121	144	139	90	66	287	274	31	33
Viger ".....	Edouard Beaulieu ".....	117	7	3	18	10	14	15	15	33	1	1
St. Francis ".....	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agent.....	345	25	27	42	39	10	15	85	89	6	7
Lake St. John ".....	P. L. Marcotte ".....	404	38	28	52	46	23	29	93	82	10	3
Maria ".....	Rev. Jacob Gagné ".....	93	11	8	14	13	1	6	19	20		1
Restigouche ".....	Jeremie Pitre ".....	541	45	49	64	59	48	34	106	96	20	20
River Désert ".....	W. J. McCaffrey ".....	389	30	31	40	38	20	25	90	100	4	11
Jenne Lorette ".....	A. O. Bastien ".....	441	45	37	45	48	31	28	98	97	4	8
Becancour ".....	H. Desilets, M.D. ".....	51	1	1	6	2	3	7	9	16	2	4
Temiscamingue ".....	A. McBride ".....	193	20	18	28	30	9	2	39	40	3	4
	Totals.....	6,298	595	498	721	675	388	361	1,416	1,359	128	147
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Richibucto Superintendency.....	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent.....	926	69	72	104	108	30	14	244	233	16	26
Fredericton ".....	James Farrell ".....	701	69	85	70	67	35	40	139	137	27	32
	Totals.....	1,627	138	157	174	175	65	54	383	370	53	58
NOVA SCOTIA.												
Annapolis County.....	Geo. Wells, Agent.....	72	4	7	8	11	2	4	14	19	1	2
Shelburne ".....	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.....	66	1	5	9	8	6	3	17	13	1	3
Digby ".....	Rev. J. J. Sullivan ".....	160	18	11	7	13	1	*	50	40	8	12
Yarmouth ".....	W. H. Whalen ".....	88	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
King's ".....	Chas. E. Beckwith ".....	75	7	7	6	10	6	6	15	16	1	1
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.....	Chas. Harlow ".....	156	11	6	14	21	14	10	40	30	4	6

Halifax County.....	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent.....	110	7	5	12	12	9	6	25	26	2	6
Hants ".....	A. Wallace ".....	95	8	13	14	10	2		20	24	3	1
Colchester ".....	Thos. B. Smith ".....	140	12	8	17	22	5	4	31	37	4	
Cumberland County.....	F. A. Rand, M.D. ".....	102	5	8	8	12	8	6	24	23	7	2
Pictou ".....	Rev. R. McDonald ".....	186	20	11	20	19	4	15	47	43	2	5
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties.....	J. R. McDonald ".....	154	9	11	13	20	11	8	33	36	9	4
Richmond County.....	Rev. J. Fraser ".....	126	13	15	18	12	9	7	23	26	2	1
Inverness ".....	Rev. D. McIsaac ".....	134	10	13	15	16	3	11	36	25	1	4
Victoria ".....	A. J. Macdonald ".....	97	10	9	9	15	7	3	17	24	2	1
Cape Breton ".....	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. ".....	265	18	17	32	30	25	27	44	45	12	15
	Totals	2,027	153	146	202	231	112	110	436	427	59	63
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
Prince Edward Island Superintendency..	John O. Arsenault, Superintendent..	314	33	40	33	26	17	9	73	62	11	10

*No details given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
RELIGION AND REALTY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	RELIGION.						REALTY.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Land.	Public Buildings, property of the Band.					
								Cleared including natural Pasture.	Cultivated, including made Pasture.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Houses.	Other Buildings.
								Acres.	Acres.					Ferries.
QUEBEC.														
464 Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent													
Caughnawaga Agency	"	2	6	29	1,921	1		4,177	4,150	1	1	3		3
St. Regis	Geo. Long			128	1,194			2,587	2,600	2	1	4		11
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu				117									
St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agent	65			254	26		100	358	3	1	2		
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	25			379			828	558	2		1		1
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné				93			100	180	1		1		1
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre				541			694	536	1	1	1		
River Desert	W. J. McCaffrey				398			391	341			1		
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	1	4		436			280	200	1		1		
Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.				51			78	78			1		
Temiscamingue	A. McBride				193			80	197	1		1		
	Totals	93	10	157	5,577	27		9,315	9,198	12	4	16		17
NEW BRUNSWICK.														
Richibucto Superintendency.	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent				926			4,015	980	5		3		1
Fredericton	James Farrell				701			393½	343½	2	2	3		2
	Totals				1,627			4,408½	1,323½	7	2	6		3
NOVA SCOTIA.														
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent				72									
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent				66				93					

Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan	160	200	40	1	1		
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen	88		5				
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith	75	12	1				
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	156	540	340		1		
Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agent	110		13		1		
Hants	A. Wallace	95	380	280	1	1	1	
Colchester	Thos. B. Smith	140	23	12				
Cumberland County	F. A. Rand, M.D.	103	100	50	1			
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	186	60½	10½	1	1		
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	J. R. McDonald	154	300	120	1			30
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser	126	205	103	1	1	1	1
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac	134	405	455		1	1	
Victoria	A. J. Macdonald	97	139	11		1	1	
Cape Breton	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.	265	1,000	1,000	1	1		
	Totals	2,027	3,364½	2,450	7	1	9	34
* PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
Prince Edward Island Superintendency	John O. Arsenault, Superintendent...	314	540	256	1	1	1	

*No returns.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.* REALTY OF INDIANS.

		PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.																Remarks.
Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.		
QUEBEC.																		
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	2,286	40	20	356	13		105	292		9	110	12	2	10	13	No returns.	
Caughnawaga Agency	Geo. Long	968			133	64		89	48		40	43	13			25		
St. Regis	Edonard Beaulieu					22												
Viger	A. O. Comire, M.D.	80		3	72			6	5	2	15	4	11		3			
St. Francis	P. L. Marcotte	562			12	27	3		18	1		2			7			
Lake St. John	Rev. Jacob Gagné	180			15	2		10						5	3			
Maria	Jeremie Pitre	600			70	24		58			29	29			7			
Restigouche	W. J. McCaffrey	300				24	26	10	11	1	5		1	3	2			
River Desert	A. O. Bastien	1,230	1	1	68			11	9		10	12	1					
Jeune Lorette	H. Desilets, M.D.	30			5		2	3			2	2			1			
Beancour	A. McBride	150			49	13	12	10	10		9	6	7	12	5			
Temiscamingue																		
Totals		6,386	41	24	780	189	43	302	393	4	119	208	45	26	38	38		
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt	1,080			121	7	72	45	34		29	27						
Fredericton	James Farrell	2824			94	8	18	12	25		13	23		7	4			
Totals		1,3624			215	15	90	57	59		42	50		7	4			
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent				7		6	1										
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor	15			7	1		3				3						
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan				30			4	1		2	1						
Yarmouth	W. H. Whelan				4		1											
Kings	Chas. E. Beckwith	1			9	1	2	2			1	1						
Queen's & Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	340			25	1		11				7						

Halifax County	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.			15		10	3													
Hants "	A. Wallace, Agent	80		14		2	7	5	7	7	5									
Colchester "	Thos. B. Smith "	14		23																
Cumberland "	F. A. Rand, M.D. "	59		18	2	4	3	4		2										
Pictou "	Rev. R. McDonald "	19		23		33	6	4		2										
Antigonish & Guysboro Counties	J. R. McDonald "	71		25	10		10													
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser "	103		7	3	14	7												1	
Inverness "	Rev. D. McIsaac "	635		21	3	6	9			1	1								2	
Victoria "	A. J. Macdonald "	100		12	3	2	6				1									
Cape Breton "	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt.	1,000		12	5	25	4													
	Totals	2,364		252	29	105	76	14	7	15	19								3	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																				
P. E. I. Superintendency	John O. Arsenaault, Supt.	512		45	1	3	27	23		24	5	1							2	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																	Value of Implements and Vehicles.	Remarks.	
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.			Buggies and Road Carts.
QUEBEC.																			\$	cts	
Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent																			No Returns.	
Caughnawaga Agency	Geo. Long	245	200	15	30	8	30	8	35	20	16	75	550	140	183	200	50		80	9,547 00	
St. Regis	Edouard Beaulieu	97	80	5	62	4	41	16	43	8	12	62	175	58	26	75	40	10	38	7,500 00	
Viger	A. O. Comire, M.D.	3	5										129	13		13	12		8	1,245 00	
St. Francis	P. L. Marcotte	15	16			2		2	2	3				2	11	20	14	15	1	1,930 70	
Lake St. John	Rev. Jacob Gagné	3	6	15		1							52	4	5	5	3			200 00	
Maria	Jeremie Pitre	36	24		7	4	5	12	12	1	5		8	26	9	24	16		18	3,340 00	
Restigouche	W. J. McCaffrey	16	22			1		1	2				170	5	8	20	2	1	6	1,364 00	
River Désert	A. O. Bastien	5	5		1			1					280	5	8	11	6	2	4	400 00	
Jeune Lorette	H. Desilets, M.D.	3	2										30	1		1	1		1	130 00	
Becancour	A. McBride	12	15			2	1	1	2	1			110	2	1	11	3		1	1,089 00	
Temiscamingue																					
Totals		435	375	35	100	19	80	24	95	46	33	142	1504	256	251	380	147	28	157	26,745 70	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																					
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt.	16	11		2							6	275	16	1	21	6		2	1,260 00	
Fredericton	James Farrell	30	33		17	3	1		6				260	32		28	23		10	2,172 25	
Totals		46	44		19	3	1		6			6	535	48	1	49	29		12	3,432 25	
NOVA SCOTIA.																					
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent	1												1						16 00	
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor	2	1												1					46 00	
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan																				
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen																				
Kings	Chas. E. Beckwith																		1	25 00	
Queens & Lunenburg Counties	Chas. Harlow	5	3										18	9	3	4	2			188 00	

Halifax County.....	Rev. Chas. E. McManus, Agt.	2	1	4	1			10	150	2		5	5	4	4	638 00
Hants ".....	A. Wallace, Agent															
Colchester ".....	Thos. B. Smith								10	3		2	2	1	2	170 00
Cumberland ".....	F. A. Rand, M.D.	1	1						30	4	1	3	1			91 00
Pictou ".....	Rev. R. McDonald	1	1													35 00
Antigonish & Guysboro Counties	J. R. McDonald	2	1							1	2	1				206 00
Richmond County.....	Rev. J. Fraser	1							32	1	1	4	2			245 00
Inverness ".....	Rev. D. McIsaac	6	4	2		1		3	100	1	4	4	1			75 00
Victoria ".....	A. J. Macdonald								60							350 00
Cape Breton ".....	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agt.	4	4		3					1	8	8	1			
Totals.....		25	16	6	4	1		13	400	21	20	31	14	5	7	2,085 00
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt.	11	10	2		1		2	83	5	4	10	3			597 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.
PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

		LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.		
Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Horses.		Cattle.					Other Stock.				Poultry.								
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Sters.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.			
QUEBEC.																			% cts.		
460	*Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent	50	80	90	15		2	350	225	10	8	2	40	160			15	150	14,692 00	
	Caughnawaga	"	84	106	56	18		17	168	154			10	90	132	375	54	71	1658	17,489 00	
	St. Regis	Geo. Long																			
	Viger	Edouard Beaulieu																			
	St. Francis	A. O. Comire, M.D., Agent	9	9		1			21	8					39			30		1,444 00	
	Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	12	8	2	2	4		29	30				3	20			85		2,275 25	
	Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	2	3	1	1			5	6	2	1		2	1		2	20		400 00	
	Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre	15	16	6	5		25	24	30	12	6	1	20				200		3,370 00	
	River Désert	W. J. McCaffrey	19	10	6	1			38	27	15	10		1	15	18			75		2,208 00
	Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien	7	2	1	1		5	18	8					25			10	350		1,300 00
	Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.	1						2	4				1	8				17		125 00
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	8	7	2			1	13	6	21				5				28		2,084 00	
Totals		207	241	164	44	4	50	668	498	60	27	13	157	405	393	56	96	2613		2,613 25	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																					
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent	13	10		2	13		21	33					15		4	2	174		1,350 00	
Fredericton	James Farrell	20	10	3			6	17	43				11	63				445		2,266 50	
Totals		33	20	3	2	13	6	38	76				11	78		4	2	619		3,616 50	
NOVA SCOTIA.																					
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent					2									2			6		83 25	
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent							2	2					2				48		102 00	
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan						1	1	1											50 00	

*No return.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	Value of Real and Personal Property.	
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Value of		
									% cts.	% cts.	% cts.
QUEBEC.											
*Lake of Two Mountains Agency.	Alex. Brosseau, Agent										
Caughnawaga	"	50	10						300 00	46,100 00	475,754 00
St. Regis	Geo. Long	70	4	17	8	7	958	1,040 00	16,441 00	17,481 00	
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu		11	1	13		32	302 00	642 00	949 00	
St. Francis	A. O. Conire, M.D., Agent		8	7	2	23	527	790 00	6,600 00	7,390 00	
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte		82	16	110	45	2358	6,387 00	4,179 00	39,227 95	
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné			8		6		25	75 00	1,500 00	17,175 00
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre		44	38			12	600 00	5,400 00	61,400 00	
River Désert	W. J. McCaffrey	1	30	12	94	12	650	2,286 00	1,820 00	67,652 00	
Jeune Lorette	A. O. Bastien		20	5	70		550	1,350 00	9,350 00	10,700 00	
Becancour	H. Desilets, M.D.			4	2			20 00	600 00	8,775 00	
Temiscamingue	A. McBride	1	20	11	8	20	200	620 00	2,500 00	21,428 00	
Totals		130	240	104	332	84	5312	13,770 00	95,132 00	732,931 95	
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Superintendent	59	21	81	3	158	257	94	5,800 00	6,685 00	86,195 00
Fredericton	James Farrell		2	88	35	54	1	216	1,905 00	3,040 00	61,352 00
Totals		59	23	169	38	212	258	310	7,705 00	9,725 00	147,547 00
NOVA SCOTIA.											
Annapolis County	Geo. Wells, Agent			6	3	10	6	18	135 50	75 00	1,879 75
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent			1	2	3			60 00	120 00	1,538 00
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan										

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS

AGRICULTURE,

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
QUEBEC.							
*Lake of Two Mountains Agency	Alex. Brosseau, Agent.						
Caughnawaga	"	10	120	700	21,000	48	1,210
St. Regis	Geo. Long	70	700	449	10,597	20	224
Viger	Edouard Beaulieu						
St. Francis	A. D. Comire, M. D.	1	25	94	1,109		
Lake St. John	P. L. Marcotte	54	375	116½	1,398		
Maria	Rev. Jacob Gagné	1	12	46	800	2	30
Restigouche	Jeremie Pitre			140½	2,875	8	172
River Désert	W. J. McCaffrey			52	1,045		
Jeune Lo. ette	A. O. Bastien			15	350		
Becancour	H. Desilets, M. D.			15	500		50
Temiscamingue	A. McBride			47	1,093		
Totals.		136	1,232	1,675	40,767	78½	1,686
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Richibucto Superintendency	W. D. Carter, Supt.	19	260	187	4,120	1	10
Fredericton	James Farrell	1½	20	68	1,674		
Totals.		20½	280	255	5,794	1	10
NOVA SCOTIA.							
Annapolis County	George Wells, Agent						
Shelburne	J. J. E. de Molitor						
Digby	Rev. J. J. Sullivan						
Yarmouth	W. H. Whalen						
King's	Chas. E. Beckwith						
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties.	Charles Harlow			8	123	5	75
Halifax County.	Rev. Chas. E. McManus						
Hants	A. Wallace			10	15		
Colchester	Thomas B. Smith			2	†		
Cumberland	F. A. Rand, M. D.			1½	40		
Pictou	Rev. R. McDonald	1	15	4	28		
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties.	J. R. McDonald	2	10	3	†		
Richmond County	Rev. J. Fraser						
Inverness	Rev. D. McIsaac			15	100		
Victoria	A. J. Macdonald			1	50		
Cape Breton	Rev A. Cameron, D. D.					2	80
Totals.		3	25	44½	491	7	155
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.							
P. E. I. Superintendency.	John O. Arsenaault, Supt.	26	350	52	1,145		

* No return.

† Not given.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TRIAL STATISTICS.—Continued.

SEASON 1897.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.

Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	Buck-wheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.			
Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Har-vested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.
300	5,000	60	900		127	1,750	21	521	200	10,000							975			
200	5,300	68	680		37	421	4	80	100	5,000			5	400	10	400	700	175	485	
7	79																			
		15	162		19	56	2	9½	38	1,625							32	12½		
		1	15		19½	218			30½	217							21½		49½	
		1½	36		4	50	1	15	5	600							25	3	30	
		7	125		34½	1,115			82½	5,145							145½	70	57½	
1	12	5½	9		3	90	½	20	23	1,500			2½	95	1	15	57	7	30	
½	15	5	18		1	6	1½	14	5	250		45	1	80	2	180	20	15		
		15	84		12	150	¼	4	3	200		5			½	20	12			
									13½	1,485			1	31			71			
508½	10,406	172½	2,029		256½	3,856	30½	663½	500½	26,022	1½	50	10½	1,456	13½	615	2,059	282½	652½	
1	20	2½	40		25½	480			342	18,200							153	10		
½	10	1½	15		33½	940	4½	91	52½	3,055			1	150	4½	71	97	20	30½	
1½	30	3½	55		59	1,420	4½	91	394½	21,255			1	150	4½	71	250	30	30½	
½	5	½	7				½	6	12½	80							3		2	
								2	5	71	½	8	½	13	½	16	20			
								6		100			15			10				
								8		150										
				3	40	2	28	10	8	190	¼	40	1½	150			81	15		
								½	20	10			1	200						
										2							75	25	2	
										6							10			
										4			½	20			2½	6		
																	10½			
													1				20			
																	17	5½		
1	60						1	30	10	1,060			2	100			106	41		
										1,000							80	120	2	
										1,200							200			
1½	65	½	7	3	40	4	38	2	70	197½	3	48	20½	483	½	26	631	261	6	
2½	50						½	4	8	620			1	135			42	33	40	

AGRICULTURAL AND

PROGRESS DURING

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	NEW LAND IMPROVEMENT.						
		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.			
QUEBEC.								
*Lake of Two Mountains Agency...	Alex. Brousseau, Agent...	50	30	45	100			2
Caughnawaga Agency.....	Geo. Long " "	15		15	75			3
St. Regis " "	Edourd Beaulieu " "							
Viger " "	A. O. Comire, M.D. " "	13		5				1
St. Francis " "	P. L. Marcotte " "	73		70	266			2
Lake St. John " "	Rev. Jacob Gagné " "	1			1			
Maria " "	Jeremie Pitre " "	7	7	5	5			3
Restigouche " "	W. J. McCaffrey " "	15		13	15			
River Désert " "	A. O. Bastien " "							1
Jenne Lorette " "	H. Desilets, M. D. " "							
Becancour " "	A. McBride " "	28		21	40			
Tenniscamingue " "								
Totals.....		202	37	174	502			12
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Richibucto Superintendency.....	W. D. Carter, Supt.....	20	20	20	20			5
Fredericton " "	James Farrell " "	6	4	4				3
Totals.....		26	24	24	20			8
NOVA SCOTIA.								
Annapolis County.....	Geo. Wells, Agent.....							
Shelburne " "	J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.....	1						
Digby " "	Rev. J. J. Sullivan " "							
Yarmouth " "	W. H. Whalen " "							
King's " "	Chas. E. Beckwith " "							
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties...	Chas. Harlow " "	7	34	7	7			1
Halifax County.....	Rev. C. E. McManus " "							
Hants " "	A. Wallace " "	5	2	2	12			
Colchester " "	Thos. B. Smith " "		2		4			3
Cumberland " "	F. A. Rand, M.D. " "				40			4
Pictou " "	Rev. R. McDonald " "	14	14	14				2
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties.	J. R. McDonald " "							7
Richmond County.....	Rev. J. Fraser " "							
Inverness " "	Rev. D. McIsaac " "	5	5	5	10			3
Victoria " "	A. J. Macdonald " "	1		1				2
Cape Breton " "	Rev. A. Cameron, D. D. " "							12
Totals.....		20	134	164	73			34
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
P. E. I. Superintendency.....	John O. Arsenault, Supt..	7	7	7	7			

* No returns.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1897.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.											INCREASE IN VALUE.		
Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.	Value of clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
											\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		3	2			4					850 00	816 00	1,666 00
		4	5			1				3	537 00	2,540 00	3,077 00
							1				385 00	277 00	662 00
3	2	1		1							1,893 00	615 00	2,508 00
							1				10 00	10 00	150 00
1		2							1		200 00	395 00	605 00
1	1	1						3		2	960 00	335 00	1,590 00
		1										250 00	1,800 00
													370 00
	2							1			1,220 00	70 00	1,290 00
5	5	12	7	1	.....	5	2	4	6	3	6,055 00	5,309 00	13,718 00
	1	4									290 00	185 00	470 00
2	5		1			2	3	5	2		200 00	110 00	310 00
2	6	4	1	.....	.....	2	3	5	2	.....	490 00	295 00	780 00
	1										15 00	15 00	
		2									80 00	140 00	
											98 00		100 00
											64 50	150 00	
											20 00	50 00	
		2									290 00	200 00	
		2										320 00	
											50 00	100 00	150 00
2											20 00	200 00	800 00
5	25	4											
7	26	10									637 50	1,175 00	1,050 00
	2	1									70 00	58 00	30 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Government Distribution to Destitute of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
						Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
		% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.
QUEBEC.									
468 *Lake of Two Mountains Agency..	A. Brosseau, Agent.								
Caughnawaga " "	" "	18,525 00	50 45	17,600 00	345 00			3,000 00	39,520 45
St. Regis " "	George Long " "	14,102 00		24,540 00	3,370 10	500 00	800 00	15,000 00	58,312 10
Viger " "	Edouard Beaulieu " "		35 00	1,170 00	140 61	47 00	321 00	1,457 00	3,170 61
St. Francis " "	A. O. Comire, M.D. " "	1,148 20	4 00	875 00	216 18	100 00	780 00	22,315 00	25,438 38
Lake St. John " "	P. L. Marcotte " "	1,775 00	149 00	6,826 00		497 50	17,068 00	388 25	26,703 75
Maria " "	Rev. Jacob Gagné " "	1,000 00	100 00	4,000 00		125 00	115 00	70 00	5,410 00
Restigouche " "	Jeremie Pitre " "	4,527 62	350 00	1,950 00		200 00	550 00	2,000 00	9,577 62
River Désert " "	W. J. McCaffrey " "	1,379 00	45 20	4,480 00	700 00	130 00	5,417 00	2,545 00	14,696 20
Jeune Lorette " "	A. O. Bastien " "	870 00	41 51	9,000 00		100 00	800 00	27,500 00	38,311 51
Becancour " "	H. Desilets, M.D. " "	370 00	185 07	400 00		15 00	100 00	400 00	1,470 07
Temiscamingue " "	A. McBride " "	2,256 00	105 00	1,500 00	182 00	200 00	1,400 00	1,600 00	7,243 00
	Totals	45,952 82	1,065 23	72,341 00	4,953 89	1,914 50	27,351 00	76,275 25	229,853 69
NEW BRUNSWICK.									
Richibucto Superintendency	Wm. D. Carter, Supt. " "	6,395 00	1,300 07	9,350 00	30 00	7,000 00	550 00	4,500 00	29,125 07
Fredericton " "	James Farrell " "	2,890 00	1,203 26	15,700 00	250 00	225 00	2,350 00	7,800 00	30,418 26
	Totals	9,285 00	2,503 33	25,050 00	280 00	7,225 00	2,900 00	12,300 00	59,543 33
NOVA SCOTIA.									
Annapolis County	George Wells, Agent. " "	36 00	20 00	520 00		30 00	200 00	150 00	956 00
Shelburne " "	J. J. E. de Molitor " "	219 40	50 09	900 00			825 00	80 00	2,074 49

Digby	"	Rev. J. J. Sullivan	150 00	300 00	600 00	500 00	2,600 00	4,150 00
†Yarmouth	"	W. H. Whalen						
King's	"	Chas. E. Beckwith	160 00	200 00		100 00	100 00	560 00
Queen's and Lunenburg Counties		Charles Harlow	870 00	23 00	40 00	35 00	30 00	1,203 00
†Halifax County		Rev. C. E. McManus, Agt		205 00				1,650 00
Hants	"	A. Wallace, Agent	1,363 00	63 84	20 00	900 00	1,500 00	4,046 84
Colchester	"	Thos. B. Smith	51 00	150 78	50 00	250 00	1,000 00	3,004 78
Cumberland	"	F. A. Rand, M.D.	175 00	160 00		250 00	600 00	2,685 00
Pictou	"	Rev. R. McDonald	300 00	50 10	750 00	25 00	3,000 00	7,125 10
Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties		J. R. McDonald						
Richmond County		Rev. J. Fraser	725 00	43 00	50 00	265 00	128 00	2,636 00
Inverness	"	Rev. D. McIsaac	1,100 00	55 00	75 00	675 00	100 00	3,105 00
Victoria	"	A. J. Macdonald	1,775 00	30 00	450 00	300 00	250 00	6,330 00
Cape Breton	"	Rev. A. Cameron, D.D., Agent	780 00	195 00		1,000 00	50 00	5,000 00
		Totals	7,397 40	1,150 81	8,825 00	75 00	3,730 00	3,613 00
							20,110 00	46,551 21
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
P. E. I. Superintendency		John O. Arsenault, Supt	1,185 00	762 85	300 00	330 00	30 00	8,800 00
								11,407 85

* No returns. † No details given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

POPULATION.

410

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Resident Indian Population.	Under 6 Yrs.		From 6 to 15 Yrs., inclusive.		From 16 to 20 Yrs., inclusive.		From 21 to 65 Yrs., inclusive.		From 65 Years upwards.		
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.													
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	1,913	136	140	188	188	43	40	552	605	9	12	
West Coast "	Harry Guillod, "	2,635	171	183	202	182	87	105	769	782	73	81	
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock, "	1,597	100	97	98	86	76	64	533	513	18	12	
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin, "	3,165	240	246	278	262	147	138	890	879	45	40	
Williams Lake Agency.....	E. Bell, "	1,920	182	180	74	81	157	167	467	487	63	62	
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin, "	3,778	344	314	272	240	147	131	1,026	1,031	121	152	
Kootenay Agency.....	R. L. T. Galbraith "	543	39	40	33	33	43	43	138	132	15	27	
North-west Coast Agency.....	C. Todd, "	4,082	339	340	346	312	182	169	1,116	1,082	73	123	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring, "	2,840	148	135	267	269	103	92	839	819	83	85	
Totals.....		22,473	1,699	1,675	1,758	1,633	985	949	6,330	6,330	500	504	
MANITOBA.													
Claudeboye Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	1,792	180	176	205	190	67	66	417	405	39	47	
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	525	55	51	57	49	23	16	108	124	16	26	
Manitowapah "	"	1,007	45	117	97	83	64	49	201	219	15	17	
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspector.....	49	3	2	1	10	6	4	9	9	2	3	
Berens River "	*J. W. Short, Agent.....	2,214											
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	1,129	122	88	148	145	57	44	208	241	29	47	
Totals.....		6,716	405	434	508	477	197	179	943	1,898	101	140	
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.													
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	S. Swinford, Agent.....	859	101	79	79	85	62	49	146	180	35	43	
Muscowpetung's " "	J. B. Lash, "	694	40	40	61	63	26	28	171	223	9	33	
Birtle " "	J. A. Markle, "	945	104	119	77	79	40	36	205	238	18	29	
Swan River " "	W. E. Jones, "	643	60	78	80	72	26	18	134	160	6	9	
File Hills " "	W. M. Graham, "	281	24	29	19	23	7	15	66	89	2	7	
Assiniboine " "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.....	216	14	15	15	10	17	18	47	57	11	12	

Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty No. 4.	J. P. Wright, Agent.	629	65	53	57	68	29	34	133	168	8	14
Moose Mountain " "	4. H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	200	16	19	18	15	9	4	53	63	3	1
Pine Creek " "	4. H. Martineau, Agent.	85	13	7	12	10	3	3	14	22		
Saddle Lake " "	6. W. Sibbald, "	743	92	81	80	62	36	32	144	192	10	14
Hobbema " "	6. W. S. Grant, "	617	73	70	77	78	22	35	117	118	7	20
Battleford " "	6. Chas. M. Daunais "	857	54	53	101	77	45	30	209	262	9	17
Onion Lake " "	6. G. G. Mann, "	736	96	75	60	62	42	29	139	165	19	49
Duck Lake " "	6. R. S. McKenzie "	602	70	76	69	64	23	37	127	114	8	14
Edmonton " "	6. A. E. Lake, Act'g "	681	61	63	71	60	47	29	153	194	3	
Carlton " "	6. W. J. Chisholm, Inspector.	+ 1,697	81	70	127	134	34	34	181	216	5	11
Sarcee " "	7. A. J. McNeill, Agent.	227	20	17	10	6	11	8	59	83	5	8
Blood " "	7. Jas. Wilson, "	1,291	125	90	95	78	60	75	290	398	30	50
Blackfoot " "	7. G. H. Wheatley, "	1,099	54	64	86	81	108	92	248	307	19	40
Piegan " "	7. R. N. Wilson, "	658	48	53	87	93	59	68	98	129	13	10
Stony " "	7. E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	581										
Totals.		14,341	1,211	1,151	1,281	1,220	706	674	2,734	3,378	220	380

*No statistics received from Agent Short.

+Details of 804 not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—Continued.

RELIGION AND REALTY.

		RELIGION.						REALTY.							
Province, Agency or Band.		Name of Superintendent or Agent.						Lands.		Public Building, the Property of the Band.					
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Other Christian Beliefs.	Pagans.	Cleared, including Natural Pasturage.	Cultivated, including Made Pasturage.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
41	Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	42		153	1,663	55	5,651	2,921	4		3		6	
121	West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod ".....		289	271	1,066	1,009	354	52			1			
	Kwakwewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	730		113	102		652	19	1		6			
	Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	91		153	2,740		181	3,057	40				2	
	Williams Lake ".....	E. Bell ".....	24			1,896		56,900	1,265	19					
	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin ".....	1,612			2,235	1	227,333	4,703	23					
	Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....				543		39,126	615	4		1			
	North-west Coast ".....	C. Todd ".....	1,164		1,901		147	498	174	18	6	17	1	14	
	Babine and Upper Skeena River Ag'cy	R. E. Loring ".....	664		247	1,755			254	7					
		Totals.....	4,327	289	2,838	12,000	202	2,887	333,195	13,645	116	6	28	1	22
MANITOBA.															
	Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	1,229			441	44	78	34,584	309	8		8		2
	Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	2			91		432	28,776	490	1		1		3
	Manitowapah ".....	".....	338	75	1	564		124	38,398	364	5	2	9	7	16
	Pat Portage ".....	L. J. A. Levesque, Inspector.....						49		3					
	Berens River ".....	*J. W. Short, Agent.....													
	The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	967			122	11	29	8,577	49	1	1	1		
		Totals.....	2,536	75	1	1,208	55	712	110,316	1,215	15	3	19	7	19
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.															
	Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4	S. Swinford, Agent.....	129			134		596	81,013	373			3		
	Muscowpetung's ".....	J. B. Lash ".....		47		220		427	108,431	743			1		
	Birtle ".....	J. A. Markle ".....	99	229		144		473	62,629	2,245	1		3	1	1

Swan River Agency, Treaty No. 4	W. E. Jones, Agent	149	181	84	229	42,738	233	4	4	3	16	1
File Hills	"	"	14	70	197	57,136½	317½					
Assiniboine	"	"	4	13	16	187	43,020	500				
Crooked Lakes	"	"	4	46	191	383	158,143	884			1	
Moose Mountain	"	"	4	1	3	184	55,403	243				
Pine Creek	"	"	"	"	85		4,630	15	1	1	1	
Saddle Lake	"	"	6	1	383	359	72,977	283		4	2	
Hobbema	"	"	6		270	297	90,736	1,260		1	1	
Battleford	"	"	6	295		322	168,540½	527½				
Onion Lake	"	"	6	96		605	35	101,874	630		3	1
Duck Lake	"	"	6	313	4	137	148	48,369	1,145	2	2	1
Edmonton	"	"	6		147	534		39,600	2,050	2	5	1
Carlton	"	"	6	1,094	112	154	337	98,960	822	2	6	3
Sarcee	"	"	7	23		7	197	38,820	300	1	2	
Blood	"	"	7	95		80	1,116	349,507	293	2	4	2
Blackfoot	"	"	7	58		32	1,009	27,480	2,264			
Piegan	"	"	7	1			657	115,036	260		1	
Stony	"	"	7		581			45,660	100		2	
Totals		2,362	650	1,381	3,483	6,462	1,806,703	15,488	14	1	42	4
											29	2

*No statistics received from Agent Short.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—*Continued.*

PRIVATE FENCING AND BUILDINGS.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Areas Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Crib.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	4,603			515	18	12	188	44	13	2					
West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod, ".....	51			274		495									
Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	26			56	3	184	1								
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	4,632			778	72	338	306	287	2	275	99	17	42	1	
Williams Lake Agency.....	E. Bell ".....	18,809			2	402			175			32		20		
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin ".....	42,509			87	833	16	23	588	5	106	84	65	372	14	
Kootenay Agency.....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	615			3	121	83	15	16		12			21		
North-west Coast Agency.....	C. Todd ".....	129			737	19	119	14	7		13	3	38	169	3	
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring ".....	64			163	552	296		75							
Totals.....		71,438			2,615	2,020	1,543	547	1,192	20	408	220	120	624	18	
MANITOBA.																
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	2,188				385					294	41	23	3	8	
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	82					9		12		9					
Manitowapah ".....	" ".....	105				23	13		11		10		4		2	
Rat Portage ".....	L. J. A. Levéque, Inspector.....	1				10			2							
Berens River ".....	*J. W. Short, Agent.....										81		12	27	1	
The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	555				72	4									
Totals.....		2,431½				490	26		25		394	41	39	30	11	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	S. Swinford, Agent.	341				80				127	3	8		3
Muscowpetung's	J. B. Lash	729		1		124			34	84				
Birtle	J. A. Markle	7,970		5		98	62		30	23	120	1	12	1
Swan River	W. E. Jones	175				84			36		107		10	7
File Hills	W. M. Graham	349½				57					74		3	
Assiniboine	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge	500				43					30			
Crooked Lakes	J. P. Wright, Agent	1,450				109			11		82	6	18	108
Moose Mountain	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge	500				52	50		2		48			
Pine Creek	H. Martineau, Agent...	5				3								
Saddle Lake	W. Sibbald	2,580				117					102		11	
Hobbema	W. S. Grant	906				74	20		39		31	5	20	61
Battleford	Chas. M. Daunais	2,174				150					116		7	15
Onion Lake	G. G. Mann	605		1		83					76	10		
Duck Lake	R. S. McKenzie	1,046				108					111	4	31	
Edmonton	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent.	932				156		15	41		102	21	29	
Carlton	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector.	901				89	52		47		133	9	31	10
Sarcee	A. J. McNeill, Agent.	300				31			2		7			
Blood	Jas. Wilson	481				200			60		80			40
Blackfoot	G. H. Wheatley	2,264		3		193			16		30	1	24	25
Piegan	R. M. Wilson	680				94			30		19		4	20
Stony	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	1,200				160			65		12			
	Totals	26,088½		10		2,105	184	15	413	23	1591	60	208	287

*No statistics received from Agent Short.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

		AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, VEHICLES, &c.																			Value of Implements and Vehicles.	
Province, Agency or Band.		Name of Superintendent or Agent.																				
		Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs—Draught.	Sleighs—Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																						
476	Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....	111	62			11	4	7	4	2	1	5,660	106	6	21	20	17	67	15,025	00	
	West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod ".....	1										8						6	262	00	
	Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	1										303							177	00	
	Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	112	97	1	1	21	3			2		1,965	90	5		4			13,298	00	
	Williams Lake Agency.....	E. Bell ".....	128	61	2	2	33	4	26	19	1		576	53		118	8	6	2	15,131	75	
	Kamloops-Okanagan ".....	A. Irwin ".....	483	316	2	7	254	87	11	60	24	2	1,850	151	3	298	69	28	52	41,337	50	
	Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	61	19			7	1	6	2			70	30		20				5,060	00	
	North-west Coast ".....	C. Todd ".....										72	1,312							4,050	00	
	Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring ".....											5,170							1,580	00	
	Totals.....		897	555	3	10	306	159	23	99	49	7	73	16,914	430	14	464	101	52	127	95,921	25
MANITOBA.																						
	Clandeboye Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	63	59		4	70		70	1		2	812	40	11	148	25	2	31	8,885	00	
	Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	24	18	2		10	4	4	2		5	120	7	20	7	20	7	7	2,189	00	
	Manitowapah ".....	".....	30	22			27		24			8	512	25	131	146	93	1	48	3,396	00	
	Rat Portage ".....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.....		1									12							21	00	
	Berens River ".....	*J. W. Short, Agent.....																				
	The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	14	20									230			4				354	50	
	Totals		131	120	2	4	107	4	98	3		15	1,686	72	162	305	138	10	86	14,845	50	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4....	S. Swinford, Agent..	2	2	2	2	2	21	2	21	2	179	32	13	27	7	1	10	3,526 00
Muscowpetung's " "	J. B. Lash " "	80	44	3	3	1	35	4	23	4	475	73	51	66	11	17	22	11,097 00
Birtle " "	J. A. Markle " "	107	67	9	1	2	43	19	29	7	1,011	93	35	73	16	22	61	10,600 00
Swan River " "	W. E. Jones " "	35	22				18		18		389	47	29	38		4	17	5,440 00
File Hills " "	W. M. Graham " "	45	18				18	1	13	2	785	25	12	21				3,409 00
Assiniboine " "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	35	9	1		1	7	2	5	1		20	10	13				2,100 00
Crooked Lakes " "	J. P. Wright, Agent.....	93	43	4		11	32	11	24	4	684	53	32	32			36	9,997 00
Moose Mountain " "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	35	17			1	10	2	7	1	526	18	11	22			5	2,944 00
Pine Creek " "	H. Martineau, Agent.....	2	2				2		2		41		15	10	15	2	5	452 00
Saddle Lake " "	W. Sibbald " "	1	3	1			25		24		183	32	28	43			10	4,395 00
Hobbema " "	W. S. Grant " "	97	44	3	2	5	23	3	14	1	1,185	54	59	68	81		9	8,200 00
Battleford " "	Chas. M. Daunais " "	111	52				13		11	4	822	32	22	29			1	5,315 00
Onion Lake " "	G. G. Mann " "	36	14				5		6	2	735	20	15					5,688 00
Duck Lake " "	R. S. Mackenzie " "	74	32				28	3	14	2	1,230	45	44	27	8	1	13	6,661 00
Edmonton " "	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent.....	40	27	2	2	5	15		15	5	214	18	13	11	4		9	3,700 00
Carlton " "	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector.....	75	41			2	15	1	15	4	345	39	43	33	41	2	23	5,143 00
Sarcee " "	A. J. McNeill, Agent.....						2				103	1	2	4	2		1	306 00
Blood " "	Jas. Wilson " "	3	2				28		24		2,000	61			56	2	16	7,795 00
Blackfoot " "	G. H. Wheatley " "	37	19			5	23		22	2	250	38		11	15	1	10	3,777 00
Piegan " "	R. M. Wilson " "	30	6				14		12		280	35			12	2	6	3,290 00
Stony " "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer-in-charge...	3	2			3	6		3			13		20		2	2	1,250 00
Totals.....		641	466	25	10	38	373	48	302	39	11,437	749	434	548	268	56	255	105,079 00

*No statistics received from Agent Short.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Horses.		Cattle.				Other Stock.				Poultry.			Value of Live Stock and Poultry.				
		Stallions and Geldings.	Mares.	Colts, Fillies and Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Boars, Breeding.	Sows, Breeding.	Pigs.		Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
878 Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent..	124	132	58	16	60	28	338	290	710	324	1	5	25	42	155	323	2,835	38,870 00
West Coast ".....	Harry Guillod ".....	9	3	1	6			21	17	5	2					17	4	621	1,993 00
Kwawkwilt ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....		1		1		2	5	3				9	4	2		20	546	734 00
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	313	313	87	44	84	83	700	474	180	327	44	219	1,860			931	2,809	62,090 75
Williams Lake ".....	E. Bell ".....	1,063	455	522	33		374	391	181			18	62	321			10	1,086	85,343 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin ".....	2,694	3,063	2,688	51		154	690	1,068	22	14	30	223	482	1		24	2,093	119,029 00
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....	690	600	590	27		62	409	415										72,370 00
North-west Coast ".....	C. Todd ".....	14	16	8	5		11	16	24			2	3	20		3	10	2,890	4,690 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring ".....	145	145	106	13	37		201	71										18,050 00
Totals.....		5,052	4,728	4,060	196	181	714	2,771	2,543	917	667	95	521	2,712	45	175	1,322	12,880	403,169 75
MANITOBA.																			
Clandeboye Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector....	263	5	1	8	139	36	213	225	18		96	6	30				18	20,596 00
Portage la Prairie Agency..	H. Martineau, Agent....	40	56	46		24	5	10	16										3,893 00
Manitowapah ".....	".....	97	78	46	30	117	145	361	399	4	2	17	40	108		27	55	355	22,985 00
Rat Portage ".....	L. J. A. Leveque, Inspect'r																		
Berens River ".....	*J. W. Short, Agent....																		
The Pas ".....	Jos. Courtney ".....	8	10	7	16	4	51	89	85										3,905 00
Totals.....		408	149	110	54	284	237	673	725	22	2	113	46	138		27	55	373	51,379 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.																			
Touchwood Hills Agency,																			
Treaty No. 4.....	S. Swinford, Agent....	4	255	14	51	253	280	317	9	10	3	4	61	30,520	50				
Muscowpetung's Agency,																			
Treaty No. 4.....	J. B. Lash ".....	268	191	67	4	83	109	117	157		3		76	24,928	00				
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	J. A. Markle ".....	83	130	44	7	37	135	189	380	27	12		540	21,600	00				
Swan River " " 4	W. E. Jones ".....	51	83	66	16	62	171	264	376	142	90		126	28,523	00				
File Hills " " 4	W. M. Graham ".....	58	66		6	35	76	191	253			2	45	15,219	00				
Assiniboine " " 4	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.....		†71		1	44	16	17	32					3,890	00				
Crooked Lakes " " 4	J. P. Wright, Agent....	101	108	89	11	79	71	195	308	44				16,221	00				
Moose Mount'n " " 4	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.....	59	54	16	4	41	73	63	156					12,515	00				
Pine Creek " " 4	H. Martineau, Agent..	6	7	7	2	3	6	17	29		1	4	50	1,150	00				
Saddle Lake " " 6	W. Sibbald ".....	86	87	61	11	80	21	312	467	45	26		46	26,410	00				
Hobbema " " 6	W. S. Grant ".....		†672		2	44	151	254	324				330	27,660	00				
Battleford " " 6	Chas. M. Daunais ".....		†295		8	198	144	452	431	81				34,279	00				
Onion Lake " " 6	G. G. Mann ".....	66	41	44		97	166	259	377	73	20		150	33,905	00				
Duck Lake " " 6	R. S. McKenzie ".....	180	15	15	34	95	316	335	525	11	7	2	124	29,820	50				
Edmonton " " 6	A. E. Lake, Act'g Agent.	80	85	30	9	62	79	138	206	57	43	4	167	12,500	00				
Carlton " " 6	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector	108	67	41	11	185	72	221	273			8	101	22,757	00				
Sarcee " " 7	A. J. McNeill, Agent..	360	300	340		5	7	8	10				6	5,000	00				
Blood " " 7	Jas. Wilson ".....		†3,500				138	361	454				35	42,772	00				
Blackfoot " " 7	G. H. Wheatley ".....	†2,604		380	1	6	8	152	138		1	1	5	15,372	00				
Piegau " " 7	R. N. Wilson ".....	256	415	424	7		70	263	393					21,773	00				
Stony " " 7	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.....		†900		12	1	125	150	375	9	4		1	25,200	00				
	Totals.....	4,370	7,342	1,624	160	1,208	2,207	4,238	5,981	498	212	8	67	1,863	451,875	00			

* No statistics received from Agent Short.

† Includes Stallions, Mares, Colts, Fillies and Foals.

‡ Stallions and Mares.

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—Continued.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GENERAL EFFECTS.							HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.		Value of Real and Personal Property.
		Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Value of	Value of	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.											
									\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
460 Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent	161	15	524	372	244	31	10	27,665 00	33,300 00	978,751 00
West Coast "	Harry Guillod "	11	10	1,362	78	371	80	218	34,698 00	33,500 00	176,315 00
Kwawkwalth "	R. H. Pidcock "	3	21	457	125	167	90	1,171	10,828 00	52,700 00	129,741 00
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	60	142	486	447	466	145	1,254	42,537 50	51,598 00	1,081,585 75
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "		6	54	356	105	78	434	8,949 00	13,550 00	313,385 00
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin "	4	45	145	671	281	473	1,605	21,132 00	46,800 00	903,897 00
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "			32	135	18		70	1,710 00	1,950 00	217,733 00
North-west Coast "	C. Todd "	217	243	1,675	1,201	300	265	5,672	104,300 00	98,200 00	712,813 00
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring "			288	551	280	65	2,103	41,900 00	14,050 00	200,160 00
Totals.....		456	482	5,023	3,936	2,232	1,227	12,537	293,719 50	345,648 00	4,714,380 75
MANITOBA.											
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	25	376	61	13	378	878	1,148	11,649 00	11,625 00	323,341 00
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....			25	17	56	80	475	1,475 00	680 00	17,407 00
Manitowapah "		13	74	126	35	161	526	2,529	4,192 00	4,520 00	50,567 00
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. LeVêque, Inspector.....	1		15	1	10	15	30	365 00	100 00	465 00
Berens River "	*J. W. Short, Agent.....										
The Pas "	Jos. Courtney "			242	17	202	365	1,394	4,010 00	2,960 00	16,428 00
Totals.....		39	450	469	83	807	1,864	5,576	21,691 00	19,885 00	408,208 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

14-31

Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4	S. Swinford, Agent.				61	57	1	1,190	3,018 00	2,900 00	320,251 50
Muscowpetung's	J. B. Lash				14	90	18	147	1,910 00	3,640 00	405,031 00
Birtle	J. A. Markle			2	29	112	18	565	1,750 00	8,000 00	249,510 00
Swan River	W. E. Jones	1		37	10	78	42	375	1,479 00	1,210 00	2,689 00
File Hills	W. M. Graham				11	30		49	620 00	1,660 00	197,896 00
Assiniboine	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.					30			150 00	500 00	650 00
Crooked Lakes	J. P. Wright, Agent.			2	24	3	6		151 00	1,220 00	586,241 00
Moose Mountain	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.				7	27	4	43	311 00	1,025 00	186,523 00
Pine Creek	H. Martineau, Agent.		3	12	7	15	70	75	175 00	450 00	3,587 00
Saddle Lake	W. Sibbald	1	19	59	7	82	95	501	2,825 00	2,265 00	50,545 00
Hobbema	W. S. Grant			3	20	100	130	280	1,050 00	1,700 00	399,218 00
Battleford	Chas. M. Daunais				22	72			420 00	5,280 00	258,290 00
Onion Lake	G. G. Mann			20	8	83	68	276	1,332 00	1,775 00	302,390 00
Duck Lake	R. S. McKenzie			7	14	69	18	649	964 20	4,765 00	5,729 20
Edmonton	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent.			8	2	65	54		340 00	1,460 00	350,890 00
Carlton	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector		5	10	21	130	75	474	1,441 00	1,300 00	30,640 50
Sarcee	A. J. McNeill, Agent.				15	10		20	220 00	1,000 00	153,260 00
Blood	James Wilson				50	6	30		1,445 00	6,000 00	783,257 00
Blackfoot	G. H. Wheatley		8		60	35			479 00	2,000 00	737,958 00
Piegan	R. N. Wilson		2		20	40			1,009 00	2,500 00	3,509 00
Stony	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.				130	50	12	500	1,500 00	2,500 00	342,716 00
Totals.		2	39	158	510	1,205	645	5,180	22,589 20	53,150 00	5,370,781 20

* No statistics received from Agent Short.

NOTE.—37 Revolvers in the Blackfoot Agency.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1897.

Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.													
		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.	
		Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.															
482 Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent	5	160	272	9,150					11	275				
West Coast "	Harry Guilloid "														
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "														
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	120	4,750	492				19½	1,005	183½	7,260				
Williams Lake Agency	E. Bell "	271	3,543	225	3,987	20	190			59	1,855				
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	910	18,200	700	12,860	8	160	12½	500	55½	2,230	4			
Kootenay Agency	R. L. T. Galbraith, Agent.	45	1,080	340	5,560										
North-west Coast Agency	C. Todd, Agent.														
Babine & Upper Skeena River Agency	R. E. Loring "														
Totals		1,351	27,733	2,029	70,917	35	570	32	1,505	309½	11,602	4			
MANITOBA.															
Clandeboyne Agency	E. McColl, Inspector	75	2,025	110	3,450	16	381	6½	145	12	230				
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent	392	5,845	28	815	20	420								
Manitowapah "	" "	5	80	5	180	6½	190	7¾	152	4	8				
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. LeVêque, Inspector							1	50						
Berens River "	* J. W. Short, Agent														
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney "														
Totals		472	7,950	143	4,445	42½	991	14½	347	12½	238				

* No statistics received from Agent Short.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4	S. Swinford, Agent	119	1,777	64	2,533	1	223												
Muscowpetung's "	J. B. Lash "	415	3,520	91	1,433	8	91	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	65										
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	J. A. Markle "	1,332 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,043	400 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,616	3	16	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	603 $\frac{1}{2}$										
Swan River Agency, Treaty No. 4	W. E. Jones "			47 $\frac{1}{2}$	350	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	240												
File Hills "	W. M. Graham "			65	1,510														
Assiniboine "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	70	259	10	*														
Crooked Lakes "	J. P. Wright, Agent	554 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,772	137	550			$\frac{1}{2}$											
Moose Mountain "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	155	1,432	43	543														
Pine Creek "	H. Martineau, Agent			1	35	1	30	$\frac{1}{2}$	10										
Saddle Lake "	W. Sibbald "	143	1,115	74	320	30	295												
Hobbema "	W. S. Grant "	357	4,998	21	420	28	420												
Battleford "	Chas. M. Daunais "	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	445	103	1,921	40	353												
Onion Lake "	G. G. Mann "	56	96			336	711												
Duck Lake "	R. S. McKenzie "	449	6,448	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,032	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	594												
Edmonton "	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent	265	2,578	120	2,496	127	1,722		4	43									
Carlton "	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector	474	3,576	156	1,786	63	460												
Sarcee "	A. J. McNeill, Agent			26	742	90	558												
Blood "	Jas. Wilson "			180	*														
Blackfoot "	G. H. Wheatley "	4	50	30	315	73	1,394												
Piegan "	R. N. Wilson "			12	84														
Stony "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.			30	*														
Totals		4,495 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,109	1,842 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,686	887 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,107	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	678 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	43								

* Cut green.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Touchwood Hills Ag'cy, Treaty No. 4	S. Swinford, Agent.	17	1,225	54	934	74	432	34	28	...	2,290	...
Muscowpetung's " "	J. B. Lash " "	214	817	1	...	114	380	54	182	...	1,917	322
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4	J. A. Markle " "	43	...	...	...	...	...	7	458	...	2,738	...
Swan River Agency, Treaty No. 4	W. E. Jones " "	84	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,040	40
File Hills " "	W. M. Graham " "	12	900	...	...	44	260	7	185	...	2,200	...
Assiniboine " "	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	250	30
Crooked Lakes " "	J. P. Wright, Agent.	23	609	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	1,185	...
Moose Mountain " "	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.	214	621	...	...	124	178	8	107	...	961	230
Pine Creek " "	H. Martineau, Agent.	6	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...
Saddle Lake " "	W. Sibbald " "	30	2,045	1	18	2	380	1	...	...	2,226	...
Hobbema " "	W. S. Grant " "	30	3,900	5	550	8	640	6	900	...	3,500	610
Battleford " "	Chas. M. Daunais " "	744	7,249	...	...	30	1,386	8	...	...	4,593	...
Onion Lake " "	G. G. Mann " "	26	1,537	...	...	12	388	...	...	...	2,000	...
Duck Lake " "	R. S. McKenzie " "	244	2,419	14	1144	134	468	14	884	...	2,603	315
Edmonton " "	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent	204	2,096	...	...	74	324	...	...	...	1,829	...
Carlton " "	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector	37	1,833	...	...	13	357	13	122	...	2,765	244
Sarcee " "	A. J. McNeill, Agent.	7	316	2	38	2	345	...	...	10	2554	60
Blood " "	Jas. Wilson " "	22	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,905	...
Blackfoot " "	G. H. Wheatley " "	47	4,276	24	125	10	420	7	367	...	647	33
Piegan " "	R. N. Wilson " "	60	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...
Stony " "	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.	15	400	...	...	30	*	...	...	...	150	50
Totals.....		5514	30,971	184	9384	1714	5,958	674	2,4374	17	37,4454	1,934

* Not given.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUS

PROGRESS DURING THE

		NEW IMPROVE	
Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		Acres.	Acres.
Cowichan Agency.....	W. H. Lomas, Agent.....		
West Coast ".....	Henry Guillod ".....	4½	
Kwawkewlth ".....	R. H. Pidcock ".....	10	8
Lower Fraser ".....	Frank Devlin ".....	47	45
Williams Lake ".....	E. Bell ".....		
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.....	A. Irwin ".....	15	87
Kootenay ".....	R. L. T. Galbraith ".....		45
North-west Coast ".....	C. Todd ".....		
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	R. E. Loring ".....	36	36
Totals.....		112½	221
MANITOBA.			
Clandeboyce Agency.....	E. McColl, Inspector.....	8	
Portage la Prairie Agency.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....	21	80
Manitowapah ".....	" ".....	5	38
Rat Portage ".....	L. J. A. Levêque, Inspector.....		
Berens River ".....	*J. W. Short, Agent.....		
The Pas ".....	Joseph Courtney, Agent.....	2½	1½
Totals.....		36½	119½
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.			
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.....	S. Swinford, Agent.....		35
Muscowpetung's " " 4.....	J. B. Lash ".....		136
Birtle " " 4.....	J. A. Markle ".....		81½
Swan River " " 4.....	W. E. Jones ".....		73
File Hills " " 4.....	W. M. Graham ".....		75
Assiniboine " " 4.....	T. W. Aspdin, Farmer in charge.....		15
Crooked Lakes " " 4.....	J. P. Wright, Agent.....		187
Moose Mountain " " 4.....	H. R. Halpin, Farmer in charge.....		78
Pine Creek " " 4.....	H. Martineau, Agent.....		5
Saddle Lake " " 6.....	W. Sibbald ".....		72
Hobbema " " 6.....	W. S. Grant ".....		77
Battleford " " 6.....	Chas. M. Daunais ".....		
Onion Lake " " 6.....	G. G. Mann ".....		
Duck Lake " " 6.....	R. S. McKenzie ".....		85
Edmonton " " 6.....	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent.....		114
Carlton " " 6.....	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector.....		70
Sarcee " " 7.....	A. J. McNeill, Agent.....		7
Blood " " 7.....	Jas. Wilson ".....		
Blackfoot " " 7.....	G. H. Wheatley ".....		20
Piegan " " 7.....	R. N. Wilson ".....		
Stony " " 7.....	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge.....		3
Totals.....			1,133½

* No statistics received from Agent Short.

NOTE.—No stone or brick dwellings or corn cribs given in the agents' returns for British Columbia,

Department of Indian Affairs

TRIAL STATISTICS—Continued.

FISCAL YEAR 1897.

LAND MENTS.		BUILDINGS ERECTED.										INCREASE IN VALUE.			
Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Houses.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Value of Clearing, Cultivating and Fencing.	Value of Buildings.	Increased value of Agricultural Products and Industries.
Ac's	Acres.												\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
6	2												200 00		
64	64	19											290 00		2,510 00
42	656	15	3	19									600 00	2,195 00	
20	21,624		1										1,940 00	2,750 00	1,060 00
144	203	2	20	1		15	2	1		2			2,750 00	200 00	26,432 75
45	35	2	7	1	1			1					3,206 00	4,240 00	16,809 00
													350 00	740 00	3,947 00
36	36	60												350 00	574 00
													1,350 00	6,900 00	1,125 00
2994	22,5624	117	33	21	1	15	2	2		2			10,686 00	19,595 00	52,457 75
	14		10					11			2	7	209 00	405 00	614 00
	130	1						3					635 00	130 00	765 00
38	90		26	4		11		10		4		2	338 00	1,362 00	1,700 00
34	7		16					4					105 00	475 00	52 00
414	241	1	52	4		11		28		4	2	9	1,287 00	2,372 00	3,131 00
28	90		7					15					494 00	360 00	854 00
30	20		11			6		33					592 00	875 00	2,639 50
110	1,525	4	14	2		8	5	8		8			503 00	1,450 00	6,611 50
53	53		8			7		12					341 00	780 00	1,939 75
	85		20					30					380 00	2,650 00	1,050 00
	200		8			9		2					350 00	600 00	
	170		1										620 00		
3	80		5			2		3					246 00	120 00	366 00
5	5		3										35 00	120 00	155 00
67	156												755 00		755 00
76	103		8	9		4		4		3	8		1,200 00	1,225 00	2,026 00
	446												420 00		
85	45		8	1				3	3			5		955 00	1,005 00
30	200		2				6		5				354 00	230 00	580 00
52	86		9	4		7		7		2		1	416 00	565 00	1,130 00
7	7		2			2		2				2		400 00	700 00
			21			4		10						1,260 00	
16	11	1	22					3		9	7	1	55 00	460 00	250 00
	450		8			4		5					300 00	520 00	1,874 00
4	100		10			9							200 00	500 00	1,000 00
566	3,832	5	167	16		62	11	137	8	22	15	9	7,261 00	13,070 00	22,985 75

Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Concluded.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME.

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Province, Agency or Band.	Name of Superintendent or Agent.	Value of Farm Produce, including Hay.	Government Distribution to Destitute, of Food, Clothing, &c.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
						Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting.		
		% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.	% cts.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.									
*Cowichan Agency	W. H. Lomas, Agent.	13,895 00	2,010 35		705 00			3,540 00	20,150 35
West Coast "	Harry Guilloid "	1,044 00	646 28	11,520 00		25,900 00	2,010 00	47,317 00	88,437 28
Kwawkewlth "	R. H. Pidcock "	678 00	142 35	12,440 00		21,490 00	4,945 00	3,870 00	43,565 35
Lower Fraser "	Frank Devlin "	48,144 50	1,429 91	103,800 00	284 90	73,860 00	31,150 00	37,720 00	296,389 31
Williams Lake "	E. Bell "	42,477 50	1,493 25	20,350 0		3,260 00	3,665 00	4,285 00	75,530 75
Kamloops-Okanagan Agency	A. Irwin "	58,334 00	195 94	75,400 00		18,050 00	11,750 00		163,729 94
Kootenay "	R. L. T. Galbraith "	8,886 00	92 00	1,300 00			1,550 00	160 00	11,988 00
North-west Coast "	C. Todd "	16,957 00	108 87	4,810 00	144 00	85,900 00	40,020 00	29,461 00	177,400 87
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.	R. E. Loring	7,570 00	218 00	15,750 00		28,550 00	40,700 00	29,800 00	122,588 00
	Totals.	197,986 00	6,336 95	245,370 00	1,133 90	257,010 00	135,790 00	156,153 00	999,779 85
MANITOBA.									
Clandeboye Agency	E. McColl, Inspector.	19,612 75	652 00			11,888 00	7,236 00	2,580 00	41,968 75
Portage la Prairie Agency	H. Martineau, Agent.	153 00	280 00	615 00		240 00	690 00	905 00	2,883 00
Manitowapah "	H. "	10,135 15	285 00	3,113 00		4,862 00	8,763 00	1,517 00	28,675 15
Rat Portage "	L. J. A. Levéque, Inspector	152 00				200 00	400 00	100 00	852 00
†Berens River "	J. W. Short, Agent.								
The Pas "	Joseph Courtney, Agent.	6,887 00	1,238 61	3,224 00		3,457 00	10,816 95	1,316 25	26,939 81
	Totals.	36,939 90	2,455 61	6,952 00		20,647 00	27,905 95	6,418 25	101,318 71

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.									
Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4.	S. Swinford, Agent.	8,191 35	3,546 73	545 00	200 00	13,900 00	2,075 31	28,458 39	
Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4.	J. B. Lash	8,400 00	2,735 00	2,412 50	1,400 00	2,200 00	7,837 00	24,984 50	
Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4.	J. A. Markle	9,232 51	282 68	3,587 25	2,815 00	2,318 67	3,310 33	5,290 75	26,837 19
Swan River Agency, Treaty No. 4.	W. E. Jones	6,638 50	2,483 24	1,253 89		2,650 00	7,250 00	3,140 37	23,415 99
File Hills	W. M. Graham	6,441 00	1,345 00	1,425 00		65 00	625 00	1,430 00	11,321 00
Assiniboine	T. W. Aspdin, Farm. in charge	1,700 00	1,500 00	300 00			200 00	350 00	4,050 00
Crooked Lakes	J. P. Wright, Agent	6,148 75	2,174 77	422 95		425 00	380 00	1,130 60	10,682 07
Moose Mount'n	H. R. Halpin, Farm. in charge	4,414 19	1,491 82	800 00		150 00	125 00	2,373 88	9,354 89
Pine Creek	H. Martineau, Agent	596 50	37 00	210 00		350 00	965 00	60 00	2,218 50
Saddle Lake	W. Sibbald	9,695 00	5,555 00	900 00		1,925 00	3,250 00	1,580 00	22,855 00
Hobbema	W. S. Grant	12,336 00	8,700 00	2,500 00		1,200 00	1,800 00	750 00	27,286 00
Battleford	Chas. M. Daunais	10,450 00	14,649 30	73 75			44 00	2,088 00	27,305 05
Onion Lake	G. G. Mann	8,074 10	2,855 03	300 00		1,750 00	4,200 00	2,842 00	21,019 13
Duck Lake	R. S. McKenzie	13,581 40	6,750 75	1,370 49		684 45	3,148 32	9,404 86	34,940 27
Edmonton	A. E. Lake, Acting Agent	9,100 00	7,200 00	300 00		450 00	3,100 00	2,900 00	23,050 00
Carlton	W. J. Chisholm, Inspector	7,011 00	5,083 00	1,615 00		727 00	4,816 00	1,237 00	20,489 00
Sarcee	A. J. McNeill, Agent	2,552 00	5,922 00	120 00		50 00	100 00	1,727 44	10,471 44
Blood	James Wilson	12,430 00	33,295 00	4,165 00			400 00	10,470 00	60,760 00
Blackfoot	G. H. Wheatley	5,132 90	26,224 59	4,899 05		10 00	350 00	3,581 83	40,198 37
Piegau	R. N. Wilson	4,965 60	17,000 00	1,431 89		50 00	75 00	40 00	23,562 49
Stony	E. J. Bangs, Farmer in charge	350 00		500 00		100 00	2,000 00	4,071 48	7,021 48
	Totals	147,440 80	148,830 90	29,131 77	2,815 00	14,505 12	52,238 65	64,330 52	459,292 76

* Information incomplete. † No statistics received from Agent Short.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Batchewana Band—</i>				
Nubenaigooching.....	Life Chief	Appointed..	Many years ago..	Life.
<i>Cheemong (or Mud Lake) Band</i>				
Joseph Irons.....	Chief	Elected....	1st July, 1898...	3 years.
<i>Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker—</i>				
W. B. McGregor	Chief	"	"	"
Peter Elliott	Councillor.....	"	"	"
James Solomon.....	"	"	"	"
John Akewenze.....	"	"	"	"
Moses Kaikaik.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of Saugeen—</i>				
Thos. Solomon Mandowab	Chief	"	"	"
Cephas Kahbeeje.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Peter Henry.....	"	"	"	"
John Nashkawa.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of the Thames—</i>				
Joseph Fisher.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1896....	"
John T. Henry	"	"	"	"
David French	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Frank Fox	"	"	"	"
Johnson Grosbeck.....	"	"	"	"
Francis Deleary.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chippewas of Walpole Island—</i>				
Louis Fisher.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1898....	"
Wawasum	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Johnson Pindanon.....	"	"	"	"
Joseph Nahdee.....	"	"	"	"
Peter Miskokomon.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Christian Island Band—</i>				
John Monague.....	Chief	"	"	"
George Copegog.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Esau Monague.....	"	"	"	"
William King.....	"	"	"	"
John Copegog, jr.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Cockburn Island Band—</i>				
Peter Wahgoosh.....	"	"	1st July, 1895....	"
<i>Dokis Band—</i>				
Michael Dokis.....	Life Chief	"	"	"
<i>Fort Alexander Band—</i>				
William Mann.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1898....	1 year.
St. Jean Mainville.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
John Henderson.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Fort William Band—</i>				
Moses McKay.....	Chief	"	"	3 years.
Thomas Busha.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Joseph Singleton.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Garden River Band—</i>				
Michel Cadotte.....	Chief	"	"	2 years.
John Augustin.....	Sub-Chief.....	"	1st July, 1897....	3 years.
Moses Larose.....	"	"	"	"
Joseph Boisenault.....	"	"	"	"
George Shingwauk.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Georgiana and Snake Island Band—</i>				
Charles Bigcanoe.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1898....	"
George McCue.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
James Ashquab.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Gibson Band (Watha Reserve)</i>				
Francis Decaire.....	Chief	Elected....	1st July, 1898....	3 years.
<i>Golden Lake Band—</i>				
Frank Baptiste.....	"	"	1st July, 1896....	"
<i>Henry Inlet Band—</i>				
Joseph Ahsahwasagai.....	"	"	1st July, 1898....	"
Peter Wickemanchie.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"

Department of Indian Affairs

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Kettle Point Reserve—</i>				
Jeffrey Bresette.....	Councillor.....		1st July 1898..	3 years
<i>Long Lake Band—</i>				
L. V. N. Finlayson.....	Chief	Elected.....	"	"
Toweda	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Antigwan	"	"	"	"
<i>Magnettawan Band.</i>		Not allowed	Chief or Council	ors as the Indians do not live on Reserve.
<i>Michipicoten, Big Head Band</i>				
James Cass	Chief	Appointed by Dept. at request of Indians....	3rd Feb., 1897..	During pleasure of Dept.
Gross Jimbette.....	Councillor.....			Life.
<i>Mississaguas of Alnwick—</i>				
Peter Crowe	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
Mitchell Chubb.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
John Comego.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Mississaguas of Credit—</i>				
Joseph Henry.....	Chief Councl'r.	Elected.....	15th Sept., 1898.	1 year.
Joseph Laform.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
John W. McDougall.....	"	"	"	"
James Laform.....	"	"	"	"
Julius King	"	"	"	"
<i>Mississagua River Band—</i>				
Joseph Sahgeese.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte—</i>				
Daniel H. Maracle.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st Jan., 1898..	"
Solomon Loft.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Sampson Green	"	"	"	"
Stephen Maracle.....	"	"	"	"
Andrew Maracle.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Moravians of the Thames—</i>				
C. M. Stonefish	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1898..	"
Munroe Pheasant.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
Washington Jacobs.....	"	"	"	"
Walter Tobias.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Munsees of the Thames—</i>				
James P. Wolfe.....	Chief		1st July, 1896..	"
John Case	Councillor.....		"	"
Cornelius Logan.....	"		"	"
<i>Nepigon (or Gull Bay) Band</i>				
Majejamesegabow.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1898..	"
Kwesens	Councillor	"	"	"
Majoketan	"	"	"	"
<i>Nipissing Band—</i>				
Semo Commanda.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
Moses Beaucage.....	Councillor.....	"	"	"
<i>Oneidas of the Thames—</i>				
Moses Brown.....	Chief.....	Appointed..	About year 1854	
Baptiste Powles.....	"	"	"	1886
Lewis Scannado.....	"	"	"	1886
Moses Scannado.....	"	"	About June, 1894	
Peter Syckles.....	"	"	"	1894
William Ireland.....	"	"	"	1894
Henry Lewis.....	"	"	"	1894
John Ninham	"	"		Selected as Chief or Assistant Chief by the other Chiefs in 1894. Their term of office is during their natural lives except that the women who elected them have power to remove them at any time.
<i>Parry Island Band—</i>				
Peter Megis	Chief	Elected.....	1st Jan., 1897..	3 years.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Pays Plat Band—</i>				
Joseph Fisher	Chief	Elected	1st July, 1898...	3 years.
<i>Pic River Band—</i>				
Duncan Desmoulin	"	"	"	"
Louis Desmoulin	Councillor	"	"	"
<i>Point Grondin Band—</i>				
Gahbawahgewonocai	Chief	"	1st July, 1897...	"
<i>Pottawattimies of Walpole Is- land—</i>				
Ashkebee	"	"	1st July, 1898 ..	"
Joseph N. Thomas	Councillor	"	"	"
Joseph Isaacs	"	"	"	"
<i>Rama Band—</i>				
Joseph B. Nanigishkung ..	Life Chief	"	"	"
John Kenice	Chief	"	1st Jan., 1897...	"
Sampson George	Councillor	"	"	"
Bunting Stinson	"	"	"	"
<i>Red Rock Band—</i>				
Peter Deschamps	Chief	"	1st July, 1898...	"
Vincent Ojegejigweb	Councillor	"	"	"
Joseph Meskewawetung...	"	"	"	"
<i>Rice Lake Band—</i>				
Robert Paudush	Chief	"	"	"
<i>Sarnia Band—</i>				
William Wawanosh	"	"	"	"
Silas Waubmong	Councillor	"	"	"
Daniel Otter	"	"	"	"
Elijah George	"	"	"	"
George Oliver	"	"	"	"
<i>Serpent River Band—</i>				
Robinson Oshowskukezhik.	Chief	"	"	"
<i>Scugog Band—</i>				
George Goose	"	"	1st Jan., 1898...	"
<i>Shawanaga Band—</i>				
Hanson Powtegonini	"	"	1st July, 1898...	"
<i>Shequandah Band—</i>				
William Ogemah	"	"	"	"
<i>Sheshegwaning Band—</i>				
John Nahgahnewenah	"	"	"	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

ONTARIO—*Continued.*

Six Nation Chiefs.

Indian Names.	English Names.	Band.	When Appointed.	For what Term.
1. Dekarihoken.	Elias Lewis.	U.M.	1878	During good behaviour. Hereditary
2.	Abram Lewis	"	1876	" "
3. Ayonwatha	David Thomas.	"	1870	" "
4. Sadekariwade	Peter Powless.	"	1877	" "
5.	Daniel Duxtater	"	1877	" "
6. Shorehowane.	Isaac Davis.	"	1877	" "
7. Deyonhegwen.	John W. M. Elliott.	"	1893	" "
8.	James C. Elliott	"	1893	" "
9. Orenhrekowah	Isaac Duxtater, jr	"	1887	" "
10. Dehenakarine	Joab Martin	"	1887	" "
11.	George W. Hill	"	1888	" "
12. Asdawenserontha	John Fraser	"	1877	" "
13.				
16. Shoskoharowane.	William Smith.	U.M.	1876	" "
17. Otatahete.	William Green.	Oneida	1886	" "
18. Kanongweya.	J. S. Johnston	"	1893	" "
19. Deyohagwede.	Nicodemus Porter.	"	1855	" "
20.	Joseph Porter	"	1860	" "
21. Odwanaokoha	George P. Hill.	"	1886	" "
22.	Wm. C. Hill	"	1888	" "
23. Adyadonenth.	Abram Hill Jacket.	"	1888	" "
24.	August Hill Jacket	"	1888	" "
25. Owatshadeha	Arch. Jamieson	"	1880	" "
26. Dathodahon	Nicholas Gibson	Onondaga	1870	" "
27. Ohnesahe	Peter John Key.	"	1878	" "
28. Dehadkadons	Elijah Harris.	"	1896	" "
29.	John Jamieson.	"	1896	" "
30. Skanadajiwak.	David John.	"	1887	" "
31. Hononweyade	David Sky.	"	1885	" "
32. Hahehonk	William Echo.	"	1875	" "
33. Kowenensedon.	Peter Key, jr.	"	1878	" "
34. Sodegwaseh.	Levi Jonathan	"	1875	" "
35. Hoyonyane.	Joseph Porter, jr.	"	1887	" "
36. Skanawade	Gibson Crawford.	"	1896	" "
37.	Alexander Hill	"	1865	" "
38.	Isaac Hill	"	1865	" "
39.	Philip Hill	"	1880	" "
40. Dekaehyon	Abram Charles.	Cayuga	1863	" "
41.	James Sky.	"	1888	" "
42. Jinondawehon.	Robert David	"	1897	" "
43.	Franklin David	"	1897	" "
44. Kadagwaseh.	David General.	"	1893	" "
45. Soyonehs.	Austin Bill.	"	1897	" "
46.	Samuel Kick	"	1897	" "
47. Dyoyongo.	Joseph Jacobs	"	1886	" "
48.	William Hill.	"	1886	" "
49. Deyodowakon.	Joseph Henry	"	1876	" "
50.	Philip Miller	"	1888	" "
51. Dyonwadon.	William Henry	"	1883	" "
52. Hadondaheha	John Henry	"	1886	" "
53. Deskahe.	Benjamin Carpenter.	"	1848	" "
54. Hadwenonne.	William Wage	"	1865	" "
55. Skanyadiyoh.	John Gibson	Seneca	1872	" "
60.	George Key.	"	1887	" "
61. Sadekowyes	Michael Smoke	"	1884	" "
62. Dyonehokawe.	George Gibson.	"	1887	" "
63. Kanokedawe.	Johnson Sandy.	"	1890	" "
64. Sagwarethra	Solomon Nash	Tuscarora.	1873	" "
65. Karidawake	Joseph Green	"	1886	" "
66. Nayokawaha.	William Williams.	"	1886	" "
67. Sakokaryes	Josiah Hill.	"	1873	" "
68. Rarewetyetha.	Richard Hill.	"	1873	" "
69.	Nelles Monture.	Delaware.	1887	" "

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

ONTARIO—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>South Bay Band—</i>				
David Shawande.....	Chief	Elected.....	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 1—</i>				
Kaibaioesai Shemahgun...	"	"	"	"
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 2—</i>				
John Sessinan	"	"	"	"
<i>Spanish River Div. No. 3—</i>				Indians live on unceded part of Manitoulin Island, under chiefs at Wikwemikong. See Manitoulin Island un- ceded.
<i>Stony Point Reserve—</i>				
James Johnson.....	Councillor	"	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
<i>Sucker Creek Band—</i>				
Charles Obotosaway	Chief.....	"	"	"
<i>Tenogamingue Band—</i>				
Toninie.....	Life Chief	"	"	"
Chenjuice.....	2nd "	"	"	"
<i>Thessalon River Band—</i>				
Joseph Bomekezhik.....	Chief.....	"	"	"
Peter Jaquahkumick.....	Councillor	"	"	"
<i>West Bay Band—</i>				
John Abence.....	Chief.....	"	1st July, 1898..	"
Raphael Wabange.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Francis Bapahmosh.....	"	"	"	"
<i>White Fish Lake Band—</i>				
J. B. Shawbwahmahquet ..	Chief	"	"	"
<i>White Fish River Band—</i>				
James Nahwegahbow.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Wikwemikong Band—</i>				
William Kinoshameg, sr ..	"	"	1st July, 1897..	"
Joseph Osawanimiki.....	"	"	"	"
Joseph Pelkey.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Vincent Wakegijig.....	"	"	"	"
Isaac Shawana.....	"	"	"	"
William Kinoshameg, jr..	"	"	"	"
<i>Wikwemikong Band—</i>				
John Kaboni.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1898..	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
<i>Abenakis of Becancour—</i> Joseph Louis Metzalaban- lette.....	Grand Chief..	Appointed..	13th Oct., 1856..	Life.
<i>Abenakis of St. Francis—</i> Henry L. Masta.....	Chief	Elected	Jan., 1897	3 years.
Pierre Emmett.....	"	"	" 1897	"
Joseph Portneuf.....	"	"	" 1897.....	"
<i>Amalecite Band of Viger—</i> Edouard Denis.....	"	"	1st July, 1895..	3 "
Thomas Nicolas.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
<i>Caughnawaga Band—*</i> <i>Jeune Lorette—</i> Maurice Bastien.....	2nd Chief.....	"	1st " 1897..	3 years.
François GrosLouis.....	"	"	About 1867....	Life.
Gaspard Picard.....	"	"	" 1862.....	"
Maurice Sioui.....	"	"	18th May, 1896..	No term.
<i>Micmac Band of Maria—</i> James Gideon.....	Chief	"	1st Jan., 1898..	3 years.
<i>Micmacs of Restigouche—</i> Polycarpe Martin.....	"	Not known..	1879.....	No term.
<i>Montagnais of Lake St. John—</i> Patrick Cleary.....	"	Elected	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
Bazilish.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
David Malec.....	"	"	"	"
Prosper Cleary.....	"	"	"	"
David Phillippe.....	"	"	"	"
Alfred Phillippe.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Oka Band—</i> Joseph Gabriel.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1897... 3	"
Timothy Arirhon.....	"	"	"	"
Abraham Z. Decaire.....	"	"	"	"
<i>River Desert Band—</i> Louis Comonda.....	"	"	1st July, 1896... 3	"
Simon Otjik.....	Councillor....	"	"	"
John McDougal.....	"	"	"	"
<i>St. Regis Band—†</i> <i>Temiscamingue Band—</i> Tanis Stanger.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1896... 3	"

* Under Indian Advancement Act refused to re-elect councillors.

† The band has by resolution decided that the triennial system be applied to the election of all the chiefs on and after the 1st July, 1900.

‡ Under sec. 76 of the Indian Act refuse to elect chiefs and councillors.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
John Logan	Chief	Elected	1st Jan., 1896... 3 years.	
<i>Micmacs of Cape Breton—</i> John Denny.....	"	"	7th Aug., 1890..	Indefinite.
DIGBY COUNTY.				
<i>Bear River Band—</i> James Musie.....	"	"	1st July, 1898... 3 years.	
John Labrador.....	Councillor....	"	"	
James McEwan.....	"	"	"	
HANTS COUNTY.				
<i>Shubenacadie Band—</i> John Noel.....	Chief	"	1st July, 1897... 3	"

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.				
<i>Bathurst Band—</i> Alex. Presque	Chief	Elected un- der Act.	1st July, 1897...	3 years.
KENT COUNTY.				
<i>Big Cove Band—</i> Tom Joseph	"	"	1st Nov., 1894...	"
<i>Indian Island Band—</i> Peter Barlow	"	Appointed..	Not known....	Indefinite.
MADAWASKA AND VICTORIA COUNTIES.				
<i>Edmundston and Tobique Re- serves—</i> Francis Francis.	"	Elected. *	About year 1864.	Life.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
<i>Burnt Church Band—</i> Peter Joseph.	"	Elected un- der Act.	1st July, 1895...	3 years.
<i>Eel Ground Band—</i> Peter Julien	"	"	" 1897...	"
<i>Red Bank Band—</i> John Tenas.	"	"	" 1896...	"
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.				
<i>Fort Folly Band—</i> Chief dead	"			No successor yet elected.
YORK COUNTY.				
<i>Kingsclear and St. Mary's Re- serves—</i> John Solomon	"	Elected.	1st July, 1896...	3 years.

*Act not yet applied though order in council passed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Joseph Francis.	Chief	Elected.	1867.	For life.
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MANITOBA.

BERENS RIVER AGENCY.				
<i>Berens River Reserve—</i> Jacob Berens.	Chief		App'nted at date of treaty.	Life.
Antoine Gouin.	Headman.		"	"
Dick Green.	"		"	"
<i>Black River Reserve—</i> John Sayer.	Chief	Elected	8th July, 1896...	3 years.
Jack Harry.	Headman.		App'nted at date of treaty.	Life.
John Hope.	"		"	"
<i>Blood Vein River Reserve—</i> Peter Stoney.	Chief		"	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BERENS RIVER AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Cross Lake Reserve—</i>				
Thomas Ross, No. 3.	Chief	Elected	10th Aug., 1896.	3 years.
John McKay.	Headman.	"	"	"
Thomas Ross, No. 2.	"	"	"	"
<i>Fisher River Reserve—</i>				
David Rundle	Chief		App'nted at date of treaty.	Life.
Henry Constatag.	Headman.		"	"
<i>Hollow Water River Reserve—</i>				
Henry Black.	"	Elected	10th July, 1896.	3 years.
<i>Jack Head River Reserve—</i>				
James Sinclair.	"		App'nted at date of treaty.	Life.
<i>Norway House Reserve—</i>				
Thomas Balfour, sr.	Chief	App'nted by Dept.		"
Magnus Budd.	Headman.	Elected	6th Aug., 1896.	3 years.
<i>Poplar River Reserve—</i>				
Jacob Nanawin	Headman.	Appointed.	At date of treaty.	Life.
BIRTLE AGENCY(SIOUX BANDS)				
<i>Keeseekoowenin Band No. 61—</i>				
Keeseekoowenin	Chief	Elected	1875	At revision of Treaty 2, the Chief and Headman, Bap- tiste Bone, acknowledged by Lt.-Gov. Morris.
Baptiste Bone.	Headman.	"	1875	During good behaviour.
George Bone.	"	"	Not known.	"
Joseph Boyer.	"	"	Oct., 1893.	"
David Burns.	"	"	"	"
<i>Oak River, No. 58—</i>				
Tunkancekiyana	Chief	Appointed.	Dec., 1893.	"
<i>Turtle Mountain Band No. 60</i>				
Hdamani.	"			Acknowledged by Band for many years.
<i>Valley River Band—</i>				
John Rattlesnake.	"	Elected	1st July, 1897.	3 years.
Alex. Kakaquash.	Headman.	"	"	"
<i>Waywayseecappo Band—</i>				
Astakeesie.	Chief	"	1st July, 1898.	1 year.
George Bird.	Councillor.	"	"	3 years.
Manito Wignane.	"	"	"	"
CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.				
<i>Broken Head River Reserve—</i>				
Squakappow	Chief	"	9th July, 1897.	2 years up to 30th June, 1899.
Charles Bear	Headman.	"	10th July, 1896.	3 years.
William Bear	"	"	"	"
Koopay-ah-pun-ning.	"	"	"	"
Kah-ke-pay-wenin	"	"	"	"
<i>Fort Alexander Reserve—</i>				
Wm. Mann.	Chief	"	1st July, 1898.	1 year.
John Henderson.	Councillor.	"	"	"
St. Jean Mainville.	"	"	"	"
<i>St. Peter's Reserve—</i>				
Henry Prince.	Chief	"	1st Jan., 1897.	3 years.
John Flett, jr.	Headman.	"	"	"
Wm. Harper, jr.	"	"	"	"
John Prince.	"	Appointed.	At date of treaty	Life.
Wm. Sinclair.	"	Elected	1st Jan, 1897.	3 years.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors.—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.				
<i>Coutcheeching Band—</i>				
Jos. Jourdain, sr	Chief	"	13th July, 1896..	"
Bakekejick	Headman	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Moshekejick	"	Elected	13th July, 1897..	3 years.
Pierre Jourdain	"	"	15th July, 1895..	"
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Kaibaikai	Chief	"	7th July, 1897..	"
Kakeekit	Headman	"	"	"
Wautecomiskung	"	"	"	"
Waishekejick	"	"	"	"
<i>Hungry Hall, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Kawatakecomiskung	Chief	"	"	"
Maiquapinesse	Headman	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Neeshopinesse	"	Elected	6th July, 1896..	3 years.
Tibiscokejick	"	"	7th July, 1897..	"
<i>La Croix Band—</i>				
Waboosewas	Chief	"	21st July, 1896..	"
Kabaassin	Headman	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Keechewinquot	"	Elected	21st July, 1896..	3 years.
Tahtay	"	"	"	"
<i>Little Forks Band—</i>				
Washekonekskung	Chief	Elected	10th July, 1896..	3 years.
Minsinawapinesse	Headman	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Poonbekejickquabe	"	"	"	"
Pastonaqueash	"	"	"	"
<i>Long Sault, No. 1 Band—</i>				
Makatapinesse	Chief	Elected	7th July, 1896..	3 years.
Mainawintokejick	Headman	"	"	"
Skakooskung	"	"	"	"
Wawaskequakung	"	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
<i>Long Sault, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maisenawesay	Chief	Elected	7th July, 1896..	3 years.
Atawinine	Headman	"	"	"
Kaquatacoumik	"	"	"	"
Wapatainkiskung	"	"	"	"
<i>Manitou, No. 1, Band.</i>				
Katchekakak	Chief	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Maishekejick	Headman	Elected	11th July, 1896..	3 years.
Misquakakake	"	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Maquameens	"	"	"	"
<i>Manitou, No. 2, Band—</i>				
Maskickewinne	Chief	Elected	11th July, 1896..	3 years.
Etwaypinesse	Headman	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Pashitchewaskung	"	"	"	"
Pitwaywayquoneash	"	Elected	10th July, 1897..	3 years.
<i>Niacatchewin Band—</i>				
Osawaha	Chief	"	16th July, 1895..	"
Kacheapamack	Headman	"	"	"
Kacshenaquot	"	"	"	"
Naitumekejick	"	"	"	"
<i>Nickicksomeneccanning Band.</i>				
Maiowawikjick	Headman	Elected	14th July, 1896..	"
Windegous	"	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
<i>Seine River Band—</i>				
Papamachas	Chief	Elected	16th July, 1896..	3 years.
Nawekejickquabe	Headman	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Maishekejick	"	Elected	16th July, 1896..	3 years.
Shabaunaskung	"	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
<i>Stangcoming Band—</i>				
Kaishewayance	Chief	Elected	13th July, 1896..	3 years.

Department of Indian Affairs

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

MANITOBA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.				
<i>Crane River Band—</i>				
Ahyangekeesigowenin.....	Headman.....	Approved by Dept.	1st July, 1898..	"
<i>Ebb and Flow Lake Band—</i>				
Joseph Houle.....	Chief.....	"	14th July, 1887..	"
Joseph Beauchamp, jr.....	"	"	12th July, 1893..	"
Pierre Houle.....	"	"	17th Aug. 1876..	"
William Richards.....	"	"	12th July, 1895..	"
<i>Fairford Band—</i>				
Richard Woodhouse.....	Chief.....	Appointed by Com.	21st Aug., 1871..	Life.
Arthur Thomson.....	Councillor.....	Approved by Dept.	19th July, 1871..	3 years.
Francis Storr.....	"	"	" 1887..	"
John Anderson, sr.....	"	"	" 1887..	"
John Woodhouse.....	"	"	" 1886..	"
<i>Lake Manitoba Band—</i>				
Mwaytwayahsung.....	Chief.....	Approved by Dept.	10th July, 1879..	3 years.
Bte. Mwaytwayahsung.....	Councillor.....	"	11th July, 1887..	"
Naycawaywaywetung.....	"	App'ted by Commsnr.	28th Aug., 1875..	Life.
Neejoopenais.....	"	Approved by Dept.	8th July, 1897..	3 years.
Saynahkaneash.....	"	"	" 1891..	"
<i>Little Saskatchewan Band—</i>				
Philip Anderson.....	Chief.....	"	18th July, 1891..	"
Albert Shorting.....	Councillor.....	"	21st July, 1887..	"
Charles Shorting.....	"	"	18th July, 1890..	"
Edmund Thompson.....	"	"	" ..	"
George Summer.....	"	"	" 1891..	"
<i>Lake St. Martin Band—</i>				
Masaphkeeyash.....	Chief.....	App'ted by Commsnr.	21st Aug., 1871..	Life.
Ahneewaykapow.....	Councillor.....	Approved by Dept.	23rd July, 1889..	3 years.
John Summer.....	"	"	" ..	"
Robert Beardy.....	"	"	" 1888..	"
Robert Bruce.....	"	"	21st July, 1890..	"
<i>Pine Creek Band—</i>				
Jean Bte. Napakisit.....	Headman.....	"	7th Aug., 1886..	"
<i>Sandy Bay Band—</i>				
Antoine Mosseau.....	Chief.....	"	6th July, 1893..	"
Alex. Levasseur.....	Councillor.....	"	7th July, 1896..	"
Antoine Beaulieu.....	"	"	6th July, 1893..	"
<i>Water Hen River Band—</i>				
Baptiste Nipinack.....	Chief.....	"	3rd Aug., 1885..	"
Nanahkowepow.....	Councillor.....	"	21st Aug., 1876..	"
O'John-e-way-way.....	"	"	3rd Aug., 1885..	"
Wahkittaawumekowenin.....	Headman.....	"	7th Aug., 1886..	"
Wm. Kepekanakapow.....	"	"	28th July, 1890..	"
PAS AGENCY.				
<i>Chemawawin Band—</i>				
James Lathlin.....	Headman.....	Appointed..	When treaty was made.	Life.
<i>Cumberland Band—</i>				
Jeremiah Crain.....	Act. Headman.....		Chief in Asylum.	
<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>				
John Turner.....	Chief.....	Elected....	1st July, 1897..	3 years.
Cornelius Turner.....	Headman.....	Appointed..	9th July, 1897..	"
<i>Moose Lake Band—</i>				
George Beaver.....	Chief.....	"	When treaty was made.	Life.
Otinekimow.....				

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*MANITOBA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Name.
PAS AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>The Pas Band—</i>				
Antoine Constant.....	Chief	Appointed..	27th July, 1897..	3 years.
James Cook, sr	Headman.....	"	When treaty was made.	Life.
Thomas Henderson..	"	"	2nd Jan., 1897 ..	3 years.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY				
<i>Long Plain Band—</i>				
Short Bear.....	Chief	Elected ..	20th June, 1876..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Assioiope.....	Councillor	"	11th July, 1892..	3 years
Kahk-pay-way-mind.....	"	"	20th June, 1876..	"
Tahbis-koogizhicaht.....	"	"	11th July, 1892..	"
Wabannaquit.....	"	"	20th June, 1876..	"
<i>Rosseau River Band—</i>				
Antoine.....	Chief	"	6th July, 1892..	" or pleasure of Dept.
Nash-wa-shoope.....	Chief	Elected ..	5th July, 1892 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
She-she-bance.....	"	"	1st treaty in 1871	Life.
Ash-wa-shkoopenis.....	Councillor	"	"	"
Awanap.....	"	"	5th July, 1886..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Kansapatmakout.....	"	"	1st treaty in 1871	Life.
Kakuakamash.....	"	"	"	"
Kuwaytahgesick.....	"	"	5th July, 1893 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Mash-ipenis.....	"	"	" 1883 ..	"
Nahpucash.....	"	"	6th July, 1892 ..	"
Penan-ekeshanin.....	"	"	5th July, 1895 ..	"
Seenee	"	"	"	"
Shaw-is-go-kesick.....	"	"	5th July, 1894 ..	"
Tapesuvaygizick.....	"	Appointed by Com- missioner.	1st treaty in '71	Life.
Wastisquap, Wahpass.....	"	Elected ..	5th July, 1889 ..	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
<i>Swan Lake Band—</i>				
Yellow Quill ..	Chief	Appointed by Com- missioner.	1st treaty in '71	Life.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY.				
<i>Assabaska, 35, Band—</i>				
Naitamequim.....	" (succeeds his father) ..	Appointed..	July, 1874	"
Angengoo.....	Headman..	Elected ..	3rd Oct., 1873 ..	"
Eneeneese.....	"	"	July, 1897	3 years.
Maisinawash.....	"	"	3rd Oct., 1873 ..	Life.
<i>Big Island, 31, Band—</i>				
Minwabinwaiskung.....	Chief	Appointed..	"	"
Ohmisebaiasin.....	Headman.....	"	"	"
Quakehanaquabe.....	"	Elected ..	July, 1896	3 years.
<i>Buffalo Bay, 36, Band—</i>				
Ayashawash.....	Chief.....	Appointed..	3rd Oct., 1873 ..	Life.
Aneemeekence.....	Headman	"	"	"
Maishenanaquabe.....	"	"	"	"
Matchecabow.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Dalles and Rat Portage Band.</i>				
Thomas Lindsay.....	Chief	Elected ..	July, 1896	3 years.
Patawekeejick.....	Headman.....	"	July, 1895	"
Sandy (dit Paishkwahay) ..	"	"	"	"
Tapassah.....	"	"	3rd Oct., 1873 ..	Life.
<i>Islington, 29, Band—</i>				
David Land.....	Chief	Appointed..	"	"
Michel Land.....	Headman.....	"	"	"
Shaywaywaycomiskung ..	"	Elected ..	July, 1895	3 years.

Department of Indian Affairs.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

MANITOBA—Concluded.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY—Con.				
<i>North-west Angle, 33, Band—</i>				
Candecomecowininie	Chief	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Kitchewemitickose	Headman	"	"	"
Neecanepiniese	"	"	"	"
* Ohkisskeminessese	"	Elected ..	July, 1895 ..	3 years.
<i>North-west Angle, 37, Band—</i>				
Pawawassin	Chief	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Nawepetung	Headman	Elected ..	14th July, 1896..	3 years.
Peetwaywaykeejick	"	"	" 1895 ..	"
Tebiscookeijick	"	"	" 1896 ..	"
<i>North-west Angle, 34, Gull Bay Band—</i>				
Ogemanesay	Chief	Elected	3rd Oct., 1895..	3 years
Ashkabaywich	Headman	"	3rd " 1895 ..	"
Maisheekkeekick	"	"	3rd " 1895 ..	"
Weemitickoose	"	"	" July, 1895..	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 39, Band—</i>				
Shesheekenece	Chief	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Nainackeekickwabe	Headman	Elected ..	July, 1895 ..	3 years.
Paichacoos	"	Appointed ..	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Faisindnwind	"	"	3rd " 1873 ..	"
<i>Shoal Lake, 40, Band—</i>				
Maiskookeijick	Chief	Elected ..	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
Keekaw	Headman	"	1st " 1898 ..	"
Sacketchewayebow	"	"	1st " 1897 ..	"
<i>White Fish Bay, 32, Band—</i>				
Kakeekaipiniese	Chief	Elected ..	14th July, 1897..	3 years.
Gros Jean	Headman	"	3rd Oct., 1873..	Life.
Kaianaway	"	"	July, 1897 ..	3 years.
Maisheekewainetung	"	" ..	July, 1896 ..	"
SAVANNE AGENCY.				
<i>Eagle Lake Band—</i>				
Okemawkeejick	Headman	Elected ..	1st Aug., 1896..	3 years.
<i>Frenchman's Head Band—</i>				
Paipamawonetung	Headman	Elected ..	18th July, 1896..	3 years.
<i>Kawawagamot or Sturgeon Lake Band—</i>				
* Niugakoneb.	Chief	Elected ..	12th July, 1884..	3 years.
Babwawitung	Headman	"	12th " 1884 ..	"
Bagonneykisickup	"	"	10th " 1894 ..	"
<i>Lac des Mille Lacs Band—</i>				
Sakakoneb.	Headman	Elected ..	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
Wasakoninie	"	"	1st " 1898 ..	"
<i>Lac Seul Band—</i>				
Ackiewance	Chief	Elected ..	22nd July, 1896..	3 years.
Ewehkewence	Headman	"	24th " 1893 ..	"
Keejick	"	"	21st " 1890 ..	"
<i>Wabigoon Band—</i>				
Shabaquay	Chief	Elected ..	1st " 1898 ..	3 years.
Sankabkensikung	Headman	"	1st " 1898 ..	"
<i>Wabuskang Band—</i>				
* Pierrot Charles	Chief	Elected ..	27th July, 1888..	"
Kahkekaikickwaikung	Headman	"	28th " 1896 ..	3 years.
Missawaybetung	"	"	25th " 1896 ..	"
Ocheek	"	"	28th " 1896 ..	"

* These Chiefs succeeded their fathers and no change has been desired.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.				
<i>Carry-the-Kettle Band—</i>				
†Carry Kettle (Chag-a-kin).	Chief			
Is not a Young Man (Kosh-gosh-ne)	Headman	Appointed	Before treaty	Life.
Chas. Rider (Shunkakanyanka)	"	Appoint. by Dept.	22nd July, 1898.	3 years.
The Saulteaux (Eahsichan)	"	Appointed	5th Aug., 1898.	During good conduct.
Broken Arm (Ish-to-scopa)	"	"	Before treaty	Life.
Little Mountain (E-ah-kim)	"	"	"	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.				
Moosomin	Chief	Appointed	— Oct., 1884.	At pleasure of Government.
Thunderchild	"	"	— " 1884.	"
Watanee	Headman	Elected	1st Treaty, 1876.	"
BLACKFEET AGENCY.				
<i>A Band—</i>				
Iron Shield	Head Chief	Appoint. by Dept.	27th Sept., 1897.	
<i>C Band—</i>				
Weasle Calf	Minor Chief		Previous to treaty	For life.
<i>D Band—</i>				
Running Rabbit	Head Chief	Elected	1892	For life.
<i>G Band—</i>				
Eagle Rib	Minor Chief		Previous to treaty.	For life.
<i>H Band—</i>				
Medicine Shield	"		"	"
<i>I Band—</i>				
Yellow Horse	"	Elected	1895	"
<i>L Band—</i>				
White Pup	Head Chief	Appointed	27th Sept., 1897	"
<i>N Band—</i>				
Running Martin		Elected	1893	"
<i>O Band—</i>				
Big Plume	Head Chief		Previous to treaty.	"
<i>P Band—</i>				
White Eagle	"		"	"
<i>R Band—</i>				
Hind Bull	Minor Chief	Elected	1892	"
Calf Bull	Head Chief	Appointed	27th Sept., 1897..	
Big Road	Minor Chief	"	"	
Little Axe	"	"	"	
BLOOD AGENCY.				
Red Crow	H'd Chief (upper).	Elected	Previous to 1877.	During pleasure of Department
Day Chief	H'd Chief (lower).	Appointed	1889	"
Blackfoot Old Woman	Minor Chief	Elected	1878	"
Bull Shield	"	Appointed	1878	"
Bull Horn	"	"	1885	"
Calf Sheet	"	"	1885	"
Eagle Ribs	"	"	1885	"
Eagle Shoe	"	Elected	Previous to 1877.	"
Going to the Bear	"	"	"	"
Heavy Shield	"	Appointed	1885	"
Little Ears	"	"	1893	"
Many Dust	"	"	1889	"

† Was appointed Chief in 1890 on the death of "The-Man-who-took-the-Coat."

Department of Indian Affairs

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
BLOOD AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
Old Moon.....	Minor Chief..	Elected	Previous to 1877.	During pleasure of Department
One Spot.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Running Wolf.....	" ..	Appointed..	1883 ..	" ..
Stolen Persons.....	" ..	Elected	Previous to 1877.	" ..
Strangling Wolf.....	" ..	Appointed..	1879 ..	" ..
Wolf Bull.....	" ..	" ..	1889 ..	" ..
CARLTON AGENCY.				
<i>Ahtahkakoop's Band—</i>				
Sasakamoos	Headman	Elected	Signing of treaty	Life or good behaviour.
Meenahwehchakwayo	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Khmayoostatin.....	Chief	" ..	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
Louis Ahenakew.....	Headman.....	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Kapahawekenum Band—</i>				
Alfred Mirasty (Moostoos)	Chief.	" ..	1st July, 1898..	3 years.
James Bear.....	Headman	" ..	Previous to 1882.	Life or good behaviour.
Aypaspik	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
George Mirasty.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Keneenootayo Band—</i>				
Keneenootayo	Chief	Elected.....	Previous to '82..	" ..
Meesquobamayo	Headman.....	" ..	" ..	" ..
Net Maker.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Mistawasis' Band—</i>				
William Badger.....	Chief	" ..	1896.....	" ..
George Dreaver.....	Headman.....	" ..	1885.....	" ..
John Duncan.....	" ..	" ..	1892 ..	" ..
Askachass	" ..	" ..	1894 ..	" ..
<i>William Twatt's Band—</i>				
Shooshooymeequon.....	" ..	Appointed..	Signing of treaty.....	" ..
Ayatawayo	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Neeshoogahnagoos.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Cowessess' Band —</i>				
Nepahpeness.....	Chief	Elected.....	July, 1897 ..	3 years.
A. Gaddie	Headman.....	" ..	" ..	" ..
A. Delorme.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
<i>Kahkewistahaw's Band—</i>				
Kahkewistahaw	Chief	Appointed at time of treaty.....	1874.....	Life.
Wahsacase.....	Headman.....	Appointed at time of Treaty ...	1874.....	" ..
Louison	" ..	Elected.....	1886.....	" ..
<i>Ochapicace's Band—</i>				
Kahtekinacoos.....	" ..	Appointed at time of treaty.	1884.....	" ..
Kanawasquahum.....	Headman.....	Elected.....	24th July, 1888..	" ..
Oosowastin	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Cumberland Band—</i>				
Kah-ta-pis-co-wat.....	.....	Appointed..	Sept., 1876.....	Life or resignation.
<i>James Smith's Band—</i>				
James Smith.....	Chief	" ..	" ..	" ..
Bernard Constant.....	Councillor.....	" ..	" ..	" ..
Chee-koo-soo.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Jacob McLean.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
DUCK LAKE AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>John Smith's Band—</i>				
John Smith	Chief	Appointed ..	Sept., 1876.	Life or resignation.
Benjamin Joyful	Councillor	"	"	"
John Badger	"	"	"	"
Francis Drever	"	"	Sept., 1887.	Pleasure of Superintendent- General and Band.
Robert Bear	"	"	Oct., 1890	"
EDMONTON AGENCY.				
<i>Alexander's Band—</i>				
Alexander	Chief	Elected.	1879	Life.
John	Headman	"	1879	
Edward	"	Appointed ..	1895	3 years.
<i>Enoch's Band—</i>				
Mr. Jim	Headman ..	Elected	1886	For life.
<i>Joseph's Band—</i>				
Painted Stone	"	"	1880	"
Win. Kootenhayo	"	"	1880	"
<i>Michel's Band—</i>				
Michel	Chief	"	1880	"
Gladu	Headman ..	"	1880	"
<i>White Whale Lake Band—</i>				
Paul	Chief	"	Sept., 1897.	Three years.
Reindeer	Headman ..	"	1879	Life.
Simon	"	"	1879	"
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
<i>Little Black Bear's Band—</i>				
Petwokshane, or old Smok- ing Man	"	Appointed ..	1886	Indefinite.
Ka Pessor Atamoo, or Thunder Breath	"	by Agent ..	1884	"
Rahtokope Camakasis, or He Ties the Knot.	"	"	1875	"
<i>Star Blanket Band—</i>				
Ahchukakopetokopit, or Star Blanket	Chief	Appointed by Indian Agent.	1875	"
Sohitna, or Coming over the Hills	Headman ..	"	1884	"
Powaston, or Falling Dust ..	"	Treaty Chief	1874	"
Ohoo Awasis, or Night Owl ..	"	Appointed by Indian Agent.	1884	"
Skitchewasis, or Stem Child	"	"	1884	"
HOBBEA AGENCY.				
<i>Ermineskin's Band—</i>				
Ermineskin	Chief	Appointed by H. B. Co.	1869	For life or good conduct.
Iwastin	Headman ..	Appointed by Band ..	1877	"
Stoney Paul	"	"	1877	"
Kennewats	"	"	1877	"
<i>Louis Bull's Band—</i>				
Louis Bull	"	Appointed on death of his father, Noah Mud- dy Bull	1882	"

Department of Indian Affairs.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES--Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
HOBBEEMA AGENCY—Con.				
<i>Samson's Band—</i>				
Buffalo Chips.....	Headman.....	Appointed by Band...	1877.....	For life or good conduct.
Kakitohat.....	"	"	1877.....	"
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.				
<i>Pheasant Rump Band No. 68—</i>				
Red Thunder or Wah-kee- andutah.....	"	Elected.....	1874.....	Good conduct.
Red Iron, or Mahsandutah.	"	"	1874.....	"
Head Man, Etonshon.....	"	"	1874.....	"
<i>Striped Blanket Band, No. 69.</i>				
Waving in the Wind	"	"	1885.....	"
<i>White Bear Band, No. 70—</i>				
White Bear.....	Chief	Appointed by Dept. ...	21st Dec., 1897..	"
Ka-ka-ke-way, or Eagle Voice	Headman.....	Elected.....	1874.....	"
Lone Child, or Kah-paye- koot.....	"	"	1885.....	"
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.				
<i>Band No. 75—</i>				
Piapot.....	Treaty Chief.....		1875.....	
Rock Chief.....	Headman.....	Appointed by Band.	1883.....	Good behaviour.
Oo-cha-pas-copey-aces.....	"	"	1884.....	"
Astum-a-pick-kaapit	"	"	1885.....	"
Musquah.....	"	"	1890.....	"
<i>Band No. 78, Sioux—</i>				
*Standing Buffalo.....	Chief			
<i>Band No. 79—</i>				
Ka-Ka-Ke-sick.....	Treaty		1874.....	Life.
John Asham.....	"	Appointed by Band.	1886.....	"
Ah-winne-cappo.....	"	Elected.....	1891.....	"
John Asham, jr.....	"	"	1897.....	"
<i>Band No. 80—</i>				
Muscowpetung.....	"	Appointed..	1881.....	"
Muscowcappo.....	Treaty Headman.....		1894.....	
Apisknew.....	"	Elected.....	1889.....	"
†ONION LAKE AGENCY.				
PIEGAN AGENCY.				
<i>" A " Band—</i>				
Black Eyes.....	Minor Chief.....	Elected.....	1st Jan., 1898...	3 years.
<i>" B " Band—</i>				
Bull Plume.....	"	"	1891.....	Life.
<i>" C " Band—</i>				
Big Swan.....	"	Appointed..	1877.....	"
<i>" D " Band—</i>				
Running Wolf.....	"	"	1877.....	"
<i>" E " Band—</i>				
Crow Eagle.....	"	"	1877.....	"
"	Head Chief.....	"	1890.....	"

* American Indian settled here in 1880. † No chiefs or headmen.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
STONY RESERVE.				
"A" Band— Bear's Paw	Chief	Appointed by Band.	Before treaty of Life. 1877.	
James Dickson	Headman	Elected at treaty.	1877	"
"B" Band— Jonas Goodstoney	Chief	Elected.	1889	During good behaviour.
"C" Band— Chiniguay	"	Appointed by band.	Before treaty of Life. 1877.	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.				
Blue Quill's Band— Blue Quill	Headman	Elected.	1877	Life.
Chippewyan Band— Fabian	"	Appointed.	1886	"
James Seenun's Band— James Seenun or Pakan	Chief	"	Since treaty 1876	"
John Hunter	Headman	Elected.	1879	"
Peter Shirt	"	"	1895	"
SARCEE AGENCY.				
Bull Head	Head Chief	Elected.	Was chief at time of treaty, 22nd Sept., '77.	During pleasure of Govt.
Big Plume	Minor Chief	Appointed.	1880	"
Big Wolf	"	"	1883	"
Eagle Robe	"	Elected.	Was chief at time of treaty, 22nd Sept., '77.	"
Painted Otter	"	Appointed.	1880	"
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.				
Côté Band— Joseph Côté	Chief	Elected.	1884	3 years or pleasure of Dept.
Wa-pe-cake-cake	Headman	Appointed.	1874	For life.
Charles Kesic	"	"	1874	"
Shinguish	"	"	1874	"
Kesickonse Band— Kesickonse	Chief	Elected.	1877	"
James Quequezance	Headman	"	1882	"
Ka-kake-e-way	"	"	1877	"
Kitchiemonia	"	"	1877	"
Key Band— The Key	Chief	"	1877	"
George Brass	Headman	"	1877	"
John Beardy	"	"	1877	"
John Redlake	"	"	1884	Pleasure of Department.
William Brass	"	"	1877	For life.
TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.				
Day Star's Band— Crow Buffalo	"	"	Before treaty	During good conduct.
Gordon's Band— Day Bird	"	"	"	"
John Cochrane	"	"	1883	"
Josiah Pratt	"	"	1883	"
Muscovequan's Band— Muscovequan	Chief	"	Before treaty	"
Windigoquanaysee	Headman	"	"	"
Poor Man's Band— Taywaykesequabe	Chief	"	1883	"
Mahchequaness	Headman	"	Before treaty	"
Old Fox	"	"	"	"
Yellow Quill's Band— Summer Hair	"	"	"	"

Department of Indian Affairs

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
	BABINE AGENCY.				
Babine Group.	<i>Fort Babine Band—</i>				
	Big George	Only Chief	Appointed	None	For life.
	<i>Hoquel-gut Band—</i>				
	Nakhe		"	"	"
	<i>Moricetown Band—</i>				
	Wos		"	"	"
	<i>Old Fort Babine Band—</i>				
	Pierre Nast-hoel	"	"	"	"
	<i>Fort George Band—</i>				
	Baptiste Sees	"	"	"	"
Carrier Group.	<i>Port Grahame Band—</i>				
	No Chief	"	"	"	"
	<i>Fraser's Lake Band—</i>				
	George Sadiay	"	"	"	"
	<i>Grand Rapids Band—</i>				
	No Chief	"	"	"	"
	<i>McLeod's Lake Band—</i>				
	Nansit	"	"	"	"
	<i>Pintec Band—</i>				
	Tom Grosse Tete	"	"	"	"
	<i>Stony Creek Band—</i>				
	Paul Koeltco	"	"	"	"
	<i>Stuart's Lake Band—</i>				
	Moice Taya	"	"	"	"
	<i>Thalce Band—</i>				
	Abel Nathoot-cas	"	"	"	"
	<i>Tsis-Tlain-Li Band—</i>				
	No Chief	"	"	"	"
	<i>Tsis-Tlatho Band—</i>				
	Pierre Henli	"	"	"	"
	<i>Yu-Cutce Band—</i>				
	No Chief	"	"	"	"
	<i>Connolly Lake Band—</i>				
	Kartha (Sicanees)	"	"	"	"
	<i>Na-Anees (Bands 2)—</i>				
	Tzigue	"	"	"	"
	<i>Get-An-Mux Band (Hazleton)</i>				
	Get-dum-gol-doe	1st Chief			
	Spaagh	2nd			
	Go-wa-dagh	3rd			
	<i>Gol-Doe Band—</i>				
	Ksum-go-nagh	1st			
	Wi-tag-h-span	2nd			
	Na-ghan	3rd			
	<i>Kis-Ge-Gas Band—</i>				
	Mo-loo-loch	1st			
	Se-gap	2nd			
	We-ghye	3rd			
	<i>Kis-Piox Band—</i>				
	Grail	1st			
	Glav-um-lag-ha	2nd			
	Gigh-loo-daigh	3rd			
	<i>Kitse-Gukla Band—</i>				
	Mol-aghan	1st			
	Koch-sun	2nd			
	We-get	3rd			
	<i>Kit-Wan-Gagh Band—</i>				
	Gaagh	1st			
	Kill-a-wah	2nd			
	To-wallask	3rd			
	<i>Kit-Wan-Kool Band—</i>				
	We-gha	1st			
	Nees-la-ga-noos	2nd			
	We-leetsk	3rd			

All the chieftainship of these Indians are hereditary and three to each band.

All the chiefs of the Babine and Carrier Groups and the Connolly Lake and Na-Anees Bands were appointed by the Roman Catholic priests, but no record is kept as to dates.

The appointments are considered for life, pending good behaviour, etc.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
COWICHAN AGENCY.				
<i>Cheerno Band</i> (Buckey Bay)— Charlie Hicquacher.....		Appointed..	6th June, 1897..	On trial.
<i>Clemclemat Band</i> — George Quahwalt.....				Takes his father's place, who resigned on account of old age and sickness.
<i>Comeakin Band</i> — Joe Kukaeth.....			June, 1897.....	4 years.
<i>Comox Band</i> — Deaf Jimmy.....		Hereditary..		Life.
<i>Hellett Band</i> — Jacob Kaselatza.....	Head Chief..	"		"
<i>Koksilah Band</i> — Ecloose Kuwamult.....		"		"
<i>Kulleets Band</i> — Simon.....	Head Chief..	Elected....	1895.....	4 years.
<i>Li-malche Band</i>				Late chief died; no successor. elected.
<i>Lyackson Band</i> — Ce-who-latza.....	Head Chief..	Appointed by Governor	1864.....	Life.
<i>Nanaino Band</i> — Louis Good.....		By Mission- aries.....		"
<i>Panquchin Band</i> — Jim Klow-stun.....	Acting Chief.			Until election takes place.
<i>Penclakut Band</i> — Ed. Halbertstone.....	Head Chief..	By Band..		Life.
<i>Quamichan Band</i> — Seheeltun.....	"	Hereditary..		"
<i>Somcnos Band</i> — Charley Quitquarton...	Acting Chief.			Until election takes place.
<i>Songhees Band</i> — Michael Cooper.....	Head Chief..	Elected by	1894.....	4 years.
<i>Sno-no-wus Band</i> — Bob.....		Band. Hereditary..		Life.
<i>Tsartlip Band</i> — David Le-tess.....	Acting Chief.			Until election takes place.
<i>Tsau-out Band</i> — Harry Sallier.....			About 1883.....	At will of Band.
<i>Tse-kum Band</i> — Jim Swortkomult.....		Hereditary		Life.
<i>Tsussie Band</i> — Johnston Hul-kak-lats-tun.		"		" suspended for bad con- duct.
FRASER AGENCY.				
<i>Aitchilitch Band</i>				Chief dead; no successor elected.
<i>Ay-waw-iris Band</i> — Bernard.....	Chief.....		No record	No record.
<i>Burrard Inlet No. 3 Band</i> — James.....	"	No record..	No record	No record.
<i>Checa-ku-mus Band</i> — Tom.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Cheam Band</i> — Harry.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Chehalis Band</i> — Johnny Leon.....	"	Elected...	26th Aug., 1894..	3 years.
<i>Douglas Band</i> — Charley Wills.....	"	"	31st Oct., 1896..	"
<i>False Creek Band</i> — George.....	"	No record..	No record	Life.
<i>Ho-mal-ko Band</i> — William.....	"	"	"	"
<i>Hope Band</i> — Pierre.....	"	"	"	"

Department of Indian Affairs

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
FRASER AGENCY—Con.				
<i>Kapilano Band—</i>				
Joseph	Chief	Elected	1st June, 1895..	3 years.
<i>Katsey Band—</i>				
Joe Isaac	"	"	18th May, 1898..	"
<i>Kla-hoose Band—</i>				
Julian	"	"	23rd Sept., 1895.	"
<i>Kawtain Band—</i>				
Billy	"	No record	No record	Life.
<i>Kwaw-kwaw-a-pilt Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	"	"
<i>Kway Quillam Band—</i>				
John	"	"	"	"
<i>Lak-ah-men Band—</i>				
Moyes	"	"	"	"
<i>Langley Band—</i>				
Casimere	"	"	"	"
<i>Matsqui Band—</i>				
Augustan	"	"	"	"
<i>Muske-ahm Band—</i>				
Johnny	"	Elected	20th May, 1893..	3 years.
<i>Ohamil Band—</i>				
George	"	No record	No record	Life.
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 1 Band—</i>				
James	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 2 Band—</i>				
Charley	"	"	"	"
<i>Pemberton Meadows No. 3 Band—</i>				
Peter	"	"	"	"
<i>Pop-Kum Band—</i>				
Jacob	"	"	"	"
<i>Ruby Creek Band—</i>				
Tom	"	"	"	"
<i>Scowlitz Band—</i>				
Cassimere	"	"	"	"
<i>Sechelt Band—</i>				
Jules	"	"	"	"
<i>Oannuck Band—</i>				
Fiddle	"	"	"	"
<i>Sem-iah-hoo Band—</i>				
Sam	"	"	"	"
<i>Seymour Creek Band—</i>				
Jimmy Harry .....	" .....	.....	14th Jan., 1896..	3 years.
<i>Skaw-a-mish Mission—</i>				
Harry	"	No record	No record	Life.
<i>Skookum Chuck Band—</i>				
Paul	"	"	"	"
<i>Skulkayu Band—</i>				
Billy	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwah Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Skway Band—</i>				
Motiste	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwaw-ah-looks Band—</i>				
George	"	"	"	"
<i>Skwe-ahm Band—</i>				
.....	"	"	"	Chief dead. No successor ap- pointed.
<i>Sliam-mon Band—</i>				Life.
Charley	"	"	"	
<i>Squatits Band—</i>				Chief dead. No successor ap- pointed.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Concillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
FRASER AGENCY— <i>Concluded.</i>				
<i>Squialha Band—</i>				
Peter.....	Chief	No record ..	No record	Life.
<i>Staw-a-mus Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	No record ..	"	Life.
<i>Sumas, No. 1, Band—</i>				
Thomas	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 2, Band—</i>				
James	"	"	"	"
<i>Sumas, No. 3, Band—</i>				
Charley	"	"	"	"
<i>Tche-wassan Band—</i>				
Harry	"	"	"	"
<i>Texas Lake Band—</i>				
Hamen	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-ah-die Band—</i>				
Joseph	"	"	"	"
<i>Tsoo-wah-lie Band—</i>				
Capt. John	"	"	"	"
<i>Yale Band—</i>				
James	"		14th May, 1894..	3 years.
<i>Yuk-wea-kwioose Band—</i>				
Louis	"	No record ..	No record	Life.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>*Chomok Band—</i>				
<i>Chukchukualk Band—</i>				
André (succeeded father)...	Chief	Elected	1867	Life.
<i>Halaut Band (S. Thompson)—</i>				
Loon (succeeded father)	"	"	1880	"
<i>Hultkum Band (Adams Lake)—</i>				
Narcisse (succeeded father) ..	"	"	1888	"
<i>Klukhukalan Band (Kanaka Bar)—</i>				
Khewban	"	"	1867	"
<i>Ilkumcheen Band—</i>				
<i>Kittsawit Band—</i>				
William Michele	"	"	1878	"
<i>†Spapium Band—</i>				
<i>Kamloops Band—</i>				
Louis (succeeded Paul Lolo)	"	"	1862	"
<i>Kamus Band—</i>				
John	"			"
<i>Kapatsitsan Band—</i>				
George	"	Date of elec- tion unk'n		"
<i>‡Mpaklam Band—</i>				
<i>Kwant Band (Little Sushwap Lake)—</i>				
François (suc. brother)	"	Elected	1892	"
<i>Kwinsatan Band (Cold Water)—</i>				
Paul	"			"
<i>Kuiskanah Band—</i>				
<i>Nuak Band—</i>				
Peter	"			"

* This band is now merged into the Speyan Band.

† Under the Lytton Chief Michele.

‡ This band is now merged into the Kapatsitsan Band.

Department of Indian Affairs

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
§ <i>Nepa Band</i> (Oregon Jack § <i>Paska Band</i>) Creek). § <i>Piminos and Pakeist Band</i> — § <i>Spaptsin Band</i> — Sumahalsa	Chief			Life.
<i>Nesikeep Band</i> — Austin	"			
<i>Nikaomin Band</i> — Louis	"			"
<i>Nkaih Band</i> — Thomas				
<i>Nkuakin Band</i> — Justus	Chief	Elected	1867	"
<i>Stryen Band</i> — Justus	"	"	1867	"
<i>Yeot Band</i> — Justus	"	"		
<i>Nkatsam Band</i> — <i>Nhumeen Band</i> — Peter	Chief	Elected	1893	Life.
<i>Nkumcheen Band</i> — John Muastamnitsa	"	"		"
<i>Nkya Band</i> — Thomas	"	"	1867	"
* <i>Nziskat Band</i> — <i>Sh-ha-ha nih Band</i> — Baby (Austin)	"	Not known	Not known	"
<i>Siska Band</i> , Halaha (Poyehl) Daniel	"	Elected	1885	"
<i>Skaap Band</i> — Silas		"	1892	
<i>Skappa Band</i> — <i>Skichistan Band</i> (Deadman's Creek)— Joseph Tonah.	Chief			Life.
<i>Skuzzu Band</i> — Charles Fly (suc. father) ..	"	Elected	Date of election unknown.	Life.
<i>Snahaim Band</i> — Henry		"	1892	
<i>Spuzzum Band</i> — Paul	"	"	1895	Life.
† <i>Chataway Band</i> — † <i>Kekalus Band</i> — † <i>Skuwha Band</i> — <i>Spellumcheen Band</i> — Gabriel (Ahula)	"	"	1884	"
‡ <i>Speyam Band</i> — <i>Stlahl Band</i> (Ashcroft)— Charlie McGee	"			"

§ Sumahalsa is headman of the Piminos, Pakeist, Spaptsin, Nepa and Paska Bands. Owing to the aridity of their lands his people are scattered into small bands, occupying the more fertile portions of their reserves.

* The old chief, Chuyaska, occupies a small reserve up Clapperton Creek, six miles from Zoht.

† This group includes the minor bands of Chataway, Kekalus and Skuwha. Joseph Lewis also claims to be chief.

‡ The Speyam Band has no chief, being contiguous to the Kaptitsan Band. The two bands make common cause in obtaining work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad; John, the Kamus chief, being the headman for the Chomox, Kamus and Spayam Bands.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY—<i>Con.</i>				
<i>Sunk Band—</i>				
<i>Tkuayam Band—</i>				
Bob Robertson	Chief		Date of election unknown.	Life.
<i>Thuhtans Band (Bonaparte)—</i>				
Dick Basil	"			"
<i>Zoht Band—</i>				
Shootoo	"			"
OKANAGAN AGENCY.				
<i>Ashnola Band—</i>				
John	Chief	Elected	1866	Life.
<i>Chuchuwayha Band—</i>				
Moise	"	"	1867	"
<i>Hamilton Creek Band—</i>				
§ Michell				"
<i>Keremeus Band—</i>				
<i>Nkamaplix Band—</i>				
Louie Jim	Chief	Elected	April, 1898	3 years.
<i>Duck Lake Band—</i>				
Enoch	"			Recognized as chief for many years.
<i>Okanagan Lake Band—</i>				
Charles	"	Elected		Life.
<i>Nkamip Band (Osoyoos)—</i>				
Gregoire	"	"	1870	"
<i>Penticton Band—</i>				
Francois	"	"	1864	"
<i>Shennoskuankin Band—</i>				
Joseph	"			"
<i>Spahamin Band (Douglas Lake)—</i>				
John Chilhutsa (suc. father)		"	1885	"
KOOTENAY AGENCY.				
<i>Columbia Lake Band—</i>				
Abel	1st Chief	Appointed	12th June, 1893	For Life.
<i>Flatbow or Lower Kootenay Band—</i>				
San Pierre			Date unknown	"
Eustace	2nd "		Date unknown	"
<i>Shuswap or Kinbasket's Band—</i>				
Chas. Kinbasket (Tu-el-na)	1st "		1889	"
Pierre	2nd "		1889	"
<i>St. Mary's Band—</i>				
Francois	1st "		April, 1894	"
<i>Tobacco Plains Band—</i>				
Edward	1st "		1871	"
Paul	2nd "		Oct., 1891	"
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.				
<i>Ahwhamish Band—</i>				
Gwa-ma-ha-las	Head Chief			Hereditary.
<i>Kla-witsis Band—</i>				
Si-witi	"			"
<i>Koskimo Band—</i>				
Wah-kas	"			"

§ Michell of Hamilton Creek is a Lytton Indian. There is no special band of Indians on this reserve. It was allotted to the Lytton group of bands for a winter range for horses.

|| Included in Shennos Kuankin Band.

Department of Indian Affairs

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY—Con.				
<i>Kwa-sa-la Band—</i>				
Wha-kas.....	Head Chief.....			Hereditary.
<i>Kwatseno Band—</i>				
Ou-witti.....	".....			"
<i>Kwackewlth Band—</i>				
He-ma-sa-ka.....	".....			"
<i>Kwi-kah Band—</i>				
He-na-kai-la-su.....	".....			"
<i>Ma-ma-lil-ti-kulla Band—</i>				
Kaul-la-las.....	".....			"
<i>Matilpi Band—</i>				
Si-witi.....	".....			"
<i>Na-kwakta Band—</i>				
Si-wi-ti.....	".....			"
<i>Ninkish Band—</i>				
Tla-gu-glas.....	Chief.....			"
<i>Nu-witti Band—</i>				
Karly-ti.....	".....			"
<i>Ta-nak-tenk Band—</i>				
Ni-gay.....	".....			"
<i>Tsa-waw-ti-e-neuh Band—</i>				
Kiauti.....	".....			"
<i>Wawlitsum Band—</i>				
Kih-ku-tla-la.....	".....			"
<i>Wi-wai-ai-kai Band—</i>				
Wha-mish.....	".....			"
<i>Wi-wai-ai-kum Band—</i>				
Kwaksistala.....	".....			"
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Aiyauish Band—</i>				
Abraham.....	1st Chief.....			Life.
Kawis.....	2nd ".....			"
Kauk-kis-si.....	".....			"
<i>Bella Bella Band—</i>				
Boston Humpsit.....	1st ".....			"
Kittee.....	".....			"
Charley Tihe.....	2nd ".....			"
Housty.....	".....			"
Nu-nu-cus.....	".....			"
Carpenter.....	".....			"
<i>Bella Coola Band—</i>				
Chi-che-law.....	1st Chief.....			"
Schooner.....	".....			"
Tom.....	".....			"
King John.....	".....			"
Johnny.....	2nd ".....			"
<i>China Hat Band—</i>				
Moses.....	1st Chief.....			"
Peter Starr.....	2nd Chief.....			"
Charley.....	".....			"
<i>Fort Simpson Band—</i>				
Julia Legaie.....	Chieftainess.....			"
Ne-ash-a-inuck.....	1st Chief.....			"
Ne-ish-yak-ant.....	".....			"
* Kal-lak-shirk.....	".....			"
Shan-shirk.....	".....			"
Ne-ask-na-wa.....	".....			"
Kun-a-gan.....	".....			"
Ne-ash-ant.....	".....			"

* Indian names of chiefs have been given in all instances when obtainable

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Fort Simpson Band—Con.</i>				
Ne-ish-waakes.....	1st Chief.....	.....	.....	Life.
Ka-cum-isk.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Klem-la-chaa.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Ne-ash-cul-durks.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Skugwait.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Ne-as-luk-in-oust.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Victoria Young.....	".....	.....	.....	" Chieftainess.
Ne-la-as-ta-ta.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Squam-te-ust.....	".....	.....	.....	"
+Lee-la-kaa.....	2nd Chief.....	.....	.....	"
Ne-ash-pal-las.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Ne-ash-cun-he.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Te-gul-a-cha.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Ne-ash-at-kish-nat.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Wee-la-cha.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Lack-rah.....	".....	.....	.....	"
La-ash.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Quil-charch.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Ne-ash-wa-baa.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Ne-as-tal-tal.....	".....	.....	.....	"
<i>Section No. I.—</i>				
Alfred Dudoward.....	Councillor.....	Elected.....	January 12th '98.	
James Morrison.....	".....	".....	".....	
Henry Nelson.....	".....	".....	".....	
William Kelly.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Section No. II.—</i>				
Matthew Johnson.....	".....	".....	".....	One year, under the Indian Advancement Act.
Louis Gosnell.....	".....	".....	".....	
Matthew Feak.....	".....	".....	".....	
Enoch Maxwell.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Section No. III.—</i>				
George Henry.....	".....	".....	".....	
Joseph Bradley.....	".....	".....	".....	
Mark Wright.....	".....	".....	".....	
Joseph Ryan.....	".....	".....	".....	
<i>Kimsquit Band—</i>				
Captain John.....	1st Chief.....	.....	.....	Life.
King George.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Sino-an.....	2nd Chief.....	.....	.....	"
<i>Kincolith Band—</i>				
Wesley Mountain.....	1st Chief.....	.....	.....	"
Paul Kleadah.....	2nd Chief.....	.....	.....	"
Frederick Allen.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Sam Seymore.....	".....	.....	.....	"
<i>Kitamat Band—</i>				
Jessie Molson.....	1st Chief.....	.....	.....	"
Tankun-nos.....	".....	.....	.....	"
<i>Kitangata Band—</i>				
Kleadah.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Quck-shoo.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Nela-sha.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Nuck-a-tua.....	2nd Chief.....	.....	.....	"
Loo-zax.....	".....	.....	.....	"
<i>Kitkaata Band—</i>				
Kut-shoo.....	".....	.....	.....	"
Timothy.....	".....	.....	.....	"
<i>Kitkatla Band—</i>				
Haal Shankst (shakes).....	1st Chief.....	.....	.....	"
Joshua Zebassa.....	".....	.....	.....	"

† The Fort Simpson Band comprises about half of the nine original Tsimpséan tribes, and nearly all of the chiefs of the nine tribes; hence the large number of chiefs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—Continued.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what date.	Term.
NORTH-WEST COAST				
AGENCY—Con.				
Kitkatla Band—Con.				
Quil-shi-ash.	2nd Chief.			Life.
Margaret Wank-cash.	"			" Chieftainess.
Ne-ash-cut-la.	"			"
Och-la-wals.	"			"
Kitlach-Danux Band—				
Scotian.	1st Chief.			"
Kal-li-cum.	"			"
Ki-bite.	2nd Chief.			"
Kshim-saiim.	"			"
Man-a-chi.	"			"
Kitlope Band—				
Paul Kitlope.	1st Chief.			"
Charley Paul.	2nd Chief.			"
Johnny.	"			"
Kitsalas Band—				
Annie Legaie.	1st Chief.			" Chieftainess.
Kitsalas George.	2nd Chief.			"
Haldane.	"			"
Sam Kitshon.	"			"
Kitsunkatem Band—				
Kit-chu-ank.	1st Chief.			"
Solomon.	2nd Chief.			"
Kitter Band—				
Nesh-la-wan.	1st Chief.			"
Shauk-a-wan.	"			"
Solomon Ward.	"			"
Nees-les-yan.	2nd "			"
Kul-cha-box.	"			"
Kitwint-Shilth Band—				
We-shanksh.	1st "			"
Ack-wil-la-cha.	"			"
Queth-noo.	2nd "			"
Shuck-shoo.	"			"
Lach-Al-Sap Band—				
Victoria Calder.	1st "			" Chieftainess.
†Mountain.	"			"
Charley Russ.	2nd "			"
David McKay.	"			"
Masset Band—				
Charley Edenshaw.	1st "			"
Wee-ha.	"			"
James Stilton.	"			"
Costa-milk.	2nd "			"
Doctor Tom.	"			"
Metlakalla Band—				
Ne-ash-taw.	1st "			" Chieftainess.
Sarah Lagaie.	"			"
Anna Sebassa.	"			"
Charles Ryan.	2nd "			"
Once-Kay-No Band—				
Charley Walkins.	1st "			"
Charley Grapler.	2nd "			"
Skidegate Band—				
Skidegate.	1st "			"
Captain Gold.	"			"
Captain Clew.	"			"
George.	2nd "			"
Watson.	"			"
Tallion Band—				
Klist-le-kas.	1st "			"
Timka.	2nd "			"

All chieftainships throughout the North-West Coast Agency are hereditary and the heir to a chieftainship is considered a chief from his birth, but he requires to make a potlach before succeeding to the powers of a chieftain. Second chieftainships are more family headships than tribal chiefs.

† Many chiefs as well as others have dropped their Indian names and hold only the names of white people given them by missionaries.

LIST of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Continued.*BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From from Date.	Term.
* WEST COAST AGENCY.				
<i>Ahousaht Band—</i>				
Nookamis	1st Chief.			Life.
Moquina	2nd "			"
Kilhla	3rd "			"
<i>Chaiicesaht Band—</i>				
Nah-wi-ook	1st "			"
<i>Claquaht Band—</i>				
Joseph	"			"
<i>Ehattisaht Band—</i>				
Joe	"			"
<i>Ewlhwithlaht Band—</i>				
Jack Neclairquoet	"			"
<i>Heshquiaht Band—</i>				
Charlie				"
Aimé	2nd Chief.			"
<i>Howchuktisaht Band—</i>				
Capt. Charlie	1st "			"
<i>Kelsemaht Band—</i>				
George	"			"
<i>Kyukaht Band—</i>				
Hakkla	"			"
<i>Matchillaht Band—</i>				
Nasannees	"			"
<i>Mooschaht Band—</i>				
Moquina	"			"
<i>Nitinaht Band—</i>				
Captain Joe	"			"
Dick	2nd "			"
<i>Nooschahtlaht Band—</i>				
Punch Quochkuin	1st "			"
<i>Oiaht Band—</i>				
Homeeze	1st Chief.			
<i>Opitchesaht Band—</i>				
Bob	"			
<i>Pachecnaht Band—</i>				
Chief Charlie	"			
<i>Toquaht Band—</i>				
Quahtukenilh	"			
<i>Tschuht Band—</i>				
Shewish	"			
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.				
<i>Alexandra Band—</i>				
Nemalcock	1st Chief.		1887.	Life.
<i>Alkali Lake Band—</i>				
Hoch-o-me	"	Elected.	1898.	3 years.
<i>Anderson Lake Band—</i>				
Tash-pola	"		1896	Life.
<i>Ancham Band—</i>				
An-a-ham	"	Elected.	1896.	3 years.
<i>Bridge River Band—</i>				
Yee-kalt	"		1890	Life.
<i>Canoe Creek Band—</i>				
Ney-yesk	"	Appoint. by Indian Supt.	1894.	
<i>Cayoosh No. 1 Band—</i>				
Clacktute	"		1885.	Life.
<i>Cayoosh No. 2 Band—</i>				
Un-sook	"		1885	"

* No appointments or elections. Chiefs in this agency all hold their rank by hereditary law.

Department of Indian Affairs

List of Indian Chiefs and Councillors—*Concluded.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

Name.	Rank.	Appointed or Elected.	From what Date.	Term.
WILLIAMS LAKE AG'CY— <i>Con.</i>				
<i>Clinton Band—</i> See-sap.....	1st Chief.....	Appoint. by Indian Supt.	1894.....	
<i>Dog Creek Band—</i> Mee-sou.....	"		1884.....	Life.
<i>Fountain Band—</i> Kil-pout-ken.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>High Bar Band—</i> Tea-besk.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Kenim Lake Band—</i> Ty-a-mast.....	"		1887.....	"
<i>Lillooet No. 1 Band—</i> I-das-ket.....	"	Appoint. by Reserve Com.		
<i>Lillooet No. 2 Band—</i> Pash-el-qua.....	"		1884.....	Life.
<i>Pavilion Band—</i> Timp-ken.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Quicsnelle Band—</i> Cash-e mel.....	"		1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Enias No. 2 Band—</i> Enias.....	"	Appointed.	1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Mission No. 1 Band—</i> Galt-i-ack.....	"	"	1884.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Neciat No. 6 Band—</i> Na-saw.....	"	"	1885.....	"
<i>Seaton Lake or Schloss No. 5 Band—</i> We-wit.....	"	"	1891.....	
<i>Soda Creek Band—</i> Peeps.....	"		1886.....	"
<i>Stones Band—</i> Quilt.....	"		1885.....	"
<i>Toosey Band—</i> Toosey.....	"		1885.....	"
<i>Williams Lake Band—</i> Batiste William.....	"	Elected.....	1896.....	3 years.

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A
TEN YEARS' PURCHASE (\$50) UNDER SECTION 11
OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1896-97.

Treaty No. 1.

- St. Peter's Band—Mary Favel, No. 61.
do —Elizabeth McPhail, No. 630.
do —Mrs. Alice Mowat, No. 626.
do —Mrs. Jno. E. McKay, No. 582.
do —Mrs. J. J. F. Smith, No. 291.
do —Mrs. Maria Temple, No. 480.

Treaty No. 3.

- N. W. Angle Band—Mrs. Emeline DesRosier, No. 33.
Wabuskang do —Mrs. Eliza Laurenson, No. 12.

Treaty No. 4.

- Waywayseecappo's Band—Adelaide Morrisette, No. 154.

Treaty No. 5.

- Pas Band—Christina Cochrane, No. 273.
do —Bella Buck, No. 250.
Cumberland Band—Alice Dorion, No. 122.
Moose Lake Band—Mrs. Angus Abraham (alias Henderson) No. 64.

Treaty No. 6.

- Sweet Grass Band—Margaret Desjarlais, No. 180.
Pettyquaky's Band—Sara Gladieu, No. 78.
Jno. Smith's Band—Mary Clifford, No. 88.
do —Mary Turner, No. 89.

1897-98.

Treaty No. 1.

- St. Peter's Band—Caroline Spence, No. 633.
do —Mrs. Geo. Tweed, No. 198. (Daughter.)
Fort Alexander Band—Mrs. Daniel Thomas, No. 199.

Treaty No. 3.

- Rat Portage Band—Peetwatamooke, No. 12.

Treaty No. 4.

- Cowesees Band—Louisa Flammand, No. 165.
George Gordon's Band—Mrs. Geo. Gunn, No. 13.

Treaty No. 5.

- Pas Mountain Band—Mrs. Ellen Lundie, No. 236.
Berens River Band—Mrs. Stuart McRae, No. 88.

Treaty No. 6.

- Wm. Twatt's Band—Ellen Laundry, No. 95.
Attackakoops Band—Agnes Stover, No. 39.
John Smith's Band—Mrs. Potvin Lafond, No. 85.

For statement of Commutations paid previous to the year 1896-97, see Annual Report for 1895-96, page 446.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (1)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs
on the 31st December, 1898.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
		\$		
Hon. Clifford Sifton.	Superintendent General.		Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
James A. Smart.	Deputy Superintendent General		Holds this office combined with that of Deputy Minister of the Interior.	
John D. McLean.	Chief Clerk and Secretary.	2,000	July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1887
Samuel Stewart.	" and Assistant Secretary	1,800	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Reginald Rimmer.	" and Law Clerk	2,000	June 27, 1898	June 27, 1898
Duncan C. Scott.	" and Accountant	1,950	July 6, 1893	Oct. 8, 1880
William A. Orr.	First Class Clerk, in charge of Land and Timber Branch	1,500	Aug. 1, 1894	Nov. 24, 1883
Frederick W. Smith.	First Class Clerk	1,650	Nov. 4, 1889	Oct. 1, 1870
John McGirr.	" "	1,650	Oct. 14, 1891	Aug. 1, 1877
Robert G. Dalton.	" "	1,400	Nov. 29, 1893	July 1, 1871
*Jas. A. J. McKenna.	" "	2,000	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1887
Henry C. Ross.	Second Class Clerk.	1,400	July 1, 1886	Jan. 10, 1883
Edwin Rochester.	" "	1,400	June 5, 1890	June 5, 1890
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	" "	1,400	July 1, 1897	June 14, 1884
James J. Campbell.	" "	1,400	Aug. 1, 1894	Dec. 30, 1886
Hiram McKay.	" "	1,200	Sept. 11, 1894	July 11, 1880
Martin Benson.	" "	1,100	Dec. 1, 1884	April 1, 1876
Henry J. Brook.	" "	1,100	July 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1871
Alfred E. Kemp.	" "	1,100	July 1, 1898	Feb. 1, 1884
Joseph Delisle.	Third Class Clerk.	1,000	June 23, 1880	June 23, 1880
Fannie Yeilding.	" "	1,000	Apr. 3, 1882	April 3, 1882
John W. Shore.	" "	1,000	Mar. 24, 1884	Mar. 24, 1884
Caroline Reiffenstein.	" "	1,000	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Louis A. Dorval.	" "	1,000	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1886
Lizzie D. McMeekin.	" "	1,000	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887
Ida H. Wilson.	" "	900	Jan. 29, 1887	Jan. 29, 1887
Geo. M. Matheson.	" "	800	June 21, 1888	June 21, 1888
Edith H. Lyon.	" "	750	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Helen G. Ogilvy.	" "	750	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Floretta K. Maracle.	" "	700	Jan. 31, 1891	Jan. 31, 1891
Robert B. E. Moffat.	" "	700	Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 7, 1891
Mary D. Maxwell.	" "	700	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Annie C. Taylor.	" "	700	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe.	" "	700	July 26, 1892	Mar. 26, 1891
Louisa E. Dale.	" "	700	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
James Guthrie.	" "	650	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Thos. P. Moffat.	" "	650	Oct. 14, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
Alice M. S. Graham.	" "	650	Nov. 28, 1893	Nov. 28, 1893
Frederick H. Byshe.	" "	550	Jan. 31, 1895	Feb. 6, 1893
Emma S. Martin.	" "	500	Sept. 11, 1894	Sept. 11, 1894
Chas. A. Cooke.	Writer	455	Mar. 1, 1893	Mar. 1, 1893
Margaret H. Brennan.	"	425	Nov. 19, 1896	Nov. 19, 1896
Sarah M. O'Grady.	"	400	Oct. 12, 1896	Oct. 12, 1896
John H. Antliff, D.L.S.	Temporary Clerk.	400	July 1, 1898	July 1, 1898
Benjamin Hayter.	Packer	500	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
William Seale.	Messenger	420	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor.	"	300	Feb. 15, 1898	Feb. 15, 1898

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

Frederick H. Paget.	Attached to Accountant's Branch	1,500	June 5, 1885	June 5, 1885
Jas. Ansdell Macrae.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.	1,400	Oct. 1, 1892	June 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitry	Inspector of Timber	1,200	June 21, 1893	June 21, 1893

*Salary as First Class Clerk, \$1,400; allowance as Private Secretary, \$600.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
Abbott, William Van..	Indian Land Agent..	825 00—With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel....	Sault Ste. Marie	Batchewana, Big Head or Michipicoten and Garden River.
Anderson, George.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Marysville.....	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Tyendinaga Reserve.
Bennett, Edmund.....	".....	60 00.....	Castile.....	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Blomfield, Charles James	Indian Land Agent.....	—Commission of 7½ p.c. on sales.....	Lakefield.....	Islands in River Trent.
Cameron, Edwin D.....	Indian Supt.....	1,200 00—\$140 for travelling expenses, and \$200 for horse hire.....	Brantford.....	Six Nations of Grand River.
English, Adam.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Sarnia.....	Chippewas of Aux Sables, Kettle Point and Sarnia.
Goulette, O. V.....	Guardian of Islands.....	150 00.....	Gananoque.....	
Hagan, Samuel.....	Indian Land Agent.....	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$24 office rent.....	Thessalon.....	Thessalon townplot and township.
Hodder, J. F.....	Indian Agent.....	800 00.....	Port Arthur.....	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior.
Hill, David Seymour.....	Clerk, Indian Office.....	900 00.....	Brantford.....	
Ironside, Alex. McG.....	".....	720 00.....	Manitowaning.....	
Maclean, William Brown.....	Indian Supt.....	900 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections; \$60 office rent.....	Parry Sound.....	Dokis, Henvey Inlet, Nipissing, Shawanaga, Temagamingue and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Duart.....	Moravians of the Thames, Caradoc Reserve.
McFarlane, William.....	".....	325 00.....	Keene.....	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McIver, John.....	".....	500 00.....	Cape Croker.....	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
McGibbon, Charles.....	".....	500 00.....	Penetanguishene.....	Chippewas of Beausoleil, Christian Island.
McKelvey, Alex.....	".....	500 00.....	Wallaceburg.....	Chippewas and Pottawattemies of Walpole Island.
McPhee, Duncan J.....	".....	750 00.....	Atherley.....	Chippewas of Rama, Georgina and Snake Islands.
Price, William Herbert.....	Indian Land Agent.....	600 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on sales.....	Gore Bay.....	
Ross, Benjamin W.....	Indian Supt.....	800 00—Commission of 5 p.c. on sales.....	Manitowaning.....	Manitoulin Island and north shore of Lake Huron.
Scotfield, John.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00.....	Chippewa Hill.....	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Simpson, William.....	Indian Land Agent.....	—Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.....	Wiarton.....	
Smclair, A.....	Indian Agent.....	600 00.....	Poplar Hill.....	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Stewart, Hugh.....	".....	600 00.....	Hagersville.....	Mississaguas of the Credit.

Thackeray, John.....	"	325 00	Roseneath.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Watson, Ebenezer P.....	Indian Land Agent.....	— Commission of 5 p.c. on collections.	Sarnia.....	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Williams, Albert W.....	Indian Agent.....	100 00	Port Perry.....	White Fish Lake, Serpent River and Spanish River Indians.
Arthar, R. H., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	400 00 — Paid by Band.		Mississagua River.
Baxter, J., M.D.....	"	100 00		Chippewas of Beausoleil.
Bowman, George, M.D.....	"	150 00		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Carruthers, John, M.D.....	"	600 00		Chippewas of Rama.
Corbett, G. H., M.D.....	"	150 00		Indians between Chapeau and Pogamising.
Evans, J. W., M.D.....	"	100 00 — Voted by Parliament.		Chippewas of Nawash.
Hough, H. A., M.D.....	"	500 00 — Paid by Band.		Indians on Walpole Island.
Hay, W. W., M.D.....	"	500 00		" Manitoulin Island.
Johnston, J., M.D.....	"	250 00		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Lapp, T. Clark, M.D.....	"	275 00		" the Credit.
McDonald, R., M.D.....	"	350 00		Oneidas of the Thames.
McEwen, James A., M.D.....	"	300 00 — Voted by Parliament.		Indians on Manitoulin Island.
McIntosh, J. W., M.D.....	"	1,000 00 — Paid by Band.		Moravians of the Thames.
McPhail, D. P., M.D.....	"	300 00		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Mitchell, F. H., M.D.....	"	200 00 — Band \$200; \$60 vote.		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Moore, John, M.D.....	"	250 00 — Paid by Band.		"
Newton, John, M.D.....	"	250 00		Chippewas of Snake Island.
Pringle, H. H., M.D.....	"	150 00		Mississaguas of Scugog.
Proctor, E. L., M.D.....	"	37 50		Garden River and Batchewana.
Reid, J. A., M.D.....	"	100 00		Six Nations.
Secord, Levi, M.D.....	"	2,850 00		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Shaw, J. M., M.D.....	"	150 00		Chippewas of Saugeen.
Scott, P. J., M.D.....	"	300 00		Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Smith, Rev. A. G.....	Missionary (C.E.).....	400 00	Deseronto.....	

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O.....	Indian Agent.....	300 00	Jeune Lorette.....	Hurons of Lorette; Quarante Arpents and Rocmont Reserves.
Beaulieu, E.....	"	150 00 — Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna.....	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Brousseau, Alex.....	"	600 00 — \$60 for office rent.	Caughnawaga.....	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Comiré, A. O., M.D.....	"	200 00	St. François du Lac.....	Abenakis of St. François du Lac.
Desilets, Chas. O. H., M.D.....	"	100 00	Becancour.....	Abenakis of Becancour.
Gagné, Rev. Jacob.....	"	50 00	Maria.....	Micmacs of Maria.
Gagnon, Adolphe.....	"	400 00	Betsiamits.....	Lower St. Lawrence.
Long, George.....	"	— Com. of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distributions.		
McBride, Alex.....	"	50 00	St. Regis.....	Iroquois of St. Regis.
McCaffrey, Wm. J.....	"	600 00	N. Temiscamingue.....	Lake Temiscamingue.
Marcotte, Pierre L.....	"	400 00	River Desert.....	River Desert Band, Maniwaki Reserve.
Petrie, J.....	"	200 00	Pointe Bleue.....	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Mulligan, E. A., M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	200 00 — Paid by Band.	St. Alexis de Metapedia.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.
McCartney, F. W., M.D.....	"	80 00 " Quebec Fund.		River Desert Band.
				Micmacs of Gaspé.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
De Gonsague, Rev. Jos.	Missionary (R.C.).	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Giroux, Rev. G.	"	225 96	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Mainville, Rev. M.	"	303 32—Also \$25 for fuel.	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Carter, Wm. D.	Indian Agent.	400 60	Richibucto	Eel River, Restigouche Co. ; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co. ; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buc-touche, Kent Co. ; Shediac and Fort Felly, Westmoreland Co.
Farrell, James.	"	500 00 Allowed \$50 for office rent.	Fredericton.	Tobique, Victoria Co. ; Edmundston, Madawaska Co. ; Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co. ; Woodstock, Carleton Co. ; Oromocto, Sunbury Co.
Fergusson, A. G., M.D.	Medical Officer.	25 00	Dalhousie	
Benson, J. S., M.D.	"	100 00	Chatham.	Northumberland County.
Desmond, F. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Newcastle	" Red Bank and Eel Ground.
Dr. Olloqui, R. A., M.D.	"	100 00	Big Cove	Kent County.
Landry, D. B., M.D.	"	20 00	Tobique	
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.).	100 00	Big Cove	
D'Amour, Rev. L. C.	"	40 00	Edmundston.	
Morrisey, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Oak Point.	
O'Keefe, Rev. M. A.	"	100 00	Tobique	
O'Leary, Rev. W.	"	100 00	Kingsclear.	
Barnaby, J.	Constable	24 00	Eel Ground.	Northumberland County.
Simon, John.	"	20 00	Big Cove	Kent County.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Beckwith, Chas. E.	Indian Agent.	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of King's County.
Cameron, Rev. Angus, D.D.	"	100 00	Christmas Island	" Cape Breton County.
DeMolitor, John J.	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Fraser, Rev. John	"	100 00	St. Peters	" Richmond County.
McDonald, Arch. J.	"	50 00	Baddeck	" Victoria County.
Harlow, Chas.	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queen's Counties :
				Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone
				Bay and Lunenburg.
McDonald, John R.	"	100 00	Heatherton	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysborough Counties :
				Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside
				Reserves.
McDonald, Rev. Roderick	"	100 00	Eureka	Micmacs of Pictou County : Indian Cove Reserve.
McIsaac, Rev. Donald	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County : Malagawatch and
				Whycoconagh Reserves.
McManus, Rev. C. E.	"	50 00	Sheet Harbour	Micmacs of Halifax County.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D.	"	50 00	Parrsboro'	" Cumberland County : Franklin Manor
				Reserve (Halfway River).
Whalen, W. H.	"	50 00	Yarmouth	Micmacs of Yarmouth County.
Smith, Thos. B.	"	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County.
Sullivan, Rev. J. J.	"	50 00	St. Bernard's	" Digby County : Indian Hill Reserve.
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County : Indian Brook Reserve.
Wells, George	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County : Maitland and
				Milford Reserves.
Bissett, C. P., M.D.	Medical Officer.	125 00	St. Peter's	Richmond County.
Elderkin, E. J., M.D.	"	50 00	Weymouth Bridge	Digby County.
Jacques, H., M.D.	"	50 00	Canning	King's County.
Kelly, F. W., M.D.	"	50 00		Lunenburg County, East.
Lovett, J. L., M.D.	"	150 00	Bear River	Digby County.
Macaulay, J. A., M.D.	"	75 00		Inverness County.
McDonald, D., M.D.	"	225 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D.	"	75 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McKinnon, J. C., M.D.	"	150 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County. (near Sydney)
McLean, D., M.D.	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County.
McMillan, J., M.D.	"	75 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Marsh, H. A., M.D.	"	75 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Webster, Charles, M.D.	"	50 00	Yarmouth	Yarmouth County.
Withers, Russell, M.D.	"	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F. S., M.D.	"	100 00	Truro	Colchester County.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O	Indian Superintendent	300 00	Higgin's Road	Lennox Island Reserve, Richmond Bay ; Morell Reserve, King's County.
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RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		\$ cts.		
Vowell, Arthur W.	Indian Supt. and Reserve Com. for B.C.	3,000 00	Victoria	
Mackay, Joseph W.	Senior Clerk	1,800 00	"	
MacLaughlin, Wm. B.	Clerk	1,000 00	"	
Cameron, J.	Messenger	600 00	"	
Green, Ashdown H.	Surveyor	1,800 00	"	
Bell, Ewen	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Clinton	Williams Lake Agency.
Devlin, Frank	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	Fraser River "
Galbraith, Robert L. T.	"	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay "
Guillod, Harry	"	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast "
Leighton, Jas. B.	"	1,200 00	Savona	Kamloops-Okanagan Agency.
Lomas, W. H.	"	1,200 00	Quamichan	Cowichan "
Loring, Richard E.	"	1,100 00	Hazelton	Babine "
Pidcock, Rich. H.	"	1,200 00	Cape Mudge	Kwawkwalth "
Todd, Chas.	"	1,800 00	Metlakshla	North-west Coast "
Langley, James	Engineer on Steamer " Vigilant "	900 00	"	

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

	<i>Indian Commissioner's Office.</i>			
Laird, Hon. David	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	
Lash, J. B.	Secy. to Commiss'r.	1,500 00	"	
Ponton, Arch. W.	Surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys in N. W. T., Manitoba, Keewatin and part of Ontario.	1,800 00	"	
Green, Thomas D.	Assistant Surveyor	1,400 00	"	
McDonald, Allan	Storekeeper	1,400 00	"	
Betournay, Geo. A., M. A.	Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools	1,200 00	"	
Robson, M.	Stenographer and Typewriter	600 00	"	

Jean, E.	Clerk	900 00	"	
MacLean, Amelia	Typewriter and Interpreter	360 00	"	
Bourget, F. W. J.	Clerk	300 00	"	
Thompson, T.	Caretaker	144 00	"	
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.				
McColl, Ebenezer	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,400 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Clandeboye and the Berens River Agencies.
Leveque, Luc J. A.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Rat Portage, Ont.	Rat Portage, Coutcheeching and Savanne Agencies.
Marlatt, Samuel R.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah and The Pas.
Coutois, Pierre	Interpreter	300 00	" "	
TREATY No. 2.				
Martineau, Herman	Indian Agent	1,200 00	" "	Manitowapah Agency: Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba; Ebb and Flow Lake, Fairford, Sandy Bay (Treaty No. 2), Lake St. Martin; Crane River, Water Hen River and Pine Creek Reserves.
TREATY No. 3.				
Begg, Magnus	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Coutcheeching Agency: Hungry Hall, Long Sault, Manitou, Little Forks, Coutcheeching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickonesemenecaning, Seine River and Lac la Croix.
TREATY No. 5.				
Courtney, Joseph	Indian Agent	1,000 00	The Pas, Sask.	The Pas Agency: Grand Rapids (Saskatchewan River), Chemawawin, Moose Lake, The Pas, Pas Mountain, Cumberland.
Short, J. W.	"	1,000 00	Berens River Man.	Berens River Agency: Black River, Hollow Water River, Loon Straits, Blood Vein River, Fisher River, Jack Head River, Berens River, Pekangekum, Grand Rapids (Berens River), Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake.
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.				
Wadsworth, Thos. P.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Calgary Alta.	Edmonton, Hobbema, Morley, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Agencies.
McGibbon, Alex.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Qu'Appelle	Birtle, Swan River, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung and Touchwood Agencies.
Chisholm, Wm. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	1,800 00	Battleford	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake Agencies, and White Cap Sioux, Montreal Lake and Lac la Rouge Reserves.
Schmidt, Win.	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00		

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Rank.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	TREATY NO. 4.			
	<i>Birtle Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Markle, John A.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Birtle, Man	Bird Tail, Oak River, Oak Lake, Turtle Mountain, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Valley River, Gambler's and Rolling River.
Dickenson, S. M.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Taylor, John	Farmer	480 00	"	
Johnstone, J. B.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
	<i>Swan River Agency.</i>			
Jones, Wm. E.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Côté, Assa.	Côté, Key's, Keeseekouse Reserves.
Côté, Robert.	Interpreter	180 00	"	
Porter, David.	Labourer.	180 00	"	
	<i>Moose Mountain Agency.</i>			
Halpin, Henry R.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Cannington Manor, Assa.	Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's Reserves.
Murison, W.	Labourer.	300 00	"	
	<i>Crooked Lakes Agency</i>			
Wright, John P.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Broadview, Assa.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess' and Sakiney's Reserves.
Jowett, John W.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A.	Miller and Blacksmith.	600 00	"	
Pollock, Isaac	Farmer	420 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	240 00	"	
Hourie, Peter.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	<i>File Hills Agency.</i>			
Graham, Wm. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Qu'Appelle	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Peepeekeesis' Reserves.
McNab, Wm.	Interpreter.	360 00	"	
Desnomme, Jos.	Mail-carrier.	60 00	"	

<i>Muscowpetung's Agency.</i>				
Mitchell, J. A.	Indian Agent.	1,200 00	Regina, Assa.	Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's Reserves.
Hockley, S.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Gooderham, J. H.	"	420 00	"	
Richardson, H.	"	420 00	"	
Finlayson, J. D.	Herder	420 00	"	
Laroque, John.	Interpreter	300 00	"	
<i>Touchwood Hills Agency.</i>				
Swinford, Sydney.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Kutawa, Assa.	Muscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, Fishing Lake and Nut Lake Reserves.
Carruthers, Henry A.	Clerk and Farmer	690 00	"	
Stanley, E.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Favel, Chas.	"	360 00	"	
Hamilton, P. J.	"	360 00	"	
Brass, John.	Interpreter	180 00	"	
<i>Assiniboine Agency.</i>				
Aspdin, Thos. W.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Wolseley, Assa.	Assiniboine Reserve.
Kennedy, Daniel.	Labourer	180 00	"	
Indian.	Mail-carrier.	60 00	"	
<i>Duck Lake Agency.</i>				
McKenzie, Robert S.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okenasis, Beady's, Checstapasin's, John Smith's, James Smith's and Cumberland Reserves.
Price, Jos. H.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Marion, Louis	"	480 00	"	
Lovell, Lawrence	"	480 00	"	
Letellier, J. S.	"	480 00	"	
Thomas, Sandy.	Interpreter	360 00	"	
<i>Carleton Agency.</i>				
Goodfellow, W. B.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakooop's Kapahawekenum's, Keemeemostayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux Reserves.
McKenzie, John	Miller	600 00	"	
Lovell, L.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Anderson, P.	"	420 00	"	
Watson, Louis.	Labourer	60 00	"	
Tucker, W. R.	Overseer.	144 00	Saskatoon	White Cap Sioux Reserve.
Clark, Rev. T.	"	180 00	Montreal Lake.	Montreal Lake and Lac La Rouge Reserve.
<i>Battleford Agency.</i>				
Daunais, Chas. M.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant's, Stony, Sweet Grass, Pound-maker's, Little Pine's, Moosomin's and Thunder-child's Reserves.
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Nolan, Chas.	Farmer	480 00	"	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	<i>Battleford Agency— Con.</i>	\$ cts.		
Arcand, D.	Farmer	480 00	Battleford, Sask.	
Warden, S.	"	480 00	"	
Waines, W. R.	"	480 00	"	
Ballendine, Jas.	Asst. Farmer	360 00	"	
Jefferson, R.	Teamster and Inter- preter	360 00	"	
	<i>Onion Lake Agency.</i>			
Mann, Geo. G.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	seekaskootch and Chippewayan, No. 124, Reserves.
Mann, Blanche.	Clerk	180 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph.	Interpreter.	180 00	"	
Slater, Thos.	Stockman.	420 00	"	
	<i>Saddle Lake Agency.</i>			
Sibbald, Wm.	Indian Agent.	900 00	Saddle Lake, Alta.	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chippewayan, No. 130, and Beaver Lake Reserves.
Tomkins, P.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Batty, J.	"	300 00	"	
McGee, Thos.	Miller	420 00	"	
Whitford, S.	Interpreter	180 00	"	
	<i>Edmonton Agency.</i>			
Gibbons, James.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Edmonton, Alta.	Enoch's, Michel's, Alexander's, Joseph's and White Whale Lake Reserves.
Lake, Arthur E.	Clerk	500 00	"	
Guilbault, A.	Farmer	420 00	"	
Blanc, Henri.	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Larue, S.	Miller	120 00	"	
Thos. McGee.	Farmer	420 00	"	

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<i>Hobbema Agency.</i>			
Grant, Wm. S.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Hollbroke, Alta
Fleetham, T. J.	Clerk	600 00	"
Moore, A. E.	Farmer	360 00	"
Whitford, Gilbert	Farmer	360 00	"
Whitford, Donald	Teamster and Interpreter	360 00	"
Brazeau, Antoine	Labourer	360 00	"
<i>Surcee Agency.</i>			
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Calgary, Alta
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	360 00	"
Indian	Scout	120 00	"
Godin, Tom	Assistant Issuer	60 00	"
<i>Stony Agency.</i>			
Bangs, E. J.	Farmer in charge	720 00	Morley, Alta
McCorkell, —	Stockman	360 00	"
<i>Blackfoot Agency.</i>			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Gleichen, Alta
Race, Geo. H.	Clerk	360 00	"
Cosgrave, W. S.	Farmer	480 00	"
Jones, A. E.	"	360 00	"
Lauder, Thos.	Issuer	480 00	"
Indian	Teamster	120 00	"
"	Scout	60 00	"
"	"	60 00	"
<i>Blood Agency.</i>			
Wilson, James	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta
Black, Wm.	Clerk	600 00	"
Grant, Jas. A.	Farmer	480 00	"
"	"	480 00	"
Clarke, Clifford H.	"	360 00	"
Freeman, F. D.	Issuer	480 00	"
Mills, D.	Interpreter	420 00	"
Indian	Scout	120 00	"
"	"	120 00	"
Sister St. Eusèbe	Hospital Matron	180 00	"
" Z. St. Louis	" Nurse	120 00	"
" Tourigny	" "	120 00	"

Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Bands.

Sarcee Reserve.

Stony Reserve.

Blackfoot Indians.

Blood Indians.

RETURN A (2) - Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on the 31st December, 1898.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES - *Concluded.*

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY - *Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	<i>Piegan Agency.</i>	\$ cts.		
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent.	1,000 00	Macleod, Alta.	Piegan Indians.
Hollies, J.	Clerk and Issuer.	360 00	"	
Bratton, J. M.	Farmer.	400 00	"	
Scott, T.	Labourer and Asst. Issuer.	240 00	"	
Indian.	Scout.	72 00	"	
	<i>Medical Officers.</i>			
Hanson, Thos., M.D.	Medical Officer.	700 00		Rat Portage Agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D.	"	450 00		Couteheeching "
Steep, J. R., M.D.	"	800 00		Clandeboyce Agency, Rupert's Land and St. Boni- face Industrial Schools.
Donevan, H. J., M.D.	"	480 00		Red Deer Industrial School.
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	"	1,400 00		Muscowpetung's and Assiniboine Agencies and Re- gina Industrial School.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00		Brandon Industrial School.
Girard, F. X., M.D.	"	1,600 00		Blood and Piegan Agencies.
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	200 00		Elkhorn Industrial School.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00		Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony Agencies, and High River and Calgary Industrial Schools.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	750 00		Battleford Agency and Industrial School.
Seymour, M. M., M.D.	"	1,200 00		File Hills and Touchwood Hills Agencies and Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
Stewart, A. B., M.D.	"	500 00		Duck Lake Agency and Boarding School.

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Grant.	Expendi- ture.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries	1,200 00	975 00	225 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	2,100 00	2,113 95		13 95
Medical attendance and medicines	3,200 00	3,005 85	194 15	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	200 00	196 42	3 58	
	6,700 00	6,291 22	422 73	13 95

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salaries.....	1,705 00	1,689 25	15 75	
Relief and seed grain.....	2,300 00	2,213 10	86 90	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	1,795 00	1,777 66	20 34	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	300 00	310 01		10 01
	6,100 00	5,990 02	119 99	10 01

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Salaries.....	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain.....	925 00	874 92	50 08	
Medical attendance and medicines	650 00	601 90	48 10	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	75 00	10 55	64 44	
Instruction in farming.....	200 00		200 00	
	2,150 00	1,787 38	362 62	

RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Annuities and commutations	124,525 00	119,805 00	4,720 00	
Implements, tools and harness.....	6,750 00	6,653 83	96 17	
Field and garden seeds.....	1,325 00	1,325 15		0 15
Live stock	12,032 00	12,022 25	9 75	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians...	183,943 00	182,718 25	1,224 75	
Triennial clothing.....	4,210 00	3,897 44	312 56	
Day, boarding and industrial schools	302,231 00	276,618 49	25,612 51	
Surveys.....	4,600 00	4,573 89	26 11	
Sioux.....	5,196 00	5,171 52	24 48	
Grist and saw-mills	3,037 00	2,795 17	241 83	
General expenses.....	124,055 78	119,338 83	4,716 95	
	771,904 78	734,919 82	36,985 11	0 15

RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	18,660 00	18,319 91	340 09	
Relief of distress.....	3,500 00	3,550 12		50 12
Seed, implements and tools.....	1,000 00	886 34	113 66	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	10,000 00	10,033 84		33 84
Day schools.....	6,700 00	6,547 12	152 88	
Industrial and boarding schools.....	57,900 00	49,410 08	8,489 92	
Travelling expenses.....	5,000 00	4,002 47	997 53	
Office and miscellaneous.....	3,820 00	9,768 86	1,051 14	
Steamer "Vigilant".....	2,000 00	1,807 95	192 05	
Surveys and Reserve Commission.....	10,000 00	8,609 20	1,390 80	
	125,580 00	112,935 89	12,728 07	83 96

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Relief and seed, Province of Quebec.....	4,500 00	4,499 64	0 36	
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario.....	1,100 00	852 36	247 64	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.....	500 00	104 01	395 99	
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.....	34,270 20	32,837 31	1,432 89	
Salaries of Chiefs, Cape Croker and Gibson, and agent at St. Regis.....	150 00	150 00		
Removal of Lake of Two Mountains Indians, Oka to Gibson.....	200 00		200 00	
Robinson Treaty annuities.....	18,209 14	18,070 32	138 82	
Survey of Indian Reserves.....	500 00	308 50	191 50	
For overdrawn accounts.....	14,000 00	14,000 00		
Grant for Agricultural Society—Munceys of the Thames.....	90 00	90 00		
Expenses of liquor prosecutions.....	500 00	500 70		0 70
Expenditure at Caughnawaga, P.Q., in repairing roads, &c.....	1,000 00	985 40	14 60	
Repayment to the Seminary of St. Sulpice for value of land not used for Indian occupation in Township of Gibson, Ont.....	14,696 05	14,696 05		
	89,715 29	87,094 19	2,621 80	0 70

RETURN B (7)—GENERAL.

Two inspectors.....	2,400 00	2,400 00		
Travelling expenses of these officers.....	1,500 00	1,165 52	334 48	
	3,900 00	3,565 52	334 48	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C—Showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 30th June, 1897.....		3,692,516 01
Collections on land sales ; timber and stone dues ; rents, fines and fees.....		105,382 98
Interest for year ended 30th June, 1898, on above balance.....		160,723 05
Legislative grants to supplement the Fund.....		34,449 09
Expenditure during the year 1897-98.....	267,324 38	
Balance, 30th June, 1898.....	3,725,746 75	
	3,993,071 13	3,993,071 13

For full details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and the Consolidated Fund, *see* Part "G" of the Auditor General's Report for 1897-98.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
TYENDINAGA

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	283½	3,129	880	17,042	357½	6,205	64½	2,789½	257½	3,028	31	279
GEO. ANDERSON, Indian Agent.												

GOLDEN LAKE											
Algonquin..... E. BENNETT, Indian Agent.	1	20	9½	135			7½	156	5	65	

COUCHEECHING											
Hungry Hall No. 1..... " 2.....							1	60			
Long Sault No. 1..... " 2.....	2	60	5	150			8	480			
Manitou No. 1..... " 2.....	8	160	10	200			7	420			
Little Forks.....	6	120	12	240			10	600			
Coucheeching.....	2	40					5	300			
Stangecoming.....			1	30			2	120			
Njacatchewenin.....							1	60			
Nickickisonenecanning.....							½	30			
Seine River.....							½	30			
Lac la Croix.....							½	30			
Totals..... MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent.	18½	410	33	770			37½	2,250			

*900 head of cabbage and 80 bushels of onions were grown on these Reserves.

SIX NATIONS												
Six Nations.....	2,757	25,401	2,415	45,981	67	745	577	21,437	843	7,362	210	1,732
E. D. CAMERON, Indian Agent.												

SARNIA											
Chippewas of Sarnia *Kettle and Stony Points	257½	4,615	468½	13,543	36½	825	138½	6,430	54½	1,342½	.....
A. ENGLISH, Indian Agent.											

* 6 acres of flax were sown and 8 tons harvested.

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURNS—ONTARIO.

Province of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
59½	572	4½	32½	60½	2,858½		3	½	20			615	275	1,078

AGENCY.

.....	1	8	10½	420								7½	20	2
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AGENCY.

.....			4	400	1	40	1	100			45		
.....			2	200	1	40	1	100			25		
.....			10	1,000	1	40	1	200			45	10	
.....			12	1,200	1	40	1	200	1	*	40	10	
.....	.....	.....	10	1,000	1	40	1	200	1	*	60	10	
.....	.....	.....	5	500	1	40	1	200	1	*	40	10	
.....	.....	.....	3	300	1	40	1	100	.....	.....	5	.....	
.....	.....	.....	4	400	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	8	80	
.....	.....	.....	1	50	.....	40	1	100	.....	.....	15	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	50	1	40	1	100	.....	.....	10	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	200	1	40	1	100	.....	.....	10	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	200	1	40	1	100	.....	.....	40	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1	50	1	40	1	100	.....	.....	20	.....	
.....			55½	5,550	2½	440	5	1,800	1½		18	470	40

AGENCY.

42	520	20	268	220	9,582	5	1,098	22	3,805	19	2,961	4,031		1,630
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AGENCY.

1	10	2	219	98½	4,875	3	429	6½	1,039			379½	7½	417
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
PORT ARTHUR

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Fort William.....			24½	750			1	60	1½	90		
Red Rock.....												
Lake Nepigon.....												
Pays Plat.....												
Pic.....			3	120								
Long Lake.....												
J. F. HODDER, Indian Agent.			27½	870			1	60	1½	90		

SAVANNE												
Lac des Mille Lacs.....												
Eagle Lake.....							2½	75				
Wabigoon.....												
Frenchman's Head.....												
Lac Seul.....												
Wabuskang.....												
Grassy Narrows.....												
Totals.....							2½	75				
L. J. A. LÉVÊQUE, Indian Agent.												

RAT PORTAGE												
White Fish Bay.....							½	10				
Islington.....							½	8				
Dalles.....												
Big Island.....							1½	200				
Assabaska.....							4	60				
Buffalo Bay.....							1	100				
North-west Angle 37.....												
" 33.....							½	35				
" 34.....							1	75				
Shoal Lake 39.....							1	45				
" 40.....							2	150				
Totals.....							12	683				
L. J. A. LÉVÊQUE, Indian Agent.												

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,												
Moravians of the Thames.....	371	3,358	160	4,089	4	110	190	7,300	8	76	1	25
A. R. McDONALD, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—ONTARIO—Continued.

of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....		4	8	20½	5,500	½	90	2	800	.....	.....	200	7	.....
.....				5	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....
.....				4	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....				2	500	.....	.....	4	60	.....	.....	2	7	.....
.....				8	1,600	.....	.....	4	1,000	.....	.....	3	6	.....
.....				2	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		4	8	41½	10,000	½	90	6½	1,860	.....	.....	215	35	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	10	425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	7	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	16	450	½	10	1	22	.....	.....	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	23	980	1	8	2½	45	.....	.....	25	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	66	2,647	1½	18	3½	67	.....	.....	64	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	1½	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	8	439	4	12	1½	33	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	6	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	½	10	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	5	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
.....	.....	.....	1½	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....			37	1,963	4	12	2	43			120	

DUART AGENCY.

12	193	36	422	20	1,800	2	204	1	135	3	1,040	220		260
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

RICE LAKE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Mississaguas of Rice Lake.</i>												
Robert Pandush	14	250	21	420					17	170		
Wellington Cowe	16	290	20	400					12	120		
Dan Cowe, sr.	14	250										
Dan Cowe, jr.	10	200	15	300			1	20	10	100		
Joseph Lukes	10	200	5	100					5	50		
James Crowe	5	100	5	100					5	50		
Jeremiah Crowe	5	100					$\frac{1}{2}$	12				
James Jarvis	10	200	10	200					6	60		
James Howard												
WM. McFARLANE, <i>Indian Agent.</i>	84	1,590	66	1,520			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	55	550		

MUD LAKE

<i>Mississaguas of Mud Lake.</i>												
Daniel Whetang	13	200	15	300			1	20	3	30		
Joseph Whetang	4	80	4	80			$\frac{1}{4}$	8	2	20		
Joseph Irons	4	80	4	80			$\frac{1}{4}$	8	2	20		
William Taylor	3	60	4	80								
John W. Jacobs			4	80					1	10		
Richmond D. Tabico			2	45								
George Johnston			2	40								
Zachariah Knott			4	90								
William McCue			10	200								
Charles Taylor			4	80					1	10		
James Taylor			2	40								
Henry Taylor			$2\frac{1}{2}$	50								
Moses McCue			8	160								
John Taylor, sr.			5	100								
Mrs. Jacob Jacobs			6	107								
Alfred Coppaway			3	60								
Mrs W. McCue			4	80								
Thomas Quinquish			4	80								
WM. McFARLANE, Indian Agent.	24	420	$87\frac{1}{2}$	1,752			$1\frac{1}{2}$	36	9	90		

CHRISTIAN

Chippewas of Beausoleil	30	450	55	1030			45	450	28	360		
CHAS. McGIBBON, Indian Agent.												

CAPE CROKER

Chippewas of Nawash.	75	1200	124	3100	$4\frac{1}{2}$	120	60	1500	80	1600		
JOHN McIVER, Indian Agent.												

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.													
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
2	21			1	50	1	25	1	100			Tons.	Tons.
				1	50		100		200			2	
				1	30			1	200			12	
				1	60	1	25	2	400			2	
				1	25			1	50				
				1	30			1	100				
				1	15								
				1	50							2	
				1	25								
2	21			6	335	1	150	5	1,050			18	

AGENCY.

[illegible]

ISLAND AGENCY.

			50	1800				50	20
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AGENCY.

...	4	80	40	1200	2	80	3	200	...	200	50	...
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in Parry Sound Superintendency for
Year ended 31st December, 1898.

Reserve.	—	Acres Sown.	Bushels Sown.	Bushels Harvested	Tons.	Remarks.
Parry Island.....	Oats.....	9		110		
	Corn.....	10		115		
	Pease.....	6		80		
	Potatoes.....	16		700		
	Hay—					
	Cultivated..				32	
	Wild.....				40	
Shawanaga.....	Oats.....	2		20		
	Corn.....	1		9		
	Pease.....	1		4½		
	Potatoes.....	10		189		
	Turnips.....		1	3		
	Hay, wild.....				33	
Henvey Inlet.....	Corn.....		4	30		
	Pease.....		4½	48		
	Potatoes.....		68½	473		
	Hay, wild.....				2½	
Nipissing.....						Chief's report not yet received.
Dokis.....						No report received.
Temogamingue.....						" "
Gibson..	Oats.....		32	345		
	Pease.....		23	180		
	Barley.....		2	36		
	Corn.....	8		120		
	Potatoes.....	16		750		
	Turnips.....	2		225		
	Hay—					
	Cultivated..				70	
	Wild.....				80	

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Continued.*

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested on Nipissing Reserve for Year ended
31st December, 1898.

	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Tons.	Remarks.
Wheat	2	20		200 cabbages and 100 pumpkins were grown.
Oats	2	40	.....	
Potatoes	20	1,003	.....	
Corn	4	36	.....	
Hay .....	.....	.....	33	
Beans .....	.....	5	.....	
Beets .....	.....	6	.....	
Onions .....	.....	11	.....	
Carrots .....	.....	1	.....	
Tomatoes .....	.....	6	.....	
Cucumbers .....	.....	4	.....	

W. B. MACLEAN,
Indian Superintendent.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
LAKE SIMCOE

GRAIN, ROOTS

Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island...	51	1325	220	8800	12	680	12	250	50	1250	.....	.....
D. J. McPHEE Indian Agent.												

* Other fodder consisted of millet.

R A M A

Chippewas of Rama....	41	730	240	8400	5	200	20	400	61	1800	.....	.....
D. J. McPHEE, Indian Agent.												

* Other fodder is composed of millet, and mixed peas and oats cut green.

MANITOWANING

<i>Ojibways of Lake Huron</i>												
Whitefish River.	3	21	8	100	.....	.....	2	50	20	225	.....	.....
Mississauga River. ....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	5	19½	2	16	.....	.....
Thessalon River. ....	.....	.....	6½	97½	.....	.....	3	24	2½	30	.....	.....
*Spanish Riv., (Div. 1&2)	.....	.....	15	210	.....	.....	12	225	16	185	.....	.....
Serpent River.	4	3	1	7	.....	.....	11 ¾	226½	19	74	.....	.....
Point Grondine. ....	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....	1½	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish Lake. ....	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	3 1½	55	1½	25	.....	.....
Totals.	3½	24	31½	426½	.....	.....	36½ 1/6	602	61	555	.....	.....
<i>Ojibways and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.</i>												
Shesheganing.	6	100	20	294	.....	.....	15	209	25	520	.....	.....
West Bay.	25	318	160	1,099	1	50	15	370	170	1,520	.....	.....
Sucker Lake.	8	100	7	100	.....	.....	1½	20	9	100	3	30
Sucker Creek.	12	125	25	1,500	.....	.....	8	300	12	500	.....	.....
Obidgewong. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheguandah.	1	5	15	460	.....	.....	14	300	30	300	.....	.....
South Bay.	3	32	30	53½	.....	.....	15	130	46	249	.....	.....
Cockburn Island. ....	.....	.....	3½	26	.....	.....	7½	87	8½	110	2	30
Totals.	55	680	260½	3,532½	1	50	77	1,431	300½	3,299	5	60
<i>Manitoulin Id. unceded</i>												
Wikwemikong.	17	352	130	3,818	.....	.....	90	1,456	166	3,798	.....	.....
Wikwemikongsing. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Beausoleil Band.	½	8	5	35	.....	.....	2½	10	2	43	.....	.....
R. W. ROSS, Indian Supt.												

* Also 100 cabbages and 500 pumpkins. † Members of band residing on Manitoulin Island.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—ONTARIO—Continued.

of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

INDIAN AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
8	250	1	35	10	1150	1	30	12	1300			158	6	*12

AGENCY.

5	130	3	70	21	2900	5	750	4	780			350	25	*15
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AGENCY.

		15	30	1,250		10	1	15	1	10	20	25	10	
		0	9½	698		4	3	88			12	11		
		3	8	327		3	2½	75		15½	18	3		
	2	40½	50	3,000	2	140	15	975	2	105	45	75	10	
	2	15	56½	1,115	1	31	1	40½	2	12	9	8		
			5	342			½	30			3	1		
			7	1,065			2	55			7	10		
		4½	73½	166	7,797	4½	188	34½	1,278½	5½	142½	114	133	20
		1½	22	67	2,036	½	11	1	80		71	4		
	5	94	200	1,798			4	218	1	10	410	40		
		2	2½	200							11	20		
	5	60	55	2,500	2	150	2	100	1	50	60	25	7	
			3	95							3	2		
			35	1,300							50	20	5	
	2	22	56	1,905	½	6	2½	16½			36½	14½	10	
	½	3½	5	418			½	10			10	2	5	
	5	13½	203½	423½	10,252	2½	167	9½	424½	2	60	651½	127½	27
		12	12	153	8,293	1½	52	15	1,347		769	35	40	
		½	2	6½	175	½	3				22	8	5	

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
CARADOC AND ONEIDA RESERVES.—

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Munsees	159	1,740	119	2,663			78	2,563	4	31		
Chippewas	351	4,934	259	5,639	26	401	120	3,761	12	130		
Oneidas	453	6,775	295	8,116	18	366	363	14,834	23	306	1	8
A. SINCLAIR, <i>Indian Agent.</i>	963	13,453	664	16,418	44	767	561	21,160	39	467	1	8

SAUGEEN												
Chippewas of Saugeen.	60	950	110	115			45	800	104	1,450		
JOHN SCOFFIELD, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

ROSENEATH												
Mississaguas of Alnwick	131	1816	121½	3370			5½	96	124	1360	30	295
JOHN THACKERAY, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

* Patches too small to enumerate.

GARDEN RIVER												
Batchewana Band				305				12		75		
Garden River		15		297				186		106		
WM. VAN ABBOTT, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

NOTE.—315 head of cabbage and 49 pumpkins were grown by the Batchewana and Garden River bands.

SCUGOG												
Mississaguas of Scugog	57	810	27	758	1½	10			15½	185	4	80
A. W. WILLIAMS, <i>Indian Agent.</i>												

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Province of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

POPLAR HILL AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	10	5	61	13	740	2	145	3	272	1	111	138	5	167
.....	.....	25	205	35	2,306	3	287	4	431	2	229	203	5	326
8	94	15	139	90	4,109	10	897	5	747	8	2,104	678	4	640
9	104	45	405	138	7,155	15	1,329	12	1,450	11	2,444	1,019	14	1,133

AGENCY.

20	150	2	60	50	3,500	2	500	4	800	20	500	50	4	100
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AGENCY.

21	286	*	17	18½	979	1	186	8½	1380		128	83		158
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AGENCY.

.....		3		1240				325		15	92	28½	
.....		19½		3098		10½		654		47	120½	78½	

AGENCY.

.....		3½	208			1	180			31		
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

JEUNE LORETTE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Huron..... ANTOINE O. BASTIEN, Indian Agent.			16	425			1	14	3	10		

CAUGHNAWAGA

Iroquois of Caughna- waga..... A. BROSSEAU, Indian Agent.	10	120	700	21,000	48	1,200	300	4,000	60	900		
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ST. FRANCIS DU

Abenakis de St. Fran- çois de Sales..... A. O. COMIRÉ, Indian Agent.			62½	1,253	2	37	7½	72½	3	22		
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BÉCANCOUR

Abenakis of Bécancour..... H. DESILETS, Indian Agent.			15	155	1	14	1	10	4½	36		
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POINTE BLEU

*Lake St. John..... P. L. MARCOTTE, Indian Agent.	35½	187	63	161	2				16½	31		
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*Threshing not completed.

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURNS—QUEBEC.

of Quebec for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
1	4	1	12	4	300	1	40	1	85	3	200	Bales 4,000	Bales 2,500	Bales. 3,000

RESERVE AGENCY.

127	750	21	521	200	8,000	...		1	20			Tons. 975	Tons.	Tons.
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LAC AGENCY.

9½	137	1½	5	45½	2,025							44½	19	
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AGENCY.

13	86	½	4	3½	330	½	2	½	6	1½	30	35		
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AGENCY.

14½	120			35	1,678							37½	..	9½
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

TEMISCAMINGUE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Temiscamingue Band.</i>												
William McBride.....	2	50	4	80					1	30		
Tanis Stenger.....			18	400	2	6			1	16		
Jean Masinikijik.....			6	108								
Jean B. Masinikijik....	4		12	30	1							
John Masinikijik.....			1 $\frac{3}{4}$	20					1	4		
Bazel Quaquare.....	2	17	1	8								
John Polson.....	1	7	1	13								
Joachim Wabie.....			1	2								
John Geo. McBride.....			1	8								
John McBride.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20								
John Simpson & Son....	3	32	2	32								
John shevreiri.....												
John Wabie.....												
Bazil Antoin.....			1	12								
John King, Sr.....												
John King, Jr.....	1	5	1	11					1	7		
George Shemagan.....			1	20								
Widow Wettawesins....												
Cyril Wettawesins....	1	5										
Michael Wettawesins....												
Joseph Polson.....												
James King, Jr.....			1	3					1	7		
Thomas McBride.....	4	40	4	31	1	11			1	16		
Thomas Polson, Sr....	1	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	150								
A. McBride, <i>Indian Agent.</i>	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	185	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	935 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$			4 $\frac{1}{2}$	80		

NOTE :—Other roots comprise cabbage and onions.

MANIWAKI

* River Desert.....			52	1,000					7	137		
W. J. McCaffrey, Indian Agent.												

* This was a favourable year for hay on new cultivated meadows, but the great part of the Indian hay

ST. REGIS

Iroquois.....	78	980	439	11,550	26	430	190	5,400	60	900	5	100
GEORGE LONG, Indian Agent.												

RESTIGOUCHE

Micmac of Restigouche...			144	2,957	9	194			17	38		
JÉRÉMIE PITRÉ, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

of Quebec for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder, Straw.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
					144				300			8		6
					20									4
					60		3				10	2	2	1
					75		3						3	
					60							4	3	
				1	75		3				1	10		1
					67						4			
					30							4		
					60							4		
				1	150				30			1		
				1	120		2				5	2	1	
					33							1		
					30							1		
					37							2		
					18									
					43				8		1		2	
					48							1	5	1
					60							1		
					44		1					1		
					30							1		
					55							1		
				1	125							3	2	
				1	189				105			7	2	2
												7	2	2
				12	1,573		12	1	443	1	67	58	24	18

AGENCY.

3	100	$\frac{1}{2}$	15	23	1,700			2	500	1	18	60	5	26
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lands being old and run out, hay was light. Other crops were a fair average.

AGENCY.

30	750	5	100	110	5,450	3	100	6	390	8	380	900	165	498
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AGENCY.

36	1,165			8	5,198			1	102			188	73	64
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
KING'S COUNTY

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
*Micmac.....												
CHAS. E. BECKWITH, Indian Agent.												

* The Indians of this county do not do much at agriculture. What they grow is in small garden plots

INDIAN CHAPEL ISLAND

Micmac												
Rev. JOHN FRASER, Indian Agent.												

NEW GERMANY AGENCY,

*Micmac.....					1½	27					1½	45
Gold River Reserve.												
Micmac.....			2½	50	1	18					1	15
Wild Cat Reserve.												
†Micmac.....			1	20								
CHAS. HARLOW, Indian Agent.												

* Small patches of pease and beans were raised for summer use, but were not harvested. In this agency raised small crops of vegetables sufficient for summer use, but had none to harvest.

PICTOU COUNTY

Micmac	3	41	2½	64					Sq. ft. 100	1½		
ROD'K. McDONALD, Indian Agent.												

•

•

scattered over the county.

[illegible]

$\frac{1}{4}$	6		$4\frac{1}{2}$	251		5	$\frac{3}{4}$	110		46	25	t
		2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	66						12		
			$\frac{3}{4}$	40						6	5	

he oats are cut young and used as fodder, hence other fodder. † The Indians living off the reserves

...	...	$\frac{1}{20}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	266	...	Sq. ft. 100	1	$\frac{1}{20}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	...	$5\frac{1}{4}$
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SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO'

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Micmac.</i>												
Pompquette Reserve			2	20								
Afton " .												
Guysboro' " .												
Summerside " .	4	6	3	15								
J. R. McDONALD, Indian Agent.												

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA

Micmac			2	40								
ARCH. J. MACDONALD, Indian Agent.												

WHYCOCOMAGH*

*Whycocomah Micmac			10	80			1½	50				
Rev. D. McISAAC, Indian Agent.												

* Owing to rot the quantity of potatoes harvested was very small in 1898.

MALAGAWATCH

*Malagawatch Micmac							½	20				
Rev. D. McISAAC, Indian Agent.												

* Owing to rot the potato crop for 1898 was very small.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

*Micmac			1½	20								
F. A. RAND, Indian Agent.												

* Crops did not do well during 1898. A great portion of the oats were cut green for fodder. Thi which they derived quite a portion of their living.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Province of Nova Scotia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

COUNTIES AGENCY.

AND FODDER.													
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
												Tons.	Tons.
				2	85			1	15			12	
				3	125			1	20			8	
			9	1	40			1	25			20	
			5	1	25							10	

COUNTY, AGENCY.

				16	790							80	120	2
--	--	--	--	----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	-----	---

RESERVE AGENCY.

				20	300			2	100			100		
--	--	--	--	----	-----	--	--	---	-----	--	--	-----	--	--

RESERVE AGENCY.

				5	85			1	55			7	40	
--	--	--	--	---	----	--	--	---	----	--	--	---	----	--

(FRANKLIN MANOR) AGENCY.

2	15			6	100							2½	6	1½
---	----	--	--	---	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	---	----

does not show all the crops raised as many of the Indians had patches of vegetables and small gardens from

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
MILLBROOK

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Charles Young.....												
Charles Wilmot.....												
William Nevin.....												
Noel Abram.....				8								
Andrew Abram.....				12					1 ¹ / ₂	2		
Moses Abram.....												
Peter Gougoo.....												
Peter Prosper.....				5								
John Paul.....				6								
Michael Tom.....									1 ¹ / ₂	2		
Abraham Gould.....												
Alexander Cope.....												
William Prosper.....												
Total.....			1 ³ / ₄	31					1 ¹ / ₂	4		
THOS. B. SMITH, Indian Agent.												

INDIAN

Micmacs.....			15	360								
ALONZO WALLACE, Indian Agent.												

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS

*Micmac.												
Indians at Lequille.....												
" Paradise.....												
GEORGE WELLS, Sr., Indian Agent.												

* There are none of these Indians living on reserve lands in Annapoli County.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*

Province of Nova Scotia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

RESERVE.

AND FODDER.													
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
												Tons.	Tons.
					10								
					12								
					30							1	
					14								
					12							1	
					15								
					10								
												1	
					15								
					30								
					4							1	
					8								
												1	
				1.925	160							5	

BROOK.

		9½	228									75	28
--	--	----	-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	----

ROYAL AGENCY.

		1½	70									3	
		1	36										

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province
NORTH EASTERN

GRAIN, ROOTS												
Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Mirmax of Restigouche County.</i>												
Eel River.									$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
<i>Gloucester County.</i>												
Bathurst			3	40								
<i>Northumberland Co.</i>												
Burnt Church.....	35	225	60	900			$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
Eel Ground	2	20	50	800			$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	5		
Red Bank	2	25	10	175								
Kent Co.												
Big Cove	40	200	60	1,000			$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		
Indian Island			3	35								
Buctouche.....	7	25	10	150			$\frac{1}{8}$	7				
<i>Westmorland County.</i>												
Fort Folly												
Totals	86	495	196	3,100			$\frac{1}{2}$	37	$\frac{5}{8}$	30		
WM. D. CARTER, <i>Indian Supt.</i>												

WESTERN											
<i>Kingsclear Band.</i>											
Noel John Sappier			2	65							
Noel Tomar.											
Frank Tomar.			1	35							
Noel Sappier, Sr.			2 $\frac{1}{2}$	75					$\frac{1}{4}$	4	
Thomas Tomar.			1	20							
John Solomon, Chief ..			1	16							
Louisa Solomon & Son.											
Frank Francis, Jr.											
Andrew Paul			1	25							
Louis Polches.											
Solomon Paul.							$\frac{1}{2}$	1			
Louis Paul.			$\frac{3}{4}$	20							
Michael Paul.											
Steven Sockbasin.			2	50							
Thos. Sappier.			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	35							
Chas. Sappier & Father											
Frank, Francis & Mother											
Totals.			11 $\frac{3}{4}$	341			$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	
JAMES FARRELL, Indian Agent.											

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURNS—NEW BRUNSWICK.

of New Brunswick, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
				7	250									
				5	150									5
10	250	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	50	1,500	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	1	50	50	20	100
4	150	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	15	500	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	30	40	10	75
1	30			10	375							10	10	25
30	800	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	75	2,500	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	2	75	50	...	125
1	25			9	250							1	...	5
2	50	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	8	250	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	20	10	...	25
				3	100									
48	1,305	1	20	182	5,775	$\frac{5}{2}$	33	$\frac{5}{2}$	60	$3\frac{1}{2}$	175	161	30	360

AGENCY.

1	15	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	1	62 $\frac{1}{2}$							3		2
$\frac{3}{4}$	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	35							2		1
1	23	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	22									
		$\frac{1}{4}$	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	65					$\frac{1}{2}$	15	4		3
		$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	20							$2\frac{1}{2}$		1
		$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$							1		1
$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$							2		
$\frac{1}{2}$	8			$\frac{1}{2}$	10									
$\frac{1}{2}$	8	$\frac{1}{4}$	2	1	50							3		1
$\frac{1}{2}$	11	$\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	50							2		
$\frac{1}{2}$	10	$\frac{1}{4}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$									
$\frac{1}{2}$	15	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	15									
				$\frac{1}{2}$	5									
				$\frac{1}{2}$										
		$\frac{1}{4}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	25							$2\frac{1}{2}$		2
				$\frac{1}{2}$	20							3		$1\frac{1}{2}$
				$\frac{1}{2}$	22									
5	111	$1\frac{1}{2}$	23	$6\frac{1}{2}$	503					$\frac{1}{2}$	15	25		12 $\frac{1}{2}$

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of
WESTERN

GRAIN, ROOTS												
Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Oromocto Reserve Band.</i>												
Edward Paul												
Andrew Sacoleic												
Joseph Paul												
Isaac Paul												
Joseph Paul, Jr.												
Louis Sacoleic												
Gabreil Noel												
John Paul												
John Sabbattis												
Frank Sabbattis												
John Atevin												
Joseph Atevin												
Joseph Sacoleic												
Solomon Paul												
Totals												
<i>St. Mary's Band.</i>												
Gabe Atquin							$\frac{1}{4}$	3				
Peter Gabe												
George Nash			$1\frac{1}{2}$	40								
Anthony Sacoleic												
Daisey Paul							$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$				
John Polches			1	25								
Gabe Bear												
Noel Solas			$\frac{1}{2}$	10								
Solomon Brooks												
Totals			3	75			$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$				
<i>Woodstock Band.</i>												
Peter Polches												
Noel Polches												
Mitchell Deboe												
Noel Paul												
Peter Paul												
Mrs. Noel Paul			$\frac{3}{4}$	20								
James Stevens												
Gabe Solas												
Totals			$\frac{3}{4}$	20								
<i>Gagetown, &c., Band.</i>												
Louis Sabbattis & Son									$\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
Louisa Perry												
Edward Paul												
John Nichols												
Totals									$\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
JAMES FARRELL, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

New Brunswick, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.—Continued.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
			1		60				9			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
					37½									
					47½									
					30									
					35									
					18									
					12½									
					60									
					35									
					37½									
					62½									
					62½									
					28									
					23									
			1	9½	549				9					
			2	½	30						15			
			1½	¼	14						10			
				1	80									1
				½	15						4			
			2	½	7									
			1½	¼	10									1
				½	12						3			
				¼	9									½
			2½	¼	14						4			
			7½	3	191						36			2½
				½	12									
				¼	15									
				¼	10									
				¼	14									
				¼	35									
				¼	10									½
				¼	12									
				¼	8									
				2½	116									½
½	17	⅛	2	1	55									
				½	25									
				¼	14									
				¼	12									
½	17	⅛	2	2	106					⅛	7			

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of
NORTHERN DIVISION,

	GRAIN, ROOTS											
Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Tobique Band.</i>												
Frank Francis, Chief.			2	60								
Ambrose Lockwood			4	125								
Susan Perley & Son			4	120								
Mrs. J. Francis & Son.			1½	40								
Frank Solas.			2	50								
Noël Perley.			3	90								
Mitchell Laporte.			1	25								
Joseph Maulton.												
Nicholas Solas												
John Maulton.												
Innis Sabbattis.			1½	40								
Joseph Alexander.			2	65								
F. I. Francis.												
Mrs. John Thomas.												
John Matteau												
Joseph Ellis.												
Noël & Patrick Bear.												
Widow Nicholas.												
Two Dwarf Men.												
Frank Lockwood.												
Joseph Trembley.												
Chas. Nicholas.												
Thos. Maulton.												
Pete Francis.												
Chas. Bear.												
John Lolas.												
Frank Martin.												
Michael Atquin.												
Edward Alexander.												
Thos. Trembley.												
Newell Peters.												
<i>Edmundston Band.</i>												
Joseph Trembly.			2½	65								
John Bernard.			2	58								
Noël Bernard.			3	75								
Mitchell Bernard.			4	100								
Mitchell Wallace.			6	150								
Frank Simon.			3	80								
Thomas Wallace.			1	25								
JAMES FARRELL, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURNS—NEW BRUNSWICK—*Concluded.*

New Brunswick for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

TOBIQUE AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1	26			1	60							5	3	2
2	80			1	75							6		4
1	36			1	85							4	2	4
1	30			1	45							12		1
1	20			1	50							2		2
				1	95							6		3
2	43			1	60							1		1
1	25			1	20									
1	25			1	24							2		
2	50			1	45							8		
				1	75									
				1	60									
3	75			1	80							3		
	20			1	18									
				1	50									
				1	45									
				1	45									
				1	20									
				1	30									
				1	25									
				1	22									
				1	15									
				1	15									
				1	12									
1	20			1	12									
				1	14									
				1	20									
				1	10									
				1	15									
				1	10									
3	75			1	100							10		2½
4	100			1	50							8		2
4½	120			1	80							11		3
1	25			1	40							7		4
2	50			1½	110							15		6
3	75			1	45							6		3
3	80			1								2		1

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of
PRINCE EDWARD

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Lennox Island.</i>												
Micmac.....	26	245	34	712			2	32				
<i>Morell Reserve.</i>												
Micmac.....			18	142			4	6				
JOHN O. ABSENAULT, <i>Indian Supt.</i>												

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURNS—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Prince Edward Island for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

ISLAND AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....		4	8	7	600	.....	.....	1	345	.....	.....	24	33	30
.....				1	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	10

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

CLANDEBOYE

GRAIN, ROOTS

Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
St. Peter's.....	75	2,025	90	3,150	15	375	2	45	2	50	.....	.....
Brokenhead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Alexander.....	.....	.....	20	300	1	6	3	75	10	180	.....	.....
Total.....	75	2,025	110	3,450	16	381	6½	145	12	230	.....	.....
E. McCOLL, Inspector Indian Agencies.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BIRTLE

* Bird Tail Sioux.....	348	3,045	85	666	.....	.....	61½	165½	20	3	.....	.....
+ Oak River Sioux.....	784	2,489	69	561	.....	.....	28½	533	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Lake Sioux.....	89	815	18	160	.....	.....	1½	43	02	.....	.....	.....
Turtle Mountain Sioux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kee-see-koo-wen-ins.....	.....	.....	60	1,100	.....	.....	1½	.....	02	.....	.....	.....
Way-way-see-cappos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Valley River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gambler.....	6	100	15	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
+ Rolling River.....	5	50	7½	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,232	6,499	254½	2,787	.....	.....	37½	745½	24	3	.....	.....
J. A. MARKLE, Indian Agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Moses Bun sold two acres millet. + Six acres of Brome grass and one-third of an acre of perennial

PORTAGE LA

Swan Lake.....	112	2,200	9	246	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Indian Gardens.....	36	602	.....	.....	32	1,050	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. MARTINEAU, Indian Agent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—MANITOBA.

of Ontario for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
.....				25	6,480	1	46	2	250	2	37	.....	3,150	.....
.....				4	150	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	18	$\frac{1}{8}$	5	.....	450	.....
.....		1	20	54	2,700	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,986	.....
.....		1	20	83	9,330	$1\frac{1}{8}$	62	$2\frac{1}{4}$	268	$2\frac{1}{8}$	42	.....	5,586	.....

AGENCY.

.....	.....	07	$\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{3}{4}$	425	30	43	59	146	05	5	5	147	150
.....	.....	02	.....	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	544	01	2	13	25	.....	.....	.....	427	278
.....	.....	.....	.....	14	100	26	26	34	70	.....	.....	.....	60	60
.....	.....	02	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	.....	.....	05	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	163	23	35	99	225	.....	.....	2	360	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	380	42	38	71	280	.....	.....	.....	906	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	66	04	5	02	4	04	8	.....	214	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	02	5	05	20	.....	.....	.....	50	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	214	12	23	36	115	.....	.....	.....	262	18
.....	.....	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,907	1 40	177	3 24	888	09	13	7	2,433	616

rye grass sown. ‡ Other fodder for all bands includes threshed straw and unthreshed oats.

PRAIRIE AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	150	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	20	.....	.....	.....	131	.....

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—MANITOBA—Continued.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of Manitoba for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

[illegible]

Department of Indian Affairs.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—MANITOBA—Continued.

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of Manitoba for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

GRAIN, ROOTS AND FODDER.																		
Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
Lake Manitoba..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	7	450	4	10	4	12	...	...	...	670
Little Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1½	30	10	575	½	15	½	25	4	10	...	205
Lake St. Martin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	8	425	4	10	4	15	4	10	...	250
Pine Creek. . .	...	...	1	35	1	30	½	10	6	300	½	5	½	7	4	8	...	175
Sandy Bay	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	10	25	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	835
H. MARTINEAU, Indian Agent.																		

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

MANITOWAPAH

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Ebb and Flow Lake...					1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3				
Fairford.....	5	75	5	125	6	150	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	45				
Water Hen River.....							4	2				
H. MARTINEAU, Indian Agent.												
CRANE RIVER RESERVE.												
Crane River							1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7				
H. MARTINEAU, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURNS—MANITOBA—*Concluded.*

of Manitoba for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														Other Fodder.
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
.....				3½	575	1½	2	3¾	7	.....	.....	.....	212	
.....				41	1,640	3¾	72	3¾	141	5	96	.....	1,100	
.....		1	2	1	150	1½	2	4	10	4	5	.....	225	

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY,

				6	950	1 ¹ ₂	4	4	14	1 ¹ ₂	1 ¹ ₂		114
--	--	--	--	---	-----	-----------------------------	---	---	----	-----------------------------	-----------------------------	--	-----

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the District

MORLEY

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
STONY RESERVE.												
Stony Indians.												
E. J. BANGS, Farmer in Charge.												

*Turnips were not a success.

HOBBEMA

<i>Samson's Band.</i>												
Chief Samson.	10	51	4	0								
Saddleback.	7	7										
Nepoos.	9				4							
Red Deer.	7	6										
Alexis Soueskoopness.	10	9										
John Potts.	7		4									
Little Baptiste.	12	22	4									
Simon.	9	50										
Louis N.	10	29	7									
Joshua.	13	32	3	12	2	15						
Crier.	7				5							
Big Baptiste.	6	29			4							
Kyatipew.	5	14										
John Twins.	8	55			4	20						
Little Pierre.	8	41	5									
Joe Samson.	7	24	4		5							
Joe Buffalo.	5	32										
Jas. Ragged Gut.	5				3							
John Okemow.	6											
Sammy.	4	15										
Matthew.	5	34	3									
Narcisse.	8	66			4							
Sam Saddleback.	5											
David Okemow.	5											
Sundry persons.	57		6		6							
Band.												
Total.	235	516	40	12	37	35						
<i>Montana Band.</i>												
Kah-sai-nah-pew.	1½	10										
Piegan Ah-we-new.	3	16										
Kah-pu-to qua-hat.	3	16										
Pokotayawasis.	4	25										
William.	6	10										
Pucheenanowin.												
Kapanahapew.												
David Rabbit.												
Band.												
Total.	17½	77										

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURNS—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

of Alberta for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				13	60				*			10	10	

AGENCY.

				1	10									
				1	15									
				1	30									
				1	10									
				1	15									
				1	8									
				1	7									
				1	9									
				1	25									
				1	15									
				1	10									
				1	20									
				1	15									
				1	25									
				1	30									
				1	7									
				1	10									
				1	25									
				1	5									
				1	6									
				1	6									
				1	15									
				1	12									
				51	*									
													2100	
				234	330								2100	
				1	90			1	6					
				1	18			1	10					
				1	90			1	10					
				1	45			1	10					
				1	60			1	15					
				1	25			1	30					
								1	11					
													450	
				31	328			13	92				450	

*No returns.

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in Alberta

HOBBEWA

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Ermineskins Band.</i>												
Alexis White Bear.....	8	20	5	100								
Stony Paul.....												
Kennewats.....	5											
Rattlesnake.....	2	10										
Joe Ward.....	5	10	3									
Little Child.....	6		4									
Wildcat.....	3	10										
Panny.....	3											
Johnnie Baptiste.....	3		2									
Seeksagan.....	4	20										
Squanie.....	4	20										
Permees.....	4											
Makino.....	3											
Crane.....	3	10										
Iwasis.....												
Asuma.....	3		1									
William.....	6											
Old Pan.....	2											
Joe Soosay.....	5											
Eustace.....	2											
Moses.....	4		2									
Roasting.....												
Sundry persons.....												
Band.....												
Total.....	75	100	17	100								
<i>Louis Bull Band.</i>												
Louis Bull.....	8	40	3									
John Bull.....	7		3									
Paul Bull.....	3											
Frances Bull.....			3									
John Ward.....	3		2									
Sam Roasting.....	3											
Francis Three Fingers.....	2											
John Moonias.....	4											
Old Wives.....												
Lazarus.....												
Louison.....												
Band.....												
Total.....	30	40	11									
W. S. GRANT, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY—Concluded.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
					20									
					15									
					10									
					10									
					25									
					6									
					12									
					15									
					8									
					6									
					6									
					5									
					9									
					6									
					8									
					20									
					5									
					4									
					4									
					6									
					12									
				1	20									
													1200	
				6	232								1200	
					20									
					15									
					10									
					10									
					8									
					6									
					12									
					15									
					5									
					4									
													450	
				2	105								450	

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—
RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
EDMONTON

GRAIN, ROOTS												
Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Enoch's Band.</i>												
W. Ward.	7	60	10	120	6	75						
Alexander.	6	54	10	200	2	25						
Long Tom.												
Mr. Jim.	2		3	15								
Charlo	5	56										
Shortlegs.	3	35										
Daniel Cardinal.			7	70	6	50						
Thos. Saulteau.												
Chas. Papin	3	25			3							
Thos. Stoney												
Alexis Charlo	4		5	50	5	30						
Xavier Stoney			2	16								
Osickyas.												
Felix Low Woman.	4	20	3	29	3	20						
Thos. Bighead.												
Louison Long Tom.												
Totals.	34	250	40	500	25	200						
<i>Michel's Band.</i>												
Michel.	8	80	10	125	3	30						
Louis.	10	100	12	200	6	60						
Pierre.			5	30								
Baptiste												
Albert.	6	40	8	80	3	50						
Timothy.	6	70	15	125	5	80						
Gladu.	5	60	5	40	3	30						
Totals.	35	350	55	600	20	250						
<i>Paul's Band.</i>												
Paul.	5				5							
John Bull	3				5							
Didymus.	2				3							
Alexis Paul.					3							
John Bearshead.												
Reindeer.												
Lewel.												
Peter.												
Simon.												
John Sarphead.												
Luke	2											
John Susan.												
Francois.												
Joseph.												
Louis.												
Thos. Rain.												
Agnes Bearshead.												
JAMES GIBBONS, Indian Agent.	12				16							

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

District of Alberta, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.													
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.	
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.
												Tons.	Tons.
					25								80
					25								80
					25								30
					25								40
					20								50
					25								10
					30								90
					15								30
					12								40
					40								20
					16								40
					10								15
					25								5
					12								30
					20								30
					20								10
				6	300					3			600
					30								70
					40								90
					15								30
					25								40
					30								60
					35								70
					25								40
35	350	55	600	3	200					2			400
				1	80								15
					30								5
					30								5
					25								10
					25								10
					20								10
					40								3
					20								
					10								
					20								12
					30								
					30								
					35								5
					35								
					20								
					20								
					20								
				7	500								75

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the

EDMONTON

GRAIN, ROOTS

Name of Band.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
<i>Joseph Band.</i>												
François.					1	13						
Benjamin.					1	12						
Painted Stone												
Peter.												
Alexis.												
William.												
Narcisse.												
Alexis Louison.												
Total.					2	25						
<i>Alexander Band.</i>												
Beaverfoot.	10	80	4	25								
Jos. Job.	3	20	4	50								
Phili.	8	60										
Alexander.	5	40	2	25	5	25						
Peter.			2		3	10						
Baptiste.	2		2	35	1							
Edward.	2		1		2	10						
Michel.					1							
Thomas.					1							
Moise.					2	5						
Kanamachem.												
Farm.			5	65								
Samuel.												
Harry, S. L.												
Menona.												
John Pehachase.												
Norbert.												
Joseph.												
Abraham.												
John Manitonais.												
Jos. Manitonais.												
William.												
Pierre Yellow Dirt.												
Apichascoas.												
Total.	30	200	20	200	15	50						
JAS. GIBBONS, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

District of Alberta, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
				1	100	1	2	1	7					
				1	75	1		1						
				1	100	1	2	1					80	
				1	25					1	2		20	
				1	100	1	1	1	8				10	
													5	
													5	
				3	400	1	5	1	15	1	1		120	
				1	27								70	
				1	23								20	
				1	25								25	
				1	50								40	
				1	50								20	
				1	50								32	
				1	50					1	2		30	
						1	2	1	10				20	
						2	2	1	10				30	
						2	2	1	20	1	1		20	
						2	2	1	20	1	2		20	
				1	25								18	
													12	
													10	
													10	
													10	
													18	
													50	
													20	
													20	
													30	
													25	
													40	
													10	
				8	300	2	10	3	60	3	5		600	

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the

SARCEE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Bull Head.....			78	1,670	42½	364						
A. J. McNEILL, Agent.												

*Other roots consist of 51 bushels carrots and 32 bushels onions, grown by Indians in 14 gardens.

SADDLE LAKE

Saddle Lake, No. 125..	42	152	40	869	4	45					3	29
Blue Quill's, No. 127..			20	390	10	144						
James Seenum's, No. 128.	101	875	14	360	16	136						
Totals	143	1,027	74	1,619	30	325					3	29
W. SIBBALD, Indian Agent.												

PIEGAN

Piegan			*19									
R. W. WILSON, Agent.												

*The oats sown on 19 acres were cut for feed before ripening.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

District of Alberta, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
				7	820			4	355	4	*83	Tons. 46	Tons. 251	Tons. 100

AGENCY,

				8	985	$\frac{1}{4}$		3	40	$\frac{1}{4}$			1,128	
				4 $\frac{1}{2}$	415	$\frac{1}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{1}{4}$			604	
				12	500	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	200	$\frac{1}{2}$			1,300	
				24 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,900	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	240	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			3,032	

AGENCY.

				14	1,476	$\frac{1}{2}$	75	2	180	$\frac{1}{2}$	45		490	
--	--	--	--	----	-------	---------------	----	---	-----	---------------	----	--	-----	--

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the
NORTH BLACKFOOT

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Yellow Horse.....			6	75								
White Pup.....			35	610								
Big Plume.....			25	450	2	35						
Big Road.....			44	854								
Running Martin.....			30	530								
Little Axe.....												
Totals.....			140	2,519	2	35						
G. H. WHEATLEY, Indian Agent.												

SOUTH BLACKFOOT

Hind Bull.....												
Iron Shield.....			5									
Weasel Calf.....												
Medicine Shield.....			4									
Eagle Rib.....			8									
Running Rabbitt.....			8									
White Eagle.....			5									
Calf Bull.....												
Totals.....			30									
G. H. WHEATLEY, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

District of Alberta, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.														
Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.												
.	.	.	.	3	135	.	2	.	12	.	.	.	78	6
.	.	.	.	3	205	.	5	.	25	.	.	10	72	43
.	.	.	.	3	205	.	6	.	25	.	.	.	145	31
.	.	.	.	3	215	.	5	.	23	.	.	9	100	55
.	.	.	.	2	140	.	2	.	15	.	.	.	47	37
.	.	.	.	1	85	.	4	.	17	.	.	.	142	.
.	.	.	.	15	985	1	24	2	117	.	.	19	584	172
.	.	.	.							.	.	.		

AGENCY.

.....	.....	.....	.....	3	360	1	8	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	300	1	8	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	764	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	340	1	8	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	764	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	255	1	8	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	60	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	195	1	17	1	100	.....	.....	.....	2264	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	480	1	18	1	95	.....	.....	.....	1424	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	285	1	9	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	1114	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	195	1	9	.....	75	.....	.....	8	35	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	25	2,410	2	85	7	500	.....	.....	8	766	30

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the District
ASSINIBOINE

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Carry the Kettle.....	210	2,750	15	375								
THOS W. ASPDIN, Farmer in Charge.												

FILE HILLS

Okanees.....			55	1,340					1	30		
Little Black Bear.....												
Star Blanket.....												
Peepeekesis.....			15	360					1	30		
W. M. GRAHAM, Agent.												

MOOSE MOUNTAIN

Pheasant Rump, No. 68	77	574	5	107								
Striped Blanket, No. 69	56	514	19	428								
White Bear, No. 70....	28	670	25	884	3	168						
Totals.....	161	1,758	49	1,419	3	168						
H. R. HALPIN, Farmer in Charge.												

* Grown in gardens; includes carrots, turnips, onions, etc.

† Straw.

SWAN RIVER

Côté.....			23½	30	19	40						
Key.....			3	15	6	16						
Kisickouse.....			14	25	13½	26						
Totals.....			40½	70	38½	82						
W. E. JONES, Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

of Assiniboia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				10	210	3	25	5	25	2	40	1	550	.....

AGENCY.

				7	900	1	40	3	250				650	
				4	400	1	30	3	300				500	
				2	100	1	30	1	160				300	
				3	600	1	30	2	200				550	

AGENCY.

				24	180			*2	*75				300	+150
				14	140			2	65	1	42		300	+130
				8	483			4	440	3	297		689	200
				12	803			6	570	4	339		1,280	480

AGENCY.

				8	129	3	25	24	40	2	20		1,460	33
				7	307	14	35	14	60	3	20		711	9
				7	150	3	45	3	150	1	25		829	30
				23	586	7	105	7	250	4	65		3,000	62

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the District

MUSCOWPETUNG'S

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Piapot, No. 75.....	63	492	19	297								
Standing Buffalo (Sioux), No. 78.....	20	360	21	440			4	68				
Pasqua, No. 79.....	132	1,858	26	506	2	35						
Muskowpetung, No. 80.	46½	600	9	155								
Home Farm, No. 4A, Pasqua's.....			14	260	2	40						
Home Farm, No. 4B, Muskowpetung's			7	190	3	59						
Home Farm, No. 9, Piapots			5	91								
Agency												
" Cattle Herd.												
Totals.....	261½	3,310	101	1,939	7	134	4	68				
J. A. MITCHELL, Indian Agent.												

TOUCHWOOD HILLS

Muscowequan's.....			7									
George Gordon's.....	69	1,587	25	1,368	1	45						
Day Star's.....			6	150								
Poor Man's.....	50	1,473	26	1,604								
Yellow Quill's (Fishing Lake)												
Yellow Quill's (Nut Lake)												
Totals	119	3,060	64	3,122	1	45						
S. SWINFORD, Indian Agent.												

CROOKED LAKE

Ochapowace's, No. 71..	56	50										
Kahkewistahaw's, No. 72	39½											
Cowesese's, No. 73.....	240	400	61	180								
Sakimay's, No. 74.....	58½											
Totals.....	394	450	61	180								
JOHN P. WRIGHT, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Continued.

of Assiniboia, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
										*	*	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				3	260	1	25	2	325				900	50
				5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,120			2	51	2	80		300	35
				14 $\frac{1}{2}$	155			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	1	86		300	100
				4	21								318	25
				4	20			1	10	1	30		10	15
														10
				4	35									
													30	
													420	
				11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,611	1	25	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	481	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	196		2,278	235

AGENCY.

				3	30	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		2		1 $\frac{1}{2}$			400	10
				6	373	1	31	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	221	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		932	180
				3	240	1	50	3	270	1	57		640	
				2	260	1	75	2	300	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	2	580	105
				2	150	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	1	40	1			120	
				1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1		1					50	
				16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,053	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	181	10	831	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	106	2	2,722	295

* Onions.

AGENCY.

				2 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 $\frac{1}{2}$		1			275	
				3				1		1 $\frac{1}{2}$			300	
				5				3		1 $\frac{1}{2}$			350	
				3				2		1			500	
				13 $\frac{1}{2}$				8 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$			1,425	

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP RETURNS—

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the

PAS

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Grand Rapids							1 10					
Chemawawin							2 0					
Moose Lake							5 0					
The Pas	1	10			1		1 10					
Shoal Lake							1 0					
Red Earth							1 0					
Cumberland							4 0					
Totals	1	10			1		4 0					
JOSEPH COURTNEY, Indian Agent.												
CARLTON												
Wm. Twatt's, No. 101.	34	446	17	341	16	240						
Petaquaque's, No. 102.	21	380	9	189								
Mistawasis, No. 103.	101	1,369	65	536	24	229						
Ahtahkakoop's, No. 104	132	1,623	60 1/2	816	34	295						
Totals	288	3,818	151 1/2	1,882	74	764						
W. B. GOODFELLOW, Indian Agent.												
ONION LAKE												
Seekaskootch Band, No. 119.					87	470						
Chippewayans Band, No. 124.					3							
GEO. G. MANN, Indian Agent.												
DUCK LAKE												
One Arrow's	72	276	9	49	10							
Okemassis	23	160	9	55								
Beardy's	124	1,355	69	482	12	95						
John Smith's	163	1,254	101 1/2	699	21	35						
James Smith's	23	200	20 1/2	420	2 1/2	40						
Cumberland	23	320	9 1/2	180								
Totals ..	428	3,565	218 1/2	1,885	45 1/2	170						
R. S. McKENZIE, Agent.												

*Other roots consisted of onions.

†Other fodder consisted of straw.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Concluded.*

District of Saskatchewan, for Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				1	50								5	
				3	300								10	
				2	100								30	
				20	600								100	
				2	300								90	
				7	600								150	
				1	50								5	
				36	2,000								390	

AGENCY.

				5½	553								401	
				2	205				32		3		331	
				5	486			2½	382	3½	30		917	
				7½	681			4½	141	3½	80		1,387	
				20	1,925			6½	555	7½	113		3,036	

AGENCY.

				15	700			10	50	4			1,320	
				5	300			1		1			800	

AGENCY.

				4	136	½		2	101	½			323	75
				1½	36	½		½	12	½			177	50
				5½	329	½	25	2½	80	½	22		838	180
				9	181	½	4	2½		½	5		625	200
				2	230	½	15	3	20	½	30		248	75
				2½	71	½	10	3	80	½	5		490	75
				24½	983	1½	54	13½	293	1½	*62	..	2,701	+655

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

WILLIAMS

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alexandria	15	117	40	230	5	35			4	5		
Alkali Lake	20	500	15	400	5	65						
Aucham	10	179	40	1,000								
Anderson Lake			2	75					2	20		
Bridge River	20	500	2	50					3	75		
Canoe Creek	10	150	40	250	2	50						
Cayoosh Creek, No. 1.	8	100							4	40		
Cayoosh Creek, No. 2.	7	90	5	150					6	80		
Clinton			10	260								
Dog Creek	8	100	5	130								
Fountain	25	550	2	75					2	20		
High Bar	10	140										
Kenim Lake			10	200								
Lillooet, No 1	15	120	2	30					2	35		
Lillooet " 2	2	35										
Pavilion	20	500										
Quesnelle			6	100								
Seaton Lk Mission No 1	2	20	2	20								
" Enias 2												
" Schloss 5			5	150			4	10	2	30		
" Neciat 6	2	25							2	30		
Soda Creek	4	60	30	800								
Stones			5	130					1	20		
Toosey			5	150								
Williams Lake	15	250	3	1,050					4	10		
Totals	193	3,427	261	5,250	12	150	4	10	24	365		
E. BELL, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

of British Columbia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

LAKE AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	
		1	5	2	75	1	25	1	25		10	10	125	20
				20	500	1	40	1	40		20	10	120	40
				10	225	1	40	2	100		10	50	500	50
					25						10	6	20	8
				25	600		15		30		12	10	15	45
		1	10	1	100		10		20		10	25	100	20
		1		1	90		16		25		10		5	15
		2	20	2	150		15	2	25		8	25		10
				2	160		20	1	30		5	15	15	8
		1	10	2	100		10		10		10	4	6	10
				3	175		5		5		6	5		100
		3	50	4	220		15		25		15			15
				25	700		10		25		10	8	100	50
				2	120	1	20		10		20	5		30
				1	75				10		10	12		10
				4	200						10	35		40
				1	70	1	15	1	20		6	10	15	5
				1	25						10	6	20	8
				1	70		5				20	2		
		1	20	4	200		15	1	15		16	8		8
		1	4	2	100		5	1	5			9		5
				20	500	5	130	1	50		10	60	20	30
				10	250						10	10	30	5
				3	100						5		100	10
				6	350	15	300	10	150	10	150	35	200	45
.....		51	119	152	5,180	281	711	201	620	171	403	360	1,391	587

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

FRASER

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Aitchelitz	3	120	4	320					2	80		
Burrard Inlet No. 3.									1	40		
Cheam.	10	400	9	720	2	60	1	60	11	440		
Chehalis.	1	40	8	640			1	30	5	200		
Coquitlam.			2	160					2	80		
Douglas.			4	320			2	30	2	80		
Ewa-woos.			2	160					1	40		
False Creek.							2	30	2	80		
Homalko.			1	80			2	30	2	80		
Hope.	8	320	20	1,600			3	135	8	320		
Katsey.	2	80	6	480	1	30	2	30	2	80		
Klahoose.							2	30				
Kapilano.			12	120			2	30	1	40		
Kwaw-Kwaw-apilt.	6	240	14	1,120	1	35	1	60	10	400		
Langley.	5	200	6	480					8	320		
Mission Burrard Inlet.									1	40		
Musqueam.	4	120	20	1,600			1	40	6	240		
Matsqui.			3	240			2	30	3	120		
New Westminster.												
Nicomen.	2	80	4	320					2	80		
Ohamil.	6	240	10	800			1	45	7	280		
Pemberton Meadows.	2	80	20	1,600			2	80	5	200		
Popcum.			3	240			2	25	3	120		
Semi-ah-moo.			6	480			2	25	4	160		
Sechelt.							2	25	2	80		
Sumass.	4	160	20	1,600			2	25	10	400		
Scowlitz.	1	35	10	800			2	25	6	240		
Squialha.	1	35	8	640					6	240		
Skweahm.	2	80	10	800			1	45	9	360		
Sliammon.							2	25	2	80		
Squatits.	2	80	8	640					3	120		
Skwa-miah, Howe Sd.			2	160					2	80		
Skwah.	2	80	10	800			2	25	2	80		
Skookum Chuck.									2	80		
Sam-Ah-quam.									2	80		
Skulkayu.	6	240	20	1,600			1	60	5	200		
Skawah-looks.			5	400					5	200		
Seymour Creek.									2	80		
Skway.	4	160	18	1,440					7	280		
Texas Lake.							2	15	1	40		
Tche-wassan.	2	80	100	8,000								
Tsoo-wah-lie.	10	400	80	6,400					10	400		
Tze-achten.	2	80	30	2,400			2	15	10	400		
Wharnock.			6	480			2	15	5	200		
Yuk-kwe-kwi-oose.	10	400	20	1,600			2	15	2	80		
Yale.			10	800			2	30	2	80		
Totals.	95	3,750	500½	40,040	4	125	20½	1,030	180	7,120		

FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

* Other fodder consists of oat straw.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

of British Columbia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		*Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
		1	12	2	350	1	75	1	225			6	6	8
				2	350			1	150			3		
		1	30	10	1,750	1	125	3	450			50	5	10
		1	30	10	1,750	1	125	3	450			8	30	10
				2	350			1	75				6	10
				6	1,050	1	75	1	75			10	15	6
		1	12	8	1,400	1	30	1	150			30		
				1	262									
				3	525	1	60	1	75				10	
		1	30	14	2,450	1	152	2	300			39		36
		1	15	5	875	1	30	1	150			9	30	2
		1	15	7	1,225	1	60	1	75				30	
				2	425	1	30	1	30				15	2
		1	25	4	700	1	60	1	150			10	6	10
		1	25	6	1,050	1	150	2	320			35	80	6
		1	12	2	350	1	30	1	60					
		1	12	8	1,400	1	30	1	120			30	6	20
				8	1,400	1	1	1	120			10	35	5
				1	175	1	48						4	
				6	1,050	1	48					4	31	3
		1	20	8	1,400	1	48	1	200			12	35	5
				20	3,500								200	20
				3	525							13		3
				4	700	1	48	1	50			6	5	8
				3	525	1	48						10	
				9	1,575	1	48	1	50			10	85	20
				4	700	1		1	200			10	100	10
				3	525	1	48	1	200			10	4	8
				4	700	1	25	1	200			10	6	10
				5	875	1	25	1	200				30	
				5	875	1	25	1	200			10	18	8
				5	875	1	25	1	200				25	4
				12	2,100	1	55	1	200			60	10	10
				3	525	1	25					12		
				3	525	1	25					10	10	
				8	1,400	1	50	1	175			35		10
				4	700	1	40	1	87			30		3
				2	350								2	
				5	875			1	87			20	15	6
				5	875	1	40	1	43			22		
				6	1,050			1	180			30	20	8
				9	1,575	1	80	1	180			40	10	6
				9	1,575	1		1	90			16	8	6
				3	525							4	16	5
				6	1,050							20	10	6
				8	1,400							25		5
..	..	12	424	264	45,187	13	1,461	33	5,517			649	928	279

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

KOOTENAY

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
St. Mary's.....	10	200	75	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Tobacco Plains.	5	100	60	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lower Columbia Lake	10	200	90	1,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Lower Kootenay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sushwapor Kinbasket's	20	400	115	2,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	45	900	340	6,940	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. L. GALBRAITH, Indian Agent.												

* Oats cut for hay.

† Land overflows.

KAMLOOPS.

Spuzzum.....							3					
Skuzzy.....												
Tquayaum.....												
Kapatsitsan.....							1					
Sunk and Kamus.....								25	3	20		
Hlukhlukatan.....												
Siska.....												
Klickumcheen.....	12	216							1			
Nkya.....												6
Nhumeen.....												
Strynne.....	3	60	3	90								
Snahaim.....												
Skapp.....												
Nesikeep.....												
Nikommin.....	3	60	3	75								
Shhahanih.....	10	200	10	200			3	20	5	150		
Nhumcheen.....	10	200	7	175					1	30		
Spatsin.....	5	100	15	150					2	60		
Stlahl.....	3	60	2	50								
Tluhtans.....			5	125					1	30		
Skichistin.....	5	100	15	200								
Kamloops.....	10	100	80				1	40	1	30		
Chuckchu-qualk.....			20									
Halaut.....	13	300	175	5,205			1	10			2	6
Haltkam.....	10	200	180	5,355								
Kuant.....	2		70	70			1	15				
Spapium.....												
Skappa.....												
Yent.....												
Nkatsam.....							3	20				
Nkamaplex.....	1,200	42,500										
Penticton.....	40	800	40	1,000								
Nkamip.....	20	67	20	600								
Carried forward...	1,346	44,963	645	13,295			51	130	111	320	2	6

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

of British Columbia, for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				10	1,000								85	
				5	500									40
				10	1,250							35	40	
				20	1,500							60	60	
				15	1,875							60	40	
				60	6,125							95	225	40

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

				3	152							9		
				1	50							3		
				3	150	4	4					7		
				3	140							46		
				3	170							9		
				2	200							20		
				3	170							5		
		12½	430	3	300							85		
				2	200							20		
				2	200							10		
		2	60	3	100	1	100	½	50			15		
				2	200		50					7		
				1	100	½	50					5		
		2	80	3	300	½	50	½	50			16		
		2	60	2	200							5	15	
		2	60	7	700							40		5
		2	60	8	800							50	10	
		5	150	10	1,000			2	200			100	120	10
		1	30	2	200							10	10	
				3	300							10	40	
		1	30	3	300							52	20	
				8	800							125	50	
				5	650			½	50			80	70	
				10	1,600							42	36	40
				7	500							75	40	40
				8	1,000	4	45					88	78	
		2	60	3	300							5		
				½	50							4		
		2	60	2	200							7		
				3	250	4	6			½	40	61		
				10	2,000							65	60	300
				10	2,000							200	75	40
				5	900							140	50	20
		34	1,088	140½	16,182	3½	305	3½	350	½	40	1,416	674	455

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province of

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Brought forward.....	1,346	44,963	645	13,295			5½	130	11½	320	2	6
Shennoskaunkin			18	540								
Chuckchuwayha	15	300	20	500					2	80		
Ashnola	10	200	25	625					1	40		
Spahamin	20	266	40									
Quinshaatin	30	150	25		1	15			30			
Quimskanaht	5		7						2	80		
Naaik	70	1,400	40	1,000					20	600		
Nziskat	4	4	3									
Zoht	7	105	5	30								
Spallumcheen	200	8,020	40	285								
Duck Lake	20	400	10	250			1	40	1	40		
Kelowna Okanagan Lk	75	750	100	1,500					8	240		
Hamilton Creek	17	300	2	50								
Totals	1,819	56,858	980	18,075	1	15	6½	170	75½	1,400	2	6
A. IRWIN, Indian Agent.												

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

British Columbia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY—*Continued.*

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
		34	1,088	140½	16,182	3½	305	3½	350	½	40	1,416	674	455
				5	900							120	35	10
				3	500							50	20	10
				4	600							95	20	10
				3	250							394		
				3	260	4	8					74	22	
				2	150							18		
				10	1,000							100	75	25
				1	40							10	5	
				1½	130							14	2	
				4	350							65		
		2	80	3	300							65	10	
		7	210	8	700	5	500					95	25	
				3	300							15	10	5
		43	1,378	181	21,662	8½	813	3½	350	½	40	2,531	788	515

SUPPLEMENTARY CROP

RETURN showing Crops Sown and Harvested in the Province

COWICHAN

Name of Band.	GRAIN, ROOTS											
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Sooke			1	40								
*Cherno			4	80								
Esquimalt												
Songhees												
Malakut												
Tse Kum			2	60								
Panquechin			4	150								
Tsart-ilp			8	400								
Tsau-ont			8	380								
Comeakin			16	660					2	110		
Clem-clem-alat			62	1,900			4		4	180		
Khempson			1	50								
Korxsilah			3	150								
Quamichan	3	100	80	2,200					6	50		
Somenos	2	60	11	300					3	250		
Hellelt			1	40								
Siccamen Harbour			2	80								
Kulleet			3	120								
Lyacksun												
Limalche			2	60								
Penelakut			5	200								
Tsussie												
Nanaimo			75	3,000					2	60		
Suo-nowus			2	50								
Qualicum			2	50								
Comox												
Fishing Stations												
Mayne, Pendee and other Islands			2	60								
W. H. LOMAS, Indian Agent.												

*Rocky ground and not well harvested ; only garden work possible. Chief product is small fruit.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURNS—BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

of British Columbia for the Year ended 31st December, 1898.

AGENCY.

AND FODDER.

Buckwheat.		Beans.		Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.
Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	
												Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
				2	60							6		
				4	100									
				3	20									
				3	50	4	12			4	15	8		
				4	5							10		
				3	60							12		
				3	110							30		
				3	120							8		
				3	120									
				2	150							150		
				3	220							200		
				1	50							8		
				3	320							30		
				10	600			2	200			150		
				3	220							50		
				1	40							20		
				1	50							8		
				2	160							4		
				2	160							10		
				2	100							14		
				5	300							40		
				4	200							30		
				8	450							120		
				14	120							5		
				1	40	4	20	1	100			6		
				2	80							3		
				2	85							2		

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Sessional Papers (No. 15.)

A. 1899

REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE
1898

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1899

[No. 15—1899.]

North-west Mounted Police.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, &c., &c., Governor General
of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

President of the Council

FEBRUARY 15th, 1899.

North-west Mounted Police.

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North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1898.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 20th December, 1898.

The Right Honourable SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1898, together with the annual reports of the following officers, for the same period :—

Superintendent Gagnon.
“ Deane, (with report of Inspector Sanders on Crow's Nest construction.)
“ Griesbach.
“ Moffatt.
“ Howe, with report of Supt. Constantine.
“ Cotton.

Inspector Morris.
“ Sanders.

The assistant surgeons and acting assistant surgeons.

The veterinary and assistant veterinary surgeons, and the veterinary non-commissioned officers.

PATROLS.

This year owing to the large number of prospectors endeavouring to reach the Yukon by the Mackenzie River, the Patrol which started in December '97 went as far as Fort Simpson, carrying mail and interviewing all the travellers en route. The consideration of the Government in sending this Patrol was very much appreciated, as it enabled them, not only to receive long expected letters from their friends, but also afforded means, on the return trip of Insp. Routledge, of acquainting their people of their progress and welfare.

While in the vicinity of Fort Smith, two hunters were arrested and punished for killing wood buffalo, and I think the example made will be the means of preserving these animals, as hunters are all now well aware of their being preserved. I think the close period when it is unlawful to kill them, should be extended for at least another three years, when the herd, now numbering probably 150 will considerably increase. There is no occasion for the Indians to kill these animals for food, as moose and other game are quite plentiful in the vicinity, and the large sums offered by traders for the heads and skins are the main causes of the destruction of the buffalo.

In addition to the patrol north, two patrols during the winter carried mail to St. Johns, and we found it necessary to build an outpost at Peace River Crossing, where we have placed a permanent detachment of one sergeant and two men, which is inspected regularly by an officer from Edmonton; this enables us to keep track of matters in the Peace River Country. We still have a detachment of two constables at Lesser Slave Lake. These detachments are doing good work, and their presence there, has accustomed the natives to a great extent, to the necessity of preserving law and order, and I think will greatly simplify the work of the Commissioners when they proceed to make treaties in these parts next summer. At first the Indians were very averse to our occupation of their country, but finding that our men protected them from the rapacity of some of the prospectors, and only sought to punish the evil doers, they quickly recognized the advantage of our presence.

A number of the parties who started overland for the Yukon quarrelled among themselves on arrival at Peace River, and by mutual consent, the police were requested to act as arbitrators which they did in all cases to the satisfaction of all parties, and this prevented bad blood and possibly outrage.

Inspector Moodie who started from Edmonton in September '97, got across the mountains in December by an easy pass in the vicinity of the head waters of Half-Way River, but had to kill his horses to feed his dogs, and after great delay in the spring, caused by his inability to procure a fresh lot of horses with which to proceed on the trip, he at last arrived at Pelly Banks, and proceeded to Selkirk by canoe, having abandoned his horses, when it was no longer possible to use them. He has since returned to the territories, and his report is attached. This trip has established the fact that the easiest and cheapest way to get into the northeast portion of British Columbia, is via Edmonton, and by the pass he travelled over. Already several bands of cattle have been driven by this route over the mountains, one bunch of about 100, the property of Jones & Smart of Swift Current, having been driven all the way from that point on the Canadian Pacific Railway across the country to St. Johns via Edmonton. After selling part of their herd at St. Johns at good prices, they proceeded west with about 50 of the most active, and I understand reached the Findlay River, B. C., with them, without any loss, all being in good order, where they disposed of them very profitably; other cattle ventures have been made this year in the same direction, and I believe with very satisfactory result, when they were handled with judgment, which consists mainly on travelling slowly and stopping over wherever a spot with extra good feed is obtained.

While numerous prospects have been found in many places, so far no profitable placer mining has been discovered east of the Rockies, by these numerous parties of prospectors, although in many places good work could possibly be done by a system of dredging.

Since my last report a wagon road has been completed to Lesser Slave Lake by the Territorial Government, where it connects with the old road to Peace River Landing. The grant of \$10,000 made by your Government will permit this road to be extended to St. Johns, and will thus enable cattle to be sent expeditiously and cheaply into north-east British Columbia, where there will continue to be a good sale for beef as the mines develop.

Although very short handed, and the men available being generally without much experience, we have continued our patrols in the Territories, and the result

North-west Mounted Police.

has been satisfactory, very little crime having occurred, the offenders being in almost every instance arrested. Rather an amusing scene took place during the fall in connection with the vigilance of the police. A corporal and constable on the express train near Moosejaw, found a one legged coloured man on the train, who after consultation they decided answered fully the description of "Peg legged" Brown wanted in Ontario for murder. They very promptly arrested him, only to find that he was already a prisoner in charge of the man sitting with him, having been arrested at the Coast.

The difficulty with American cattle drifting across the line still continues, and I regret to report that it is assisted by American owners, and their employees. The Round Up, (U. S.) party gather up all their cattle on our side, and take them past our outposts, but as soon as the vicinity of the line is reached, those fit for shipment are carefully picked out, and the balance are let go when they promptly return to their accustomed haunts on our side, and continue to annoy our settlers, who have prudently put up hay for their own cattle, and as fast as they drive these intruders from their stacks they return. This has already been reported, and I have suggested that a seizure be made as in the case of one Spencer some years ago, when the nuisance and injustice to our own pioneers would promptly stop for a time.

Several outfits of horses stolen from the United States, have been recovered and returned to their owners, and a large number said to have been stolen on this side, have been found by the police patrols; in many instances these stolen horses were quietly grazing a few miles from their stables, and many settlers still believe that the police are in the country to look after their stray cattle.

Several cattle thieves have been arrested during the year, but as usual owing to the technicalities and confusion re brands, we have been unable to secure convictions in the majority of cases. The new brand ordinance just introduced may assist us in the future.

The construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad entailed a lot of work on "D" division at Macleod, and one officer and a number of picked men were on duty along the line until its construction was finished in October. Mr. Haney, the manager of the road, has expressed his great satisfaction of the way the various duties were performed from a railroad point of view and on my trip to East Kootenay in September, the residents personally expressed confidence in the force. Inspector Sanders, and the constables under him, did good service, and on only one occasion did their duties clash with that of the Provincial Police, which I think is a satisfactory record.

INDIANS.

We have had no trouble with the Indians this year; a growing inclination to make money, fostered by the Indian Department, who have given them every opportunity, has kept the able bodied men of most bands at work and between freighting and hay making, and the gathering of crops, most of their time has been fully occupied. They have sold a great deal of hay at good prices, and have also, particularly in the North, sold a number of splendid steers, besides supplying their reserves with beef. They pay great attention to their cattle, and their steers are probably as good as those disposed of by the best farmers in the country, and if the department only continue in this wise policy of frequently changing the bulls, only buying the best, they will soon be very rich in good cattle. Their horses, in some bands very numerous, are not improving as fast as their cattle, and in some are positively deteriorating. A few blocky small stallions distributed among the bands, would be of great service and would speedily enable the Indians to get \$75 each for their horses, instead of from \$10 to \$20. The Indians are still purchasing wagons and machinery, but I think before long, agriculture will be exchanged, in those bands still following it, for cattle and horse raising, undoubtedly more suitable for Indians. The Industrial schools are continuing to do good work.

Nearly all the hay required by us at Regina, has again been furnished by Indians, and we would have been in a bad way without it, as hay is very scarce in the district, and I doubt if we could have got the amount at fair prices, without their assistance.

LIQUOR.

I regret to report that on many occasions Indians have obtained liquor, generally, however, through half-breeds. In most cases convictions followed, but the punishment was generally a fine of \$50. In my opinion a much higher fine should be inflicted as the law allows, and imprisonment should be more frequently inflicted. In some cases, these light sentences were awarded by men whose interest lay in keeping intoxicants from Indians. The only way to stop this pernicious practice, is to inflict imprisonment without the option of a fine; a few cases so punished in each district would stop the practice for a long time. There has, outside these cases, been very little drunkenness in the Territories this year, although I regret to say that the North-west ordinance *re* giving liquor to interdicted persons, is evaded quite openly in some towns.

HORSES

The price of good horses has increased more than 50 per cent in the Territories this year, and it has only been with great difficulty that I have secured enough to replace those cast and sold. At least 60 horses will be required to have the force efficiently equipped before next spring, and I hope that I will be allowed to purchase them in time so that some work can be got out of them next year. The horses purchased last year are generally a well bred, sound lot. Those purchased at Regina are all by Derwentwater, a thoroughbred English horse that has lately taken a first prize at New York. Those purchased in the west are also generally by thoroughbred horses. These after reaching 6 years old, stand our work much better than cold blooded horses, but they require care until they reach that age. We are getting very low in team horses and I shall be obliged to buy at least twenty of that class in the spring for freighting purposes. The saddle horses relegated to that duty, for various causes, principally a tendency to stumble, while being well adapted for light driving, cannot do the heavier work such as hauling water, &c. We have bought no draft horses for 13 years, and consequently those we are using are very old. Horses are not improving in the Territories and numbers of heavy ones are, I regret to say, still imported from Ontario and the United States into the Territories for farm work. However, as every rancher almost without exception is now breeding heavy stallions to even their light mares, this importation may stop in a few years. But as the majority of horse breeders here never remain true to any one type, it is just as likely that next year they may return to light stallions. Very few good horses are bred north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and I know of only one man on the Saskatchewan who breeds to any extent, and he breeds heavy horses near Battleford. We occasionally buy a horse at Edmonton, but I never remember buying one at any other northern point, although I have on several occasions tried to do so. Those offered being of a poor class and the price exorbitant. This is to be regretted as I think it advisable to horse each division in its own district.

I attach a list of horses purchased during the year with the names of those from whom they were purchased and the price, also a list of those cast and sold, their purchasers and the prices realized.

North-west Mounted Police.

RETURN of horses purchased from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

From whom Purchased.	Place.	No.	Price.		Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
John McIntyre	Regina	1	40	00	40	00
R. Sweet	"	1	40	00	40	00
Peter Hourie	"	1	40	00	40	00
"	"	1	35	00	35	00
D. A. Pudy	Lumsden	1	35	00	35	00
C. Meyer	Regina	1	40	00	40	00
T. O'Brien	"	1	30	00	30	00
T. A. Matchett	Balgonie	3	45	00	135	00
"	"	1	70	00	70	00
"	"	1	50	00	50	00
Jas. Grassick	Regina	1	75	00	75	00
Thos. Bennie	Moose Jaw	1	70	00	70	00
B. Fletcher	"	1	70	00	70	00
Neil McMullen	"	2	87	50	175	00
J. McGregor	"	1	45	00	45	00
R. Maynard	"	1	40	00	40	00
Jas. McMullen	"	1	60	00	60	00
G. W. Kent	"	1	65	00	65	00
H. L. Fysh	"	1	42	00	42	00
Peter Fletcher	"	2	40	00	80	00
Jos. Seeli	"	1	60	00	60	00
J. E. Bottell	"	1	62	50	62	50
Quorn Rancho Co.	Macleod	3	60	00	180	00
"	"	2	75	00	150	00
"	"	3	65	00	195	00
Thos. Matchett	Balgonie	1	45	00	45	00
Thos. Watt	Regina	1	50	00	50	00
R. Paul	"	1	55	00	55	00
W. H. Kidd	Lumsden	1	60	00	60	00
D. Wilkie	Cottonwood	2	65	00	130	00
Thos. Matchett	Balgonie	2	75	00	150	00
"	"	6	60	00	360	00
"	"	1	55	00	55	00
C. T. Birdy	Lumsden	1	60	00	60	00
Joseph Glenn	Indian Head	3	70	00	210	00
Geo. Davidson	"	1	75	00	75	00
"	"	1	65	00	65	00
R. C. Shera	Hedensford	1	40	00	40	00
Geo. Goldie	Regina	1	70	00	70	00
D. Ehamenn	"	1	35	00	35	00
D. H. Gillespie	"	1	50	00	50	00
W. H. Keys	Pense	1	60	00	60	00
"	"	1	50	00	50	00
Jno. Moody	Regina	1	50	00	50	00
D. H. Gillespie	"	1	40	00	40	00
L. B. Cook	Glasgow	1	50	00	50	00
D. H. Gillespie	Regina	1	55	00	55	00
H. C. Lawson	"	2	75	00	150	00
"	"	7	100	00	700	00
"	"	1	70	00	70	00
T. H. Rowles	Okotoks	1	60	00	60	00
J. Franklin	Macleod	6	75	00	450	00
D. H. Gillespie	Regina	1	70	00	70	00
Quorn Rancho Co.	Sheep's Creek	3	75	00	225	00
W. A. Douglas	Maple Creek	1	70	00	70	00
W. G. Arnold	Macleod	1	75	00	75	00
L. B. Cook	Regina	2	100	00	200	00
D. H. Gillespie	"	1	80	00	80	00
Remount No. 64, bred out of mare Reg. No. 1126, by Derwentwater, foaled 24th August, 1894	"	1				
		92			5,849	50

RETURN of ponies purchased between 1st December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

From whom purchased.	Where.	No.
Indian "Crop Eared Wolf".....	Macleod.....	4
" " "Black Rabbit".....	".....	1
" " "Don't Fly".....	".....	1
" " "Crow Spreading His Wings".....	".....	1
" " "Plaits His Hair behind".....	".....	1
" " "Chief Moon".....	".....	1
Geo. Gamble.....	Regina.....	1
J. McGee.....	Pense.....	1
T. O'Brien.....	Regina.....	2
Indian "Crow Bull".....	Macleod.....	1
" " "Goes Together".....	".....	1
" " "Three Stars".....	".....	1
" " "Long Time Squirrel".....	".....	1
Henry Murray.....	".....	1
Wm. Hyde.....	".....	8
D. J. Goggin.....	Regina.....	2
V. J. Beaupré.....	Gleichen.....	3
Lily McIlfree.....	Regina.....	1
A. Brown.....	Edmonton.....	1
J. Clinkskill.....	".....	4
— Hanson.....	Stewart Lake.....	1
Hudson's Bay Co.....	".....	10
Donald Prince.....	".....	1
John Prince.....	".....	1
Francis Prince.....	".....	1
Joseph Prince.....	".....	1
.....	Manson Creek.....	3
— Rathbourn.....	".....	2
	Total.....	57

North-west Mounted Police.

STATEMENT of Horses "Cast and Sold" and struck off the strength of the force between 1st. December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Division.	Register No.	Total.	Place.	Date, 1898.	Amount per horse.	Total Amount.
					\$ cts.	\$ cts.
A	611	1	Maple Creek.....	May 26....	15 00	15 00
C	2269	1	Battleford.....	Aug. 2....	75 00	75 00
				1897.		
D	1310		Macleod.....	April 9....	20 00	
D	1688		"	" 9....	15 00	
D	1701		"	" 9....	15 00	
D	1318		"	" 14....	25 00	
D	683		"	" 20....	25 00	
D	1326		"	" 20....	25 00	
D	1551		"	" 20....	25 00	
D	1559		"	" 20....	25 00	
D	1687		"	" 20....	25 00	
D	1696		"	" 20....	25 00	
				1898.		
D	1261		"	June 1....	25 00	
D	1290		"	" 1....	30 00	
D	1402		"	" 1....	7 00	
D	1709		"	" 1....	15 00	
D	1771		"	" 1....	17 00	
D	1772		"	" 1....	14 00	
D	1884		"	" 1....	18 00	
D	1893		"	" 1....	30 00	
D	1989		"	" 1....	25 00	
		19		1898.		406 00
Dp	1663		Regina.....	Aug. 10....	25 00	
Dp	1077		"	" 10....	25 00	
Dp	2273		"	" 10....	17 00	
Dp	1350		"	" 10....	22 00	
Dp	1560		"	" 10....	25 00	
Dp	373		"	" 10....	21 00	
Dp	1657		"	" 10....	40 00	
Dp	428		"	" 10....	25 00	
Dp	1242		"	" 4....	25 00	
Dp	1673		"	" 4....	25 00	
Dp	2215		"	" 4....	25 00	
Dp	1716		"	Nov. 5....	24 00	
Dp	1627		"	" 5....	21 00	
	Colt.	14	(Bred in force).....	Aug. 10....	31 00	351 00
				1898.		
E	1289		Calgary.....	Mar. 28....	26 00	
E	1262		"	" 28....	27 00	
E	1293		"	" 28....	24 00	
E	1500		"	" 28....	22 00	
E	1642		"	" 28....	25 00	
E	1902		"	" 28....	37 50	
E	1924		"	" 28....	27 00	
E	1960		"	" 28....	31 50	
E	1961		"	" 28....	26 00	
E	2026		"	" 28....	39 00	
E	1432		"	" 28....	21 00	
E	1511		"	" 28....	36 00	
E	1638		"	" 28....	29 00	
E	1947		"	" 28....	17 50	
E	2289		"	July 2....	60 00	
E	2 Colts.	17	Bred in force.....	Sept. 20....	35 00	483 50

STATEMENT of horses "Cast and Sold," etc.—*Continued.*

Division.	Regis- ter No.	Total.	Place.	Date, 1897.	Amount per horse.	Total Amount.
					¢ cts.	¢ cts.
F	1674		Prince Albert.....	Oct. 7....	22 00	
F	1868		"	" 7....	15 00	
F	1533		"	Sept. 30....	25 00	
F	964		"	Oct. 7....	24 00	
F	1490		"	Sept. 30....	41 00	
				1898.		
F	1606	6	"	Sept. 13....	24 00	151 00
				1898.		
G	901		Fort Saskatchewan.....	April 12....	25 00	
G	1188		"	" 12....	25 00	
G	1340		"	" 12....	30 00	
G	2087		"	" 12....	30 00	
G	1072		"	" 12....	30 00	
G	1722		"	" 12....	25 00	
G	2090		"	" 12....	25 00	
G	2043		"	" 12....	25 00	
G	2239		"	" 12....	60 00	
G	2035		"	Oct. 8....	12 00	
G	1969	11	"	Nov. 3....	25 00	312 00
				1898.		
K	553		Lethbridge.....	June 1....	26 00	
K	1459		"	" 1....	21 00	
K	1529		"	" 1....	27 00	
K	1538		"	" 1....	17 00	
K	1595		"	" 1....	20 00	
K	1599		"	" 1....	37 00	
K	1647		"	" 1....	10 00	
K	1705		"	" 1....	15 00	
K	1777		"	" 1....	40 00	
K	2063	10	"	" 1....	20 00	233 00
						2,026 50

North-west Mounted Police.

LIST of horses which have died or been destroyed between 1st December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Register No.	Division	Age.	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
1897.					
1938	K	8	Dec. 2	Drowned	Destroyed.
2140	C	6	Nov. 27	Congestion of lungs.	
1442	D	16	Dec. 19	Natural causes	
1689	D	11	" 16	Injured by falling down river bank.	
1898.					
1401	D	16	Mar. 20	Natural causes	Died in Yukon ; cause unknown
1921	C	12	" 28	Acute peritonites.	
2314	Dp	5	" 16		
1916	Dp	12	Apr. 4		
1866	Dp	11	" 30		" "
1942	D	10	June 6	Hypertrophy of heart.	" "
1083	K	18	Aug. 15	Acute enterites.	Destroyed.
2371	Dp	4	Sept. 26	Rupture of diaphragm.	
1981	Dp	11	Apr. 4	Glanders	
1920	Dp	11	" 13	"	
1898	Dp	11	May 5	"	"
1676	F	12	" 6	"	"
1829	G	15	Mar. 11	For dog meat	"
1082	K	19	May 31	Unfit for further service.	"
1454	D	17	Aug. 8	Pleurisy.	
728	K	....	Sept. 29	Rupture of stomach.	

LIST of ponies which have died or been destroyed between 1st December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Number of Pony.	Division	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
1897.				
32	G	Dec. 2	.....	Died in Yukon country ; cause unknown.
49	Dp	Oct. 17	.....	" "
59	Dp	Nov. 2	.....	" "
99	Dp	Oct. 11	.....	" "
101	Dp	" 13	.....	" "
102	Dp	" 13	.....	" "
109	Dp	Nov. 7	.....	" "
110	Dp	Dec. 28	.....	" "
111	Dp	Oct. 26	.....	" "
114	Dp	" 30	.....	" "
116	Dp	" 30	.....	" "
117	Dp	" 21	.....	" "
118	Dp	" 22	.....	" "
120	Dp	Nov. 7	.....	" "
121	Dp	Oct. 31	.....	" "
122	Dp	" 21	.....	" "
123	Dp	" 21	.....	" "
124	Dp	Nov. 7	.....	" "
95	G	" 1	.....	" "
1898.				
150	Dp	Apr. 1	.....	" "
40	G	June 24	Internal hemorrhage.....	
75	G	Sept. 22	Accidentally killed	

List of horses "Lost" and struck off by General Orders between 1st December, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Division	Register No.	Place.	Date.	Remarks.
K	2062	Writing on Stone.....	Nov. 21, 1894	
D	2213	Herd Camp.....	Apr. 22, 1896	
C	2194	Lizzard Lake.....	Aug. 6, 1896	
G	1876	Yukon Patrol.....	Sept. 1, 1898	

DOGS.

This season we did not attempt to buy dogs for Yukon service in the Territories, and the department having plenty of notice of the requirements bought some 150 in Labrador, which with those alive from last season will do our work.

I am glad to report that although the dogs sent in last year were smaller than I should have liked, Mr. McGregor who was in charge of most of the trains, reports them as well broken, hardy animals who worked well, and stood the hardships very well indeed. The Labrador dogs bought this year were as far as I saw a very useful lot, and would average over 70 lbs, when in condition. This weight is as heavy as dogs are required for ordinary travelling, and such dogs on fair loads can do 30 miles a day, as against 20 by heavier dogs, and for mail carrying are much more preferable.

FORAGE.

The oat crop in the Territories has generally been a very poor one I should judge from the prices at which our oats were tendered for all over. The best crop appears to be at Edmonton, and a firm from that point has got all our oat contracts as far east as Regina. At present prices, oats pay much better than wheat, but the oat demand is limited, and farmers as a rule sow wheat as long as they can, and then poke in oats on any sort of land, the result being a light and dirty crop, and there are very few oats obtainable fit for seed, all being full of wheat, barley and foul seeds. Three years ago the finest oats weighing 48 lbs. to the bushel, without any foreign seeds such as wheat to bring up the weight, were easily obtainable. Outside of wheat cultivation farming is generally very poor in this country, and little or no barley and no peas, both of which do very well, are raised.

The season was a poor one for hay, and in consequence at most posts the price has increased. This we are endeavouring to get over by turning as many horses as possible out for the winter. The cultivation of brome grass is increasing, and in a short time, the best farmers will be independent of wild hay, except in places where hay is convenient.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

It was found necessary during the year to condemn a number of sets of harness which had been in use a long time, and we shall require some new sets at once. We are making some in the head quarters shop, and those still required will be bought locally.

A number of old single cincha saddles have been exchanged for new double cincha ones, in the proportion of 5 single for 3 double, and we propose to exchange a few more. This will place our saddlery in very good condition, and as head collars,

North-west Mounted Police.

halters and all straps required are made in the force, there will be very little outlay required except for leather.

TRANSPORT.

Beyond a few buckboards, no light transport will be required, but in most divisions a few heavy wagons will be wanted.

The American heavy wagon still continues to give the best satisfaction, undoubtedly owing to the better seasoning of the timber and in their construction.

ARMS.

Our arms are gradually wearing out, particularly the Winchesters; by providing a new barrel to those most requiring it, we manage to get along, but the great difficulty in properly sighting, after these repairs are made, makes our target practice very unsatisfactory, and each man has some different plan of getting his sight correct, a small piece of cardboard, a match or some other substitute to get the exact elevation. The American ammunition continues to give satisfaction, but on the few occasions we have used that of Canadian make, its great inferiority has been manifest, it has proved itself most unreliable.

We are still armed with Enfield revolvers, a heavy obsolete pattern, which are a burden to a constable.

"D" is the only division armed with Lee-Metfords, but we have a number of these carbines in the Yukon.

BARRACKS.

The only extensive improvements made this year are at Battleford, where stone foundations have been put in under some of the buildings, and others have been willowed and plastered, and most of them painted. Those still without stone foundations will be supplied in the spring, and those not painted will be done then also.

At Macleod a great deal of painting has been done together with the usual small repairs; a small verandah was put on the Sergeant's Mess, adding greatly to their comfort, and some of the quarters were partially refloored. Another Officers quarters is very badly needed as the Asst. Surgeon has to live in town for want of accommodation, and if Supt. Deane moves over to Macleod, a second new quarters will be required. A double house suitable for Inspectors quarters, can be erected for \$3000, and I strongly recommend this expenditure.

The Crow's Nest Railroad pass is so far from Pincher Creek, that we shall have still to occupy our present reserve close to the village. We pay \$15.00 per month rent for Inspector's quarters, situated a long way from the post, and the men's old quarters and stables are not habitable in summer, and require rebuilding. An appropriation of \$5000 is required.

The reduction at Lethbridge leaves us with two empty quarters which are of no use at present. Considerable repairs and painting will be required there next year.

At Calgary beyond a new floor in the men's mess, nothing beyond the ordinary repairs have been undertaken, but the whole post requires a light coat of paint, and the two old stables should be taken down and rebuilt on stone foundations on the same plan as one of the stables was rebuilt three years ago.

The cost for the two will be about \$1200, and they will then be as good as any in the force.

The kitchens of the Officers quarters leak considerably, but I doubt if we can do much to them unless we tin them. The Commanding Officers quarters requires new sills.

At Fort Saskatchewan, we are very much in need of a new guard room, that in use is an old log building erected in '74, and is too small for the district. There

being no gaol, the detention of all prisoners devolves on us, and we are frequently very much overcrowded there, particularly when we have female prisoners. We have all the logs on the spot for a new guard room, and I would strongly recommend its construction at once, at a cost of about \$2400. The quarters occupied by the Inspector there, was formerly an ice house, and is a wretched hovel, and quite unfit for habitation. Owing to this, I am unable to send a married Inspector, and as I am very short of single ones, frequently there is no Inspector at the post, to the detriment not only of discipline, but also of the proper patrolling of the district. An Inspector's quarters can be built for \$1600.

At Maple Creek some repairs have been made, but the weakness of the post, combined with the difficulty of getting outside labor, have prevented doing a great deal of work, urgently required.

At Prince Albert very little has been done. The mess room has been refloored, and ordinary repairs finished.

The well which supplies water for fire purposes having been condemned by the Acting Asst. Surgeon, as it receives all the drainage from the stables and is a menace to the health of the post, will have to be abandoned, but the difficulty in obtaining water at the post is very great, and I do not know where to try another well.

At Regina, only ordinary repairs have been made, but next season the south block will require a stone foundation, as it is actually in danger of falling down, and my quarters are in about the same condition. The sills in both buildings are rotten, and the studding is also gone at the base.

The supply store must be re-shingled and the whole post painted. The office in use by myself and the Head Quarters Staff, is in a bad state. The house originally a portable one, is quite rotten at the foundation and leaks badly, and on wet days the smell is most offensive. It should be torn down and rebuilt. If this is impossible, I propose to reconstruct all the inside and endeavour to put in a solid foundation, and raise the ceilings of the offices.

The cost of the foundations for the block, will be about \$3500, as we have nearly enough stone. That for my house would be \$1200, as only a very small part has a cellar under it.

A competent man will be required to look after this work, as the buildings are very shaky. The cost of painting the post with police and prison labour, will be about \$600, for material.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied are generally excellent and ample. At Macleod which produces a large number of cattle for export, beef is still dearer than it is at Regina which is not supposed to be a cattle country. This is caused by want of competition, there being only one butcher there, while in Regina there are four in the business.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coal is still too dear all over the Territories, except at Edmonton where it is delivered at \$2 per ton. The price of Canadian Anthracite at Regina is \$9.50 delivered at the barracks, the same coal being sold at Winnipeg at \$8, but there is competition there with the United States coal. We have electric light at Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Lethbridge and Regina, which gives fair satisfaction but is too expensive.

PHYSIQUE.

The demand for men for the Yukon tends to reduce our average physique in the Territories, as only the strongest and the best built men are sent there, but

North-west Mounted Police.

we have been most fortunate in securing a very desirable class of recruits lately who are generally quite up to our average.

DRILL.

Owing to the reduction, and the amount of work entailed on our men, beyond setting up drill, riding and target practice, no drill has been done, except among the recruits, and we are beginning to see the effects as without plenty of drill it is impossible to keep any force up to the mark either in appearance or discipline.

DISCIPLINE.

Fourteen men have been dismissed during the year, but considering the little drill and training the men have had and the necessity of sending recruits alone on detached duty, very few serious breaches of discipline have occurred. As a rule the men take a pride in the force, and even those inclined to be dissipated, hesitate before jeopardizing the good reputation in which we are held at home and abroad.

PAY.

No alterations have been made in pay. I still think the pay of the senior officers of each grade should be increased, as at present an officer joining, receives exactly the same pay as the senior of his grade who has sixteen years service. Promotion is very slow indeed and there is not much for an officer to look forward to, as an officer retired on superannuation for old age, is, owing to the nature of his previous service, generally quite incapacitated for any further employment, and superannuation being calculated on pay only, and not as in other constabulary forces on pay and allowances, an officer in his old age must necessarily be extremely poor, unless he has private means, a very rare condition.

The pay of the rank and file is better in proportion than that of the officers, as they have many opportunities of performing extra duties which enable them to get extra pay.

All their clothing is provided free, while the officers buy everything themselves, and they receive a well merited pension at the end of 20 years' service, for which no deductions are made from their pay. Consequently a steady, industrious man at the expiration of 25 years receives a fair pension which with his savings should warrant a comfortable old age.

CANTEENS.

Canteens are still running in all the divisions except "G" at Fort Saskatchewan where there were so few men during the summer that the canteen had to be closed temporarily. It will be reopened this winter. They are of great benefit to the men, as besides affording cheaper tobacco, etc., a fair grant is made from them for the messing and recreation rooms each month.

CRIME.

There has been very little serious crime during the year, a few cases of cattle and horse stealing, and while we have very little difficulty in obtaining convictions in cases of horse stealing, I regret to say that we are very unlucky in cattle stealing cases, and most of those accused get off. The Indians have killed very few, if any, cattle during the year, and infinitely more cattle are killed by the Whites than by Indians. There is a good deal of petty thieving in the country but this cannot be wondered at when we take into consideration the number of foreigners intro-

duced during the last few years, many of whom were serfs almost, in their own country before emigrating. Constant patrols, however, convince these foreigners that law and order must be respected in this country, and petty pilfering is the most serious crime so far.

The difficulties of obtaining interpreters among the police is a serious difficulty, but we have been fortunate lately in enlisting several accomplished linguists who will relieve us of the embarrassment.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have had no fires this year, but our fire appliances are not satisfactory. The tank at Regina will not hold water, caused, I think, by its elevation, and constant rocking in a gale, and at other points our only salvation is found in grappling a fire in its incipiency. Constant watchfulness is exercised at all times, and the retirement of coal oil lamps in favour of electricity has greatly lessened the chances of fire. Chimneys, flues, pipes, etc., are constantly overhauled, and danger from fire is thus greatly reduced.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Under the able management of Mr. Dennis, Deputy Minister of Public Works for the Territories, these are kept in good order. In their weekly reports all detachments take notice of bridges, etc., out of repair, and these being reported to the Local Government are promptly repaired. There are still a number of bridges required in the country, notably one at Edmonton, where business is seriously impeded during the fall and spring and life is in imminent danger under the present conditions at some seasons of the year.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

Since the addition of a very heavy copper wire to the C. P. R.'s line, telegrams have been received much more promptly, and the Government lines are working very well. The telephone between this Post and the Town Station is quite useless after the electric light is turned on, and although numerous attempts have been made to rectify this, very little success has resulted.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

During the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railroad, an officer and a number of constables policed the line. There was very little serious crime, considering that licenced houses for the sale of intoxicants abounded. The usual number of men selling without license were arrested and punished. The report of Insp. Sanders in charge, is attached.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

With the exception of some disastrous fires in the vicinity of Calgary, there has been very little damage done by these fires. The settlers are becoming more careful, but there is still great danger from the very careless way in which straw is burned after threshing, and people should be restrained from burning straw until after snowfall. The practice of burning fire guards around hay stacks is still the chief cause of the most disastrous fires, and all stacks should be well ploughed round instead; as this occupies a little more time, the shorter and dangerous plan of burning, is preferred by most men.

Thousands of tons of hay, and an enormous extent of winter range was destroyed in the Calgary fires. A large number of fires are caused by locomotive en-

North-west Mounted Police.

gines, and it does not seem possible, under the present law, to fix the responsibility on any one.

SETTLERS.

Large numbers of settlers have taken up land during the year, chiefly Galicians, although a number of Americans, and repatriated Canadians have settled. The Galicians are located about Egg Lake near Fort Saskatchewan, Fish Creek near Rosthern, and south of Yorkton, all in good country. These settlers are generally doing well, considering the very small means some of them had on arrival, but would have done better still if work at home could have been found for the more indigent.

The girls who have gone out to service have improved rapidly, and are said to be very clean and careful of their employer's property. Their arrival may solve the servants problem for the Territories.

The settling of whole townships by these foreigners has some drawbacks, as under such conditions they are not so likely to improve on their old world methods of farming, and there is no available day work for those requiring it.

So far these Galicians have behaved very well in the Territories, and since they actually settled have given very little trouble.

Some of them will require considerable assistance before next harvest, when most of them will have good supplies of vegetables and some wheat for winter, in addition to any other supplies they may have obtained from working out away from home.

A large number, some 500 Mormons, have settled in S. W. Alberta, and all are doing well. The irrigation works now being constructed by the Galt Co'y. ensure the speedy settlement of most of that section, and the land will shortly be too valuable for stock to range over. Unoccupied land all over the Territories is gradually being taken up, and altogether this has been a good year for immigration.

MINING.

Very little mining has been done on the North Saskatchewan this season as work was plentiful and wages fair, but several very expensive dredges have been built with which it is proposed next spring to work the river bed. A great deal of prospecting has been done on the Liard and Peace Rivers, but although gold was found in many places, the ground was not considered rich enough for profitable placer mining.

Several new coal mines have been opened at Edmonton, and the output of the Lethbridge mines has been considerably increased. Some Souris coal is mined, and considerable quantities are sold in Southern Manitoba. Coal is now coming into the Territories from Fernie, in British Columbia. It is not suitable for our stoves but looks like good coal, and is, I believe, the very best for coaking.

RANCHES.

In some sections the calf crop was below the average, but on the whole ranchers have done remarkably well, owing to the winter so far being very open, with just enough snow to enable cattle to feed miles away from the rivers and springs, on fresh grass untrodden during the summer. Stock is in prime condition, and quite able to withstand a period of bad weather. Steers brought a good price in the fall, although stockers bought to replace them were higher than formerly, in consequence of the demand in the United States. The result of this is that many men who had almost given up breeding, having spayed most of their heifers, are now getting into breeding as fast as they can, and many who have regularly depended on buying two-year-old steers to replace their fat ones sold, are very short indeed. Even at the present high prices of two-year-old steers in Ontario they are still being brought

west by railroad, and turned on the ranges, their purchasers expecting to make a handsome profit when selling them at four years old.

I regret to report that the class of cattle in the country is not generally as good as formerly. The steers offered show less breeding and are smaller, caused, I think, by reducing the number of Shorthorn bulls, and using Herefords, Angus, &c., indiscriminately. The best ranchers are now going back to Shorthorns. Many of the smaller ranches have too few bulls, and rely on the enterprise of their neighbours to provide new blood, and there are still many wretched looking bulls on the ranges; and indeed some of the young bulls imported are not likely to improve matters. There is no doubt that the best steers come from Battleford, Carrot River, Yorkton and Touchwood Hills, where the ranches are small, and stockmen feed hay all winter, and can attend to the breeding of their cows. Many of the very best steers are raised by Indians, who, in the north, now sell quite a number for export. The Indian Department are supplying many good bulls to the reserves, and as they constantly change them from one reserve to another, there is little or no inbreeding. In this they have a great advantage over the small ranchers, who when they buy a bull want a young one, and go on using it in many instances, too long, as their neighbours will not buy their old bulls, and as each man generally thinks his own bull the best, will not exchange. As I mentioned before, cattle have been successfully driven from the Territories into N. E. British Columbia, and the further expenditure of the \$10,000 granted for the extension of the road towards the Yukon, by the Dominion Government, will greatly facilitate the further extension of this trade.

Sheep are doing well, and the price has gone up, and owners are now making more money than cattlemen. Wolves are, however, very destructive, and sixty sheep were lately destroyed in one corral by coyotes. These pests are plentiful everywhere, and although in some sections they are hunted with dogs and numbers killed, they appear to congregate from all over to the immediate vicinity of sheep ranches. While the quality of cattle is not improving, that of sheep is rapidly, and there is a great difference in the appearance and value of our sheep, and those across the line, which are not so carefully bred up.

Horses have gone up in value, and good horses are very scarce indeed. Many farm horses have been imported from Ontario and it is very difficult to obtain sufficient suitable remounts for the Police, as many ranchers have gone out of saddle horse breeding, and are now breeding heavy horses, as more in demand and less liable to injuries in breaking.

The low price of wheat should cause attention to be paid to hogs and poultry, the latter of which are still imported in large quantities into the Territories from Ontario. The local market cannot supply one-tenth of the demand; poultry is getting scarcer in this section every year, and last week I had to buy Ontario eggs for the Christmas trade of the Canteen. At the same time I purchased good wheat for chicken feed at 30 cts. per 60 lbs. There is no doubt the number of coyotes in the country greatly interfere with successful poultry raising—one settler near here actually lost 50 full grown chickens by these pests in a few weeks.

RECRUITS.

191 probationers have joined, out of which number 138 were finally accepted as members of the force. The two months probation which all aspirants are now called upon to put in before final acceptance, works very well indeed; the first few weeks is the most trying time in men's service, and the knowledge that they can get away if they do not like the work, seems to have a very beneficial effect, and men who grumble at the start are extremely sorry when they are told their services are not required.

Those men accepted this year are generally particularly intelligent and fine looking, and most of them will make good constables.

There are at present 830 of all ranks on the strength including the Yukon, but some of them are already discharged, but not struck off owing to formalities. The 179

North-west Mounted Police.

Special Constables, will be gradually reduced, as the recruits receive sufficient training to take their places, much to the improvement of discipline, which many of these men find it difficult to understand.

The average recruit takes a whole year's training before he is fit to undertake a constable's duty, and if he is sent out from Head Quarters before that time, he generally forgets a great deal of his training, and causes subsequent annoyance.

QUARANTINE.

"The Animals Contagious Disease Act" has been rigidly enforced in the Territories, and a number of cattle have been destroyed for actinomyces or lumpy jaw.

Several bands of cattle have been tested for tuberculosis and several districts where black leg was prevalent have been quarantined, and the owners of cattle instructed how to eradicate the evil. There has been some glanders among horses, and several police horses caught the infection, but on the whole, there has been very little sickness among animals this year.

The Police Veterinary Surgeons employed in connection with the enforcement of this Act, have displayed great energy and good judgment in enforcing it and their services are generally appreciated by the public, even when they have to advise the destruction of stock.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Departments of the Interior, of Customs, and of Agriculture, have all obtained all the assistance they required during the year, and we are still protecting the timber along the Manitoba and United States boundary from the depredations of timber thieves. As a good deal of the timber is very much more easily approached from the American side, it is a very difficult matter to prevent the settlers on that side from making away with our wood.

YUKON DETACHMENT.

There are at present 2 Superintendents, 8 Inspectors, and 2 Assistant Surgeons, and 254 men in "B" & "H" divisions, doing duty in the Yukon. These divisions were made up this year of the strongest and best men we had available.

As these divisions do not report to me, I have no actual facts on which to base a report, but I understand that their duties have been well performed, under very trying conditions.

GENERAL.

Although very short of experienced men during the year, we have managed to keep up with our multifarious duties, and very little if any crime has occurred without satisfactory investigation. The large number of foreign immigrants who have arrived, most of them quite unaccustomed to our laws, has caused from time to time considerable trouble, but the law having been explained to them, they seem inclined to observe it.

Petty thieving is prevalent in some of these colonies, but it is generally considered to be mere borrowing by these people, and will undoubtedly stop when they become aware of the almost inevitable results.

DEATHS.

Last year I had to report that our death rate was unusually heavy, but this year I regret to report that we have lost eight men, an increase of three, six men dying from typhoid fever or its results. The deaths were as follows:—

Reg. No. 3201, Constable G. C. Scudamore, "D" Division, drowned while bathing in the Old Man's River at Macleod, on the 13th July, 1898.

Reg. No. 2816, Corporal St. G. E. Walker, "E" Division, from typhoid fever on the 11th Sept. 1898, at Calgary.

Reg. No. 3177, Constable Pearson, E. E., "H" Division, from typhoid fever on 30th Aug. 1898, at Lake Bennett.

Reg. No. 2805, Corporal D. R. McNair, "D" Division, shot himself while delirious from fever at Wardner, B.C., on the 28th April, 1898.

Reg. No. 3296, Constable E. Burrell, "D" Division, from typhoid fever on the 24th October, 1898, at Macleod.

Reg. No. 3215, Constable W. A. Buchanan, "D" Division, from Basilar Meningitis, on the 13th November, 1898, at Macleod.

Reg. No. 2793, Constable H. Dundas, "B" Division, from typhoid fever on the 6th August, 1898, at Dawson. (not struck off.)

Reg. No. 2654, Corporal H. W. Still, died on leave. (not struck off.)

All these men were in the prime of life, were valuable members of the force, and were deeply regretted by all ranks.

Several men have had to obtain sick leave from the Yukon, and that service is not nearly as popular as it was, in consequence of the hardships, and now that members of the force are not allowed to take up claims, I fear it will be impossible to get volunteers at the present rate of pay.

Alterations in the strength of the force by General Orders, from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

Men—	Engaged on probation.....	191
	Engaged permanently.....	138
	Re-engaged without actually leaving.....	125
	Re-engaged after having actually left.....	24
	Re-joined from desertion.....	1
	Discharged by purchase.....	19
	" Time expired.....	47
	" Invalided.....	3
	Deserted.....	3
	Dismissed.....	13
	Died.....	8
	Discharged by order of the Commissioner.....	2
Horses—	Remounts.....	92
	Cast and sold.....	76
	Died.....	13
	Destroyed.....	7
Ponies—	Died.....	22
	Purchased.....	57

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,

Commissioner, North-west Mounted Police.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. GAGNON, COMMANDING "F" DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 30th December, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following, my report for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

The general state of the district is satisfactory. No serious crimes, apart from a case of rape, have been reported. There was also an information laid for malicious poisoning of horses, but the accused were found not guilty by a jury.

Although there were several early frosts up to the 14th June, the wheat and vegetable crops turned out fairly well; oats were in most cases a failure; in many fields they were left standing or cut green for fodder.

A patrol of one officer and two constables was sent from here to Fort McMurray during the summer, special report of Inspector Howard forwarded.

The veterinary surgeon still finds cases of glanders in horses, but the contagion seems to have decreased very much; there is hope that it will soon be eradicated from the district.

Anthrax in cattle has caused a considerable loss to ranches; actinomycosis is on the decrease, and tuberculosis seems to be extinct.

When inspecting the outposts I had occasion to visit the Stoney Creek District where I found a stretch of about 20 miles wide by, I could not ascertain the length, of the richest soil I have ever seen. I believe this section of the Territories can produce the best grain in the world.

Several ranchers had to pay 25 cents per acre to get reapers to cut their grain on account of the heavy yield. Fifty or more consecutive crops could be grown on that soil without being renewed. Unfortunately, this settlement is too far from market to be remunerative. The ranchers who put in seed feed their grain to cattle so as to have them fit for sale early in the spring. Of this lack of market for grain they do not complain as the cattle pay them well.

CRIME.

Attached is a statement of crimes committed in the district.
The following is a summary of cases tried:—

Crime.	Number.	Convictions.
Theft	4	2
Drunk and disorderly.....	4	4
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	4
Assault.....	7	6
Cattle and horse stealing.....	1	0
Vagrancy	2	2
Trespass.....	3	3
Rape.....	1	1
Breach of Animal Contagious Disease Act.....	1	1
Poisoning horses.....	3	0
Lunatics.....	2	2
Miscellaneous.....	11	6
Total	43	31

Seven prisoners were confined in the guard room during the year; in future we will be relieved from looking after most of these prisoners the Prince Albert jail having been opened lately.

INDIANS.

The Indians have given no trouble during the year apart from a few cases of drunkenness which were attended to. They seem satisfied and on most of the reserves are doing good work. The Indian Department officials have been supplied as usual with escorts when travelling with annuity money; and assisted in making the treaty payments.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were very few prairie fires last spring in this district and none at all during the last autumn. Settlers seem to begin to realize that these fires are injurious to the country, and take more precautions. The ordinance is not very well known generally; it is changed so very often that even Justices of the Peace are not cognizant of its tenure.

I would respectfully recommend that one copy at least of this ordinance be deposited in every post office in the district for general information.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been sent occasionally from Prince Albert to the different settlements in the district and outposts of Duck Lake, Batoche, Melford and Snake Plains, also patrolled around their stations.

Last spring the outpost of Saskatoon was transferred to "C" division.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

Discipline has been strictly maintained and the conduct of the men fairly good. The total number of entries in the defaulters book to the 30th November, 1898, as follows:—

Under the influence of liquor.....	2
Breaches of discipline	3
Minor offences.....	1
Total.....	6

Total amount of fines inflicted was \$90.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

There was no drill performed during the year apart from marching and arm drill on duty, no men were available for drill.

The annual target practice was carried out as usual. All men in the division fired their 90 rounds with better result than last year, the Winchester ammunition was of very good quality.

During last spring the Division Rifle Club by special arrangement competed in the Canadian Military Rifle League and took first place in Second Series, Second Section, and a magnificent silver claret jug was received from the league. All the members of the team, except one who only fired in three of the matches, received first-class marksmen's certificates besides these special aggregate badges. The club also held its annual meeting in September at which good prizes in money and kind were presented.

North-west Mounted Police.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the men of this division is up to the requirements of the force and their health has been good during the year.

The average age, height, &c., is:—

Age.....	31 years.
Height.....	5 ft. 9 inches.
Chest measurement	38 inches.
Weight.....	161 lbs.

DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division during the year.

Strength of division on the 30th November, 1897.....	44
Gain: transferred, Inspectors	2
" St. Sergeant.....	1
" Corporal	1
" Constables.....	6
Engaged special constables	7
Promoted to sergeant	1
" corporal	1
Total.....	63
Loss: transferred, Inspector.....	1
" St. Sergeants	3
" Sergeant.....	1
" Corporals.....	2
" Constables.....	4
Discharged: Sergeant	1
" Constables	4
" Specials.....	8
Promoted to sergeant....	1
Total strength on 30th December 1898.....	38

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations supplied were of good quality. The oats supplied by the contractors, the Hudson's Bay Co., were clean and of good quality. There was a scarcity of good hay last year and a very limited quantity fit for our use could be procured; however, no difficulty was encountered in securing what we required. This year the hay is of better quality and a good supply has been stacked in the hay corral.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit and clothing were of good quality. There has been no riding breeches in store since May last, the men are very much in need of them.

The fur coats are getting pretty well used up, they are kept in repair but the stitching soon gives way. The best of these coats were sent with men to the Yukon.

HORSES.

The horses with the exception of Nos. 2014, 2092, actually in the sick stable, are in good condition and fit for the work required of them.

Last spring, when using for three days the water from the well which supplies our fire protection, nine cases of fever were reported amongst the horses, none of which proved fatal. This well is a source of danger to both men and horses, the water in it is full of vegetable matter and the foul smell from it may cause an epidemic of fever in the post in warm weather. The other well from which the horses are watered gives a fair supply of good water.

One horse had to be shot during the summer having yielded to the mallein test. The following changes occurred in the strength of the horses during the year.

Strength, 30, 11, 97.....	50
Cast and sold.....	6
Destroyed.....	1
	—
Strength, 30, 11, 98.....	43

Fourteen horses have been sent on herd for the winter and are doing well. Last winter it was found necessary, during the last month the horses were on herd, to give them a few pounds of oats as they were failing, with this extra feed they came out in good condition. The total number of miles travelled by horses of the division during the year was 66,956 miles.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in good repair. There is no change in the equipment on hand.

TRANSPORT.

The transport on wheels and runners is in good repair. There is no change in it since last year.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

The accoutrements are in good order and the arms in the same condition as reported last year. The rangoon oil supplied is of a very inferior quality; the men do not use it as their carbines rust in a very short time when it is applied. I beg to recommend that the Winchester gun grease be supplied instead.

INSPECTIONS.

The Commissioner visited this Post on the 1st June last. The outposts were inspected several times during the year by myself and the Inspectors under my command.

BARRACKS.

The roofs of most of the buildings have been repaired lately, they were in a very bad condition and will need very soon to be shingled over completely.

A new floor was laid over the old one in the men's mess room and a very good job made of it.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The engine in use in the Post is in good working order, and the water tank kept full at all times. Pails filled with water are kept in the occupied barrack rooms, Guard Room, Hospital and Sergeants Mess. Babcocks in the Guard Room.

WATER SUPPLY.

The well from which the tank is filled can supply a good quantity of water.

North-west Mounted Police.

TELEPHONES.

Both at Prince Albert and between Duck Lake and Batoche, the telephones are in fair order.

CANTEEN.

The business of the canteen is in a flourishing condition. The stock is not very heavy as there are few men in the Post, nevertheless, the profits allow assistance to the men in their messing and promote their amusement.

LIBRARY.

Nothing has been done to supply us with new books.

The papers received from Ottawa, and a few periodicals supplied by the canteen are all the reading matter on hand.

General.

GAME.

Prairie chicken are more numerous this year than ever, specially in the Stony Creek District.

Large herds of antelope are seen on the prairie.

OCCURRENCES.

During the autumn several hundred pounds of pemmican for use in the Yukon District were manufactured at Duck Lake under the supervision of the Police, and a good article was produced at a reasonable figure.

The settlement at Rosthern is going ahead at a great pace, the settlers in that district had very good crops this year.

Some of the Gallicians at Fish Creek may require assistance during the winter.

Large numbers of cattle were shipped from this district to the east, and an American firm from Havre, Montana, purchased several thousand dollars worth of young cattle which were taken South across the prairie.

The farmers, at least those who can afford to wait, bring very little grain to market, holding their crops for higher prices in the spring.

A good number of the miners who left by way of Green Lake and Fort MacMurray, have returned and gone east; quite a number, however, have reached the Athabaska river in good form. When last heard of, the Whitewood party, who had a steam launch and another heavy boat were over Portage la Loche, but it was so late in the season that they will very probably winter at Fort Chipweyan.

The roads and bridges in the district are kept in good repair and new roads graded every summer.

Enclosed please find medical reports of Drs. E. C. Kitchen and A. B. Stewart, report of Staff Sergeant Mountford on horses, and return of number of miles which each horse of the division has travelled during the year, (not printed); also return of cases tried.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. GAGNON,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
"D" DIVISION, WITH REPORT OF INSPECTOR SANDERS,
ON CROW'S NEST CONSTRUCTION

MACLEOD, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my report for the year ended 30th November, 1898, and to enclose similar reports from Inspector Sanders, bearing upon police duty in British Columbia along the line of construction of the Crow's Nest Railway, from Assistant Surgeon Haultain, from Inspector and Assistant Veterinary Wroughton, and from Veterinary Staff Sergeant Mitchell, all of "D" division, also a report from Inspector Morris of "K" division at Lethbridge, with enclosures from Assistant Surgeon Mewburn, and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Fraser.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Pursuant to your telegram received on the evening of 28th January, I proceeded next morning to Macleod and took over command of "D" division from Superintendent Steele, who was under orders for the Yakon, and who drove out of the barracks as I drove in.

The combined districts thus under my superintendence have, during the past ten months, covered about 370 miles of front, from the eastern limit of Pendant d'Oreille detachment to Goat River crossing in British Columbia, which is roughly some 200 miles west of the Crow's Nest Lake. The force at my disposal to cover this extent of front has been somewhat less than 200 men, and at times it has been difficult to know how to get the work done, considering that from 30 to 35 men would have been none too many for British Columbia alone.

My family has remained in Lethbridge, and I have as a rule spent about two days there in each week, being fully occupied at Macleod and its environs during the rest of the time. I find that I have driven 2793 miles between the 28th January, and the 30th November.

The Assistant Commissioner happened to be at Macleod on my arrival there, and he remained until the 1st February.

There also I found Mr. Justice Dugas, Messrs. Pedley and Appleton, members of the royal commission, deputed to investigate the complaints of the workmen on the Crow's Nest Railway, who were domiciled in the officers' mess.

It is not necessary for me to allude further to their visit and its object; suffice it to say that when they left Macleod for western points on the 14th February we provided them with four horse teams, sleighs, and all necessary impedimenta for their travelling convenience from the Crow's Nest Lake onwards.

Inspector Cuthbert accompanied them on the round trip as far as Calgary.

A man, named Fred Carson, who murdered John Maki, a Finn, on the 9th February, in British Columbia, gave us a great deal of trouble to no purpose. With the aid of his lawless associates, whose name was legion, Carson had no difficulty in eluding the Police in British Columbia, and it was not known whether he had gone North, South, East or West. On the 12th February, a report reached here from the West that he was heading for Kalispel, U.S.A., and I sent his description to the Chief of Police there, also to Major Steele, Agent, on the South Peigan Indian

North-west Mounted Police.

Reservation in Montana, and to other places. A few days later a report came in that he had passed through Whiskey-Gap, to the South of us, on the 13th or 14th, and I sent his description to Havre, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, and other places in Montana.

On the night of the 24th, however, a man reported that Carson had lain perdu at the Crow's Nest Lake village for four or five days, and that he intended to drive in a waggon and with a man, whom he described, to a certain house at Kipp. This time the information turned out to be quite correct, but it was 24 hours too late. Orders were sent out at once to watch both banks of the Old Man's river at Kipp, the Sun river trail into Montana near Stand Off, and the other trails running Southwards, besides the construction Camp at Whoop-up, and all trains pulling out of Lethbridge, but before these orders could reach their several destinations and take effect, Carson had passed Macleod. He came down the Middle Fork on the Old Man's river in a waggon covered over with hay, on the 24th February. The teamster, a Frenchman, named Willette, said afterwards that Carson had driven with him to a point about four miles West of Kipp, that he had there left the waggon and walked Southwards, saying he was going to Kelly's ranche. It appeared that a man, answering the description of Carson, had arrived at the ranche on the night of the 25th, and had stayed there during the 26th and 27th. He left the house on the 27th, in the morning, and returned later with an Indian pony which he hid in the brush. On the following morning, the 28th, he went away riding the pony barebacked. Subsequent inquiry showed that this same man had stayed over night at a ranche on the St. Mary's river and had continued his journey southwards next day. Inspector Davidson continued the pursuit to the South Peigan Reservation to learn that the fugitive had gone there and had been ordered to leave the Reserve at once. It transpired that Major Steele, to whom I addressed my notice of the 12th February, had been replaced as Indian Agent by Major Fuller, and from whatever cause, it was clear that the Indian Police had not been informed about Carson, or they would have easily identified him. All trace of Carson was then lost. I have heard from Officials at Havre and Great Falls, that they thought they were on his trail, and gossip has assigned him several other residences, but nothing reliable has ever come to light. On the 23rd March, the Gold Commissioner at Fort Steele wired me that \$200 reward was offered for Carson's arrest, and I circulated this information in Montana.

As directed by your telegram of the 29th January, every member of the division was warned that he was liable for temporary duty in the Yukon, if required, and the comptroller's circular setting forth the conditions of service there, was duly promulgated.

On the 5th March, the assistant commissioner having relieved me of my duties here for the time being, I left by construction train for Pincher Creek, and from thence drove to Crow's Nest Lake, en route to visit the British Columbia detachments, and gather some idea of the locality.

I took a team from Lethbridge, driven by Interpreter Taylor, and Sergeant Clopp whom I had, with your permission, withdrawn from "K" division for duty in British Columbia. At Crow's Nest Lake, Inspector Sanders was waiting for me, and we went on together. The roads in many places were threatening to break up and we made as good time as they would allow, travelling via Coal Creek, Wardner and Fort Steele to Cranbrook and back to Macleod, where I arrived on the 15th id., having covered about 312 miles in 11 days.

As my object was solely to see the conditions under which our men were working, and would have to work, there is nothing that I need chronicle here.

I am glad to say that Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has received his well earned commission as inspector.

Mr. Clute, Q. C., the commissioner appointed to inquire into the deaths of McDonald and Fraser from diphtheria in February last, arrived here on the 14th July and opened his enquiry.

The Governor General and Lady Aberdeen arrived here on the 15th July, en route to the Cochrane ranch on a private visit. Her Excellency held a meeting

here on behalf of the Victorian Order of Nurses in the morning, and the Vice Regal party drove to the ranche in the afternoon. They returned next day and went by train to Pincher Creek where another nurses' meeting was held, and from thence they proceeded to Calgary. His Excellency was pleased to express his approval of the quality of the transport furnished by the police.

On the 1st September, I went to Victoria, B. C., on leave for a month, this being my first month's leave in 15 years.

Inspector Cuthbert was in charge of the post during my absence.

CRIMES.

The subjoined table shows the disposal of cases which have arisen within the district during the year.

Crime.	Con- victions.	Dismissals	With- drawn.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
Offences against the persons.....	13	5	6	1	25
Mischief.....		1			1
Theft.....	11	22	1		34
Offences against Indian Act.....	28	3			31
Offences against Liquor Law.....	6				6
Miscellaneous.....	231	15			246
Lunacy.....	1	1	1		3
House-breaking.....	1	4		1	6

Horses.	Recovered	At Large.	Total.
Reported stolen.....	3		3
Reported strayed or lost.....	3	6	9

The above cases do not call for any particular comment, as none of them were of a serious nature.

The charge of assault which is awaiting trial was brought by one prostitute against another, and was removed from the magistrate's jurisdiction by a far-fetched question of title to a house being imported into the case.

The miscellaneous class is chiefly made up of drunk and disorderly cases, non-payment of wages, &c.,

Criminals who have been arrested within the district upon requisition from without are:

Walter J. Howard, 20th July, on requisition from Calgary for horse-stealing.

Charles Young, alias "North-west," 5th November, on requisition from Calgary for horse-stealing.

Joe Seven, a Chinaman, 19th November on requisition from Revelstoke, B.C., for robbery.

Mabel Wright, 29th November, on requisition from Cranbrook, B.C., for theft.

INDIANS.

The Indians have been remarkably docile and well behaved. Those whom we employ as scouts do the duty that is required of them uncomplainingly and well, and the Indians as a whole are steadily learning the lesson of submission to constituted authority.

A deputation of Bloods, headed by "Calf Shirt," came to see me on the 8th June and protested against their children being taken away from them and sent to

North-west Mounted Police.

school. I told them that it was done for their children's good, that the agent had his instructions from Ottawa, and that they must be obeyed. They then complained that they were not allowed to hold Sioux dances, but it appeared the agent had not forbidden them at all, provided that the Indians did not give away their property, and did not hold them on Sundays.

A picturesque bevy of both sexes paid me a visit again on the 29th June. It seemed that some one had inadvisedly coupled the word "arrest" with "Red-Crows" name, and the old chief keenly resented the connection. He and his following came to ask me what he was to be arrested for. As a matter of fact I did not know, and it took me the whole of a long hot afternoon, with the aid of the best interpreter in the country, to get at the facts, and to pour oil on the troubled waters.

There is, it appears, an eminent secret society among the Indians, known as the Medicine Pipe Society, entrance to which entails due formalities of election and contribution. Women are as eligible as men. This society holds certain superstitions of a religious character; the wife of an Indian, named "Heavy Shield," at one time on her death bed, as she thought, vowed that she would purchase a certain Medicine Pipe in the event of her recovery and so become a member of this society. In course of time she regained her health, as it happened, and desired to fulfil her vow. There is but a limited number of Medicine Pipes (15) among the Bloods, and that which she was eager to acquire was in possession of a squaw of "Red-Crow's," who was equally anxious to part with it upon receiving its value in kind (viz., 15 horses) according to the custom of the tribe.

"Red-Crow", as president, felt bound to call the members of the society together to consider the election of the new applicant, and the prescribed formalities extend over some 11 days, there being 4 distinct dances. He convened the meeting at a time, unfortunately, when the Indians should have been setting about their hay-making operations and this naturally displeased the agent who pointed to the clause in the Indian Act forbidding "giving away" dances. Any one who knows anything of an Indian agent's difficulties must know that he is at times exasperated almost beyond endurance at the intractability of his wards, but it is an aphorism to say that in the last resort the application of a statute must perforce be referable to the courts of law, and it is a measure of common prudence to anticipate the verdict of a jury if possible. Whether this particular transaction on the part of the woman be looked upon in the light of a thank offering, from an Indian's religious point of view, or whether it be considered analogous to the initiatory fee payable on joining a secret society, the fact remains that there are the Indians' superstitions which cannot be eradicated in one generation—how are they to be dealt with?

"Red Crow" said, *inter alia*, that he was too old to give up his own prayers, and would not do so. He desired the prayers of the sisterhood for his wife. He liked the Christians' prayers, but he liked the Indians' prayers too.

It seemed clear to me that if the Indians were honest in their promises that there should be no dedication or exchange of property beyond that directly required for the acquisition of the Medicine Pipe; no court would hold that the Indian Act had been infringed. They promised unreservedly all I asked, and agreed to give up agitating about a Sun dance this year (which was in the minds of some of them), and I agreed to ask the Indian agent to allow the Medicine Pipe to pass on this one occasion out of consideration for "Red-Crow" and his advanced age.

I made inquiries afterwards and was informed that they had strictly kept their promises and, after the 11 days formalities were completed, had returned to their homes.

It is some years since a Medicine Pipe dance has been held, and it may be many more before they desire to hold another.

Staff Sergeant Hilliard has been in charge of the Police detachment on the Blood Reserve several years, he knows the Indians, and they have a wholesome respect for him. There has been no Officer at Stand Off during the latter half of the year.

At the time of the treaty payments, when a number of the Indians were in town, some thoughtless young men amused themselves at the Indians' expense by

what is known as "hokey-pokey." This consists in dropping a few drops of bi-sulphite of carbon on to a pony, the result of which is to drive a short haired animal to distraction, and to run the risk of incurring considerable danger and damage. The Indians of course resented this, and some arrests were made. Charges of Cruelty to Animals were heard in the courts, and although a nominal penalty was inflicted, the defendants were cautioned to discontinue this particular amusement in future.

OUTPOSTS.

The following table shows the number of N. C. Officers and men employed on detached duty during the summer, inclusive of the British Columbia detachments. The responsibilities of the latter extended from the Crow's Nest Lake along about 200 miles of railway as far as Goat river crossing. This detail varied a little from month to month, but it stood as below on the 31st August, and represents all the men that could be provided for that service.

It would not have been possible to furnish so many but for your authority to engage special constables as cooks for the Territorial detachments. In this capacity I am rather partial to special constables, because those who are not satisfactory are easily discharged, and those who wish to retain their employment take pains to do so. Cooking is not very popular amongst constables, and a detachment consisting of a N. C. Officer and one or two men is of no use whatever, unless their domestic duties are off their hands and they can get out and ride the country which they have to cover.

LIST OF DETACHMENTS SUPPLIED DURING THE YEAR.

Place.	Inspector.	Staff Sergeant.	Sergeant.	Corporal.	Constables.	Special's	Scouts.	Horses.	Ponies.	Remarks.
Pincher Creek.....	1		1		2	*2	1	8		*1 Cook.
Big Bend.....				1	1	*1	1	3	1	*Cook.
Kootenai.....				1	1			2	1	
Stand Off.....		1			3	*2	10	11		*1 Cook.
St. Mary's.....		1	1		2	*1		7	1	*Cook.
Lees Creek.....				1		*1		1		*Cook.
Boundary Creek.....				1	1	*1		2	1	*Cook.
Kipp.....					2	*2	1	7		*1 Cook.
Leavings.....					2			2	1	
Mosquito Creek.....			1		1			2		
Porcupines.....			1		1	*1		4	1	*Cook.
Peigan.....				1		*1	1	1		*Cook.
Town Patrol.....			1		1					
Herd Camp.....					3			14	5	
Haneyville.....					1					
<i>B. C. Detachments.</i>										
Bull Head.....					1			1		
Coal Creek.....					2			2		
Police Car, Elko Yard.....	1			1	2	1		7		
Russel's Camp.....				1				1		
Wardner.....			1		1			3		
Cranbrook.....					1			1		
Moyie City.....			1		1			2		
Goat River Crossing.....					1			1		
Robertson's Camp.....					1			1		
Paymaster's Escort.....			1		1					
	2	2	8	7	32	13	14	83	11	

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A good many necessary improvements and repairs have been made to the various buildings during the year, the work having been done by our own men.

At Kootenai detachment a new log kitchen, 12 feet x 16 feet, with a shingled roof, has been added to the old building, and the pasture fenced.

At Big Bend the pasture has been fenced.

At Stand Off the pasture was enlarged and the barbed wire renewed. We gathered three car loads of poles in the Mountains for fencing, so that we were able to complete all the fencing in the district.

At Kipp, the well was recribbed, and the stable doors replaced.

At Pincher Creek the pasture was enlarged and fenced.

At Piegan a new log building (26 feet x 18 feet with kitchen) with shingled roof, etc., has been put up, and a good cellar dug. A stable will be built as soon as we can haul the logs from the Porcupines.

At Crow's Nest Lake, quarters for officer and men, and a good stable had been almost completed before I took command. Since July this detachment has been closed on account of the men being required elsewhere, but it will be re-opened at an early date.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

The construction of the Crow's Nest Railway has severely taxed our powers during the greater part of the year.

Inspector Sander's report, which I enclose, will give a good idea of the amount of duty devolving upon him and the men under him, and I beg leave to record my opinion that it was well done. The effect of even a single Mounted Policeman's personality upon a lawless mob requires to be seen to be fully appreciated, and there were countless occasions where the qualities of tact and readiness of resource were required to supplement the prestige which is begotten of discipline alone.

It would be impossible to estimate the thousands of men that have passed hither and thither along the line during its construction. A considerable proportion of them were entirely unsuited to the work. The construction authorities claim that by the operation of the Alien Labour Act they were deprived of the services of the professional "railroader," the man who travels with his outfit all over the continent from railway to railway, and who would have made light of the difficulties of which so much has been said. It is undeniable that many men have suffered very great hardships, but it is equally true that many of them should never have turned their attention to railway construction. Some have never done a day's hard work in their lives, and some did not want to do it at all.

The road was not placed under the operation of the Public Works Act. The effect of this is pointed out by Inspector Sanders who says:—

"As to the amount of wages received by the men and their not having money to send to their families in the east, it was very noticeable to me that the men who complained most drank most. I think I am coming pretty close to the mark when I say that during one month (April) nearly \$10,000 worth of liquor went into the Crow's Nest Pass for licensed houses and others."

I need not enlarge on this as his report speaks for itself.

A monthly escort of one sergeant, and constables according to requirements, was furnished from here for the company's paymaster, and the round trip occupied the greater part of the month.

Probably the heaviest part of the work was between Lethbridge and Macleod, at the crossing at St. Mary's River. There is a bridge there about half a mile long, and to its construction Mr. Haney gave his personal supervision during several weeks. The spring freshet carried away the false work, and violent wind storms were the source of the great delay and some accidents.

On the 1st April a report was made of whisky having been brought into the camp, which was on the Indian Reserve, but I sent Inspector Casey as J. P. and some men thither and the trouble ceased.

The manager of construction handed over the road to the main line authorities on the 15th November, and by that day the Mounted Police had been entirely withdrawn.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Reports which have been rendered by Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Mitchell to the Department of Agriculture have given full details of the work performed for that department. I need only say that every effort has been made to protect their interests.

The general health of cattle and horses has been good, and there has been little infectious disease amongst them. A few cases of black-leg, and of actinomycosis have occurred. One outbreak of glanders in some horses belonging to W. D. Whitney, of Lethbridge, livery stable keeper, occasioned some trouble. The mallein test was applied by Inspector Wroughton to six horses; two reacted and were destroyed. One horse died of a very advanced stage of the disease. The results of this trial were reported to the Department of Agriculture.

Out of a band of 636 horses imported from Montana for the Yukon, some of which entered by way of St. Mary's, and some by way of Lethbridge, it was imputed to the veterinary staff at the latter place that they allowed mangy horses to pass.

This diagnosis was not however verified subsequently, and Staff Sergeant Fraser, who has grown old in the Veterinary Department, smiles at the idea of his passing a horse with mange.

49 bulls, imported from Montana for breeding purposes, without a state veterinarian's certificate were tested for tuberculosis at St. Mary's, and one reacted and was returned to the county whence he came. The charts of the test were forwarded to the chief veterinary surgeon of the Dominion.

In the early part of October a number of horses, which had come off construction work, were reported to be on the range, suffering from some contagious disease or other, and Inspector Wroughton made an exhaustive examination thereof, finding that there was nothing the matter with the animals, except that they were run down from long and hard work.

3,144 horses and 312 head of cattle were entered at the customs outpost at St. Mary's, and were examined by Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Mitchell.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

Pursuant to your instructions of the 22nd February, all police detachments and patrols were instructed that pack trains and parties from the south must obtain a let-pass from the nearest customs officer before being allowed to proceed northward.

Early in March it was reported that an attempt might be made to run horses across the line for the northern trade without reporting to customs, and all detachments were cautioned accordingly. No such attempt was made.

In May last, a certain section of the South Piegan reservation in Montana, lying immediately to the south and west of our Boundary Creek detachment, which is itself within half a mile of the international boundary, was thrown open for settlement. In view of the contemplated rush of prospectors and others, it was expected that additional work would be thrown upon our frontier detachments. The excitement there soon subsided, however, and a majority of the prospectors went away disgusted. It is said, nevertheless, that there is plenty of mineral there, which will be exploited bye and bye, but the so-called prospectors of the past season did not know how or where to look for what they thought they wanted. It is said that copper is to be found there in abundance, but they were looking for gold.

Corporal Fyfe, of the Boundary Creek detachment, has authority to issue let-passes to persons entering Canada in his neighbourhood.

We have furnished transport as usual for Captain Young, Inspector of ports, whenever required, and, as our conveniences could not be strained to do more, we provided a bell tent for use as customs office at St. Mary's,

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ALIEN LABOUR ACT.

This Act has not been productive of any visible results during the past season. In the month of May I received from the Commissioner of Immigration a list of sundry Italians who were alleged to have been imported contrary to the provisions thereof. These men were employed on the Crow's Nest railway in British Columbia, and Mr. Haney, on my application, gave orders to his subordinates to co-operate with the Mounted Police in locating and deporting them at the railway's expense. The men were located and identified and, on the 26th May, Inspector Sanders wired to me:—

"Italians claim they came from New York to Montreal without intervention, by Canadian Pacific Railway, simply looking for work, and were hired in Montreal by Charlebois. No evidence that they came under Alien Labour Law."

I repeated the substance of this to Mr. McCreary requesting instructions, and on the 27th, I received his reply:—

"Am referring matter Italians to Ottawa, await answer."

The subject then dropped.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &C.

The personnel of the division has changed considerably since the 1st February and, with the increased demands upon us, it was frequently necessary to send recruits upon detached duty before their training had been completed. The conduct of the men has been in the main very good.

At a very early stage I found it necessary to substitute for the usual night guard a N. C. officer and two Constables, the latter of whom divided the night's flying sentry work between them.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The recruits who have been engaged this year are a fine lot of men and fully up to our standard.

Notwithstanding that measles, German measles, diphtheria and typhoid fever have been in our immediate vicinity at various times, the health of the division generally has been excellent, vide Assistant Surgeon Haultain's report.

ALTERATIONS IN EFFECTIVE STRENGTH.

The gain and loss in strength of the division is comprehensively shown in the following table.

GAIN.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Special Constables.	Scouts.
Engaged.....							20	20	48	8
Re-engaged.....				2	4	2	20	28		
From other divisions.....		2	1	1	2		13	19		
Total.....		2	1	3	6	2	53	67	48	8

LOSS.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Special Constables.	Scouts.
Discharged				1		1	12	14	30	3
Dismissed							7	7		
Deserted							1	1		
Died						1	3	4		
To Yukon	1	1				1	18	21	1	
To other divisions		3	1		1		7	12		
Discharged by purchase					1		4	5		
Total	1	4	1	1	2	3	52	64	31	3

I am sorry to say that we have lost one corporal, and three constables by death, viz:—

Corporal McNair who shot himself while suffering from influenza at Warden, B. C., on 27th April.

Constable Scudamore who was accidentally drowned while bathing here, on the 13th July.

Constable Burrell who died in hospital here from Meningitis, on 13th November.

HORSES.

We have received by purchase during the year, 15 horses and 22 pack ponies, besides two horses transferred from Calgary.

Five horses and nineteen ponies have been sent to the Yukon. One horse has been transferred to "Depot" division, four have died, and nine have been cast and sold at fairly good prices.

Four horses were selected from the Lethbridge division and sent to the Yukon with the above mentioned contingent, and ten others were cast and sold here by auction.

The remounts are turning out very well indeed.

Twelve remounts would not be an extravagant estimate of next year's requirements.

The mileage return shows that the horses have travelled 319,960 miles during the year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our saddles most of which were in need of repair of one sort and another, have been in the saddler's hands for some time and will ere long be in good serviceable condition.

The wear and tear of harness here is very great, but at present we have enough for our use.

Twenty-one sets of double harness were condemned in the summer, seven useful sets were made up of the different parts and the remaining fourteen sets were sold as being unsafe and unfit for our use.

A liberal supply of material has been furnished for the saddler's use, and he does good work with it.

No harness has been condemned for a long time, and it had been several years in use, hence the necessity for clearing out the old stock.

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FORAGE.

The following quantities of hay have been supplied by contract for the year's use:—

MacLeod (baled).....	150 tons
“ (in stack)	100 “
Stand Off.....	45 “
St Mary's.....	15 “
Kootenai.....	12 “
Leavings.....	15 “
Kipp.....	15 “
Porcupine Hills	8 “
Pincher Creek.....	40 “
Boundary Creek	12 “
Mosquito Creek.....	15 “
Peigan Reserve.....	10 “
Herd Camp.....	15 “

TRANSPORT.

Having a Special Constable who is a good wheelwright, we are enabled to get the utmost work out of our wagons. We should, however, have two new Schuttlers next year, as we have three which are not fit for the road, and the new railway practically saves us nothing in the matter of hauling to outposts.

The half spring wagons are in good order, but there is not much of the original material left. Special Constable Hang built a new one last summer with a shortened draught, which is a great improvement on the old pattern.

Our greatest need is in buckboards, and I think, if we are supplied with wheels and axles, and the usual pattern of spring, we can build a better vehicle here than we can buy. Suitable hard wood would of course be required.

CLOTHING.

Our fur coats are in very bad condition from wear and tear. Many of them will not stand another season's repairing, and men cannot travel on the prairie without them in winter. Robes are also urgently required for teamsters' use.

There seems to be difficulty in procuring boots of the sizes most called for, viz, sevens and eights, and the material of which the breeches are made is not as satisfactory as of yore.

BARRACKS.

A great deal of work has been done in the barracks this year and more remains to be done.

The hospital has been thoroughly renovated with paint, and new floors have been laid in both wards and kitchen.

The sergeant's mess has been painted throughout, a verandah built on the east side, and the front door changed accordingly. The whole building also was painted outside.

Officers quarters “A” have had new flooring in three rooms.

Officers quarters “B” have had new window sashes and been generally overhauled.

Nothing has been done to the officers mess building, but it very much needs a share of attention.

Officers quarters “E” have been repainted throughout, with new flooring in five rooms.

The sergeant major's quarters have been plastered and repainted throughout, with new flooring in two rooms and a new partition constructed.

“D” 4 barrack room has been painted throughout.

The district clerk's office has been given a new floor.

A much needed sidewalk has been constructed from the sergeants' mess to the eastern exit from the enclosure.

All the roofs in barracks, with the exception of two, which are now in the workmen's hands, have been repaired where necessary and repainted. They were in very bad condition.

Odds and ends of repairs have of course been made from time to time, and we have been kept so busy that we have not nearly completed work which is already authorized, to wit, floors in sundry offices, and sergeants' quarters and mess, and the quarter master's store.

Five hundred dollars have been appropriated for a veterinary stable, which I hope to see put in hand ere long.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by yourself on the 14th and 16th May, and again on the 3rd September.

The assistant commissioner inspected the stores and books of the division on 28th January and following days.

The outposts have been frequently inspected by officers, and I have myself visited them all, except the Leavings and Mosquito Creek. I have not as yet been able to find time to go thither.

RANCHING.

The calf brand is smaller than usual this year. A great number of deaths occurred among young stock in the early part of the year. From the depth of snow on the ground during March the cattle became very poor, and were unable to withstand the cold. The second half of March was particularly stormy, trails were blocked, travel in many localities impossible, and horses as well as cattle showed the effect of the weather.

Coyotes and wolves have been troublesome too. When driving to Lethbridge in the early summer, I saw near Kipp two calves, a week old, running ahead of two coyotes which were a few yards behind them. Fortunately they were heading towards the trail and I waited for them to come up. The coyotes then made off and the calves followed the wagon as far as some brush on the river bank. The mothers of the calves were not visible.

The country along the Southern frontier, from the Mountains to St. Mary's river, is settling up very fast. A great deal of the land is fenced, good crops have been raised, and liberal provision has been made for feeding stock through the winter. These, I should say, are chiefly Mormon settlements. The question of feeding stock through severe weather is receiving more attention than formerly. A poor man who has built up his herd head by head cannot afford to let any of them die, and takes care to help them through a spell of severe weather; every calf that dies is a dead loss to him—but his wealthier neighbour occasionally appears to think that if he imports a few hundred head of unacclimatized cattle and turns them loose on the prairie to shift for themselves, he has done his duty to himself and his country. He has put so much money into cattle and looks for some return.

"Absurd idea to think of feeding 1000 head of stock. Better to have kept out of the speculation altogether." Better certainly for the poor cattle, whose pangs while undergoing the slow process of starvation to death are not appreciable in dollars and cents, and are not taken into account in the ledger.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

On the 27th May, a fire started about nine miles from here, cause of origin unknown. A party left barracks about 3.30 p.m., and returned about 10.30 p.m.,

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having extinguished the northern edge of it. On 30th April, Corporal Armer of Big Bend Detachment obtained a conviction under the Prairie Fire Ordinance against Peter Allen, who was fined \$25.00 and costs. On 27th April, a fire occurred about four or five miles south of the Peigan Agency, but the river being in flood men could not reach it, and it was extinguished by rain the following day.

On 10th July, a prairie fire started at the 9th Siding, caused by a spark from a locomotive, and another from the same cause was started on the Middle Fork, on 15th idem. Both fires were extinguished before much damage was done.

On 15th and 17th of July, during electric storms, the prairie between here and the Little Bow, was set on fire in several places by lightning, these fires were extinguished by the rain which fell shortly afterwards. On 14th August, C. P. R. locomotive No. 604, started three fires on Mr. Godsall's property near Pincher Creek. The conductor stopped the train and turned out the section hands who extinguished the fire before any damage was done.

A fire was started on the Cochrane range on 12th September, cause of origin unknown. It was put out, however, by the Kootenai detachment with the help of a neighbouring settler, only about an acre of grass being destroyed.

A prairie fire started at Five Mile Creek, Porcupine Hills, on 26th October, burning an area of about half a mile long by a quarter wide. It is supposed to have been started by some one carelessly dropping a lighted match, and was put out by the settlers near by.

On 12th October about four miles of the country lying between Nanton and Mosquito Creek was burned over by a prairie fire started by section men who were burning a fire guard. A charge under the Ordinance against the section men was heard and dismissed by Inspector Howard.

A prairie fire was started on 4th November near Cardston and was extinguished after doing very little damage. One Arthur Buxton was convicted before a local Justice of the Peace and fined \$2.50 and costs.

I beg to enclose the usual return of criminal cases tried in Macleod and Lethbridge districts and in British Columbia.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE,
Supt. Com. Lethbridge and Macleod Districts.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. E. SANDERS ON THE CROW'S NEST
RAILWAY INSTRUCTION.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACLEOD, 2nd November, 1898.

The Officer Commanding Macleod District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in connection with my work on the construction of the Crow's Nest Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Crow's Nest Lake to Kootenai Lake, a distance of about 200 miles.

I entered upon these duties on the 5th November, 1897, and went to Crow's Nest Lake, the only detachment we had at the time. I returned to Macleod for duty on the 15th October, 1898, having been over 11 months on this duty. I left two non-commissioned officers and three men doing duty in British Columbia.

GENERAL.

Crow's Nest detachment was within five miles of the boundary of British Columbia, and when first I went up, grading was completed as far as this place, and work for the winter commencing from there on to Wardner.

Contractors camps were established every three or four miles, and probably no less than 3,500 men were employed for a time. At Crow's Nest Lake a thriving village sprang up and flourished during the months of December, January and February. Its inhabitants, outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway officials and contractors, being composed of illicit whisky vendors, gamblers, thieves and prostitutes, all bent upon fleecing the poor railway man of his hard earned gains.

The main work of the police was to keep these people within bounds, and it was done in an effective manner. Heavy fines were imposed in all cases brought before the magistrates, and the lesson learned at Crow's Nest Lake had a wholesome influence on all the towns, permanent and otherwise, which sprang up in quick succession as the work progressed west. By the end of February Crow's Nest Lake was a deserted village, and Fernie (on Coal Creek), forty miles further west, became the centre of attraction, and it was certainly for a time the hottest town on the road. Elk River Crossing, Wardner, Cranbrook and Moyie City in turn became points where a large number of men congregated and where a lucrative business was done in the dispensing of ardent spirits, and by the sharks and adventurers who moved up and down the line seeking whom they might devour.

At the beginning of the year it was suggested that the Public Works Act be proclaimed, but I asked that it should not, as it would have been impossible for me to have enforced the Act properly, with the few men that could be spared me for the work, and on account of the great distances to be covered. Subsequently a number of retail licenses for the sale of liquor were granted by the provincial authorities along the line. Had there been only one at each place it would, to a certain extent, have helped to keep down drunkenness, but when two or three of these licenses were granted at the same point, a rivalry for the trade was created and it was more difficult in every way to control them. The work, however, was never noticeably interfered with owing to the presence of liquor.

ARRANGEMENT FOR POLICE TO SERVE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Arrangements were made for the police to serve in British Columbia with the authorities of that province, and on the 9th Nov., 1897, I was appointed a stipen-

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diary magistrate, without salary. All N.C.O's and men serving in British Columbia, were sworn in as special constables under the Provincial Act.

ACCOMMODATION AND BOARD OF MEN.

All detachment buildings and furniture occupied by our men in British Columbia were supplied by the Railway Co'y, and all expenses in connection with rations and forage, were assumed by the company in accordance with an arrangement made with them. All accounts for subsistence were sent through me to the C. P. R. accountant at Macleod.

As necessity arose men were stationed where required along the line, and at one time I had constables at headquarters camp on Elk River, Coal Creek, Elk River Crossing, Wardner, Cranbrook, Moyie City and Goat River Crossing. These detachments were on an average 25 miles apart, and for a while occupied the attention of twelve (12) men, the largest number I had at any time. Crow's Nest Lake detachment, which we built for ourselves and is in the North-west Territories, was my headquarters until the end of June, 1898, I then made arrangements with Mr. Haney, Manager of Construction, for a car, divided for my own use and that of two men, by this means I was enabled to have my office with me to the front.

GENERAL DUTIES.

The duties devolving on the men under my command, were varied and in many instances new to them.

Responsibilities were thrust upon them which they, in the ordinary course of events, would not assume; the unorganized district traversed by the railroad, the few magistrates and other officials to act, obliged them, however to do so.

Every grievance was referred to the police, and the diversity of matters which we attended to in order to maintain peace and quietness and to enable the work to progress, would open the eyes of the ordinary constable with nothing but his routine duties to attend to.

The police acted as sanitary inspectors, settled, where practicable, small disputes between master and employee, complaints about food, medical attendance, mail, got employment for men, wrote letters for them, and generally outside of their ordinary duties, had an insight and control of everything which would assist and help to maintain the object desired, viz., the maintenance of peace.

The different detachments were given a few general instructions as to their main duties, but apart from this I refrained from hampering them in any way from acting fully on their own responsibilities, warning them at the same time to avoid undertaking anything they did not feel able to carry out.

The display of a considerable amount of tact and discretion was required of the N.C.O.'s and constables, and on the whole they acquitted themselves very well, some markedly so.

The presence of our men had always a quieting effect on the rowdiest crowd, and it was seldom that they met with even a semblance of resistance. Whenever any one had temerity enough to offer opposition, they were speedily shown the futility of their doing so. On one or two occasions, however, things did not go so smoothly; Constable Cole arresting a drunken prisoner near Elk River Crossing had to take him two miles through the woods in the dark, the prisoner a powerful chap suddenly threw his captor and deliberately started to choke him. With great difficulty Cole managed to get his revolver from the holster, and with the butt hammered into his antagonist's head sufficient sense to make him desist, and perform the balance of his journey quietly.

On another occasion I arrived at Moyie City and found Constable Angers covered with blood, mostly his prisoner's, he told me he had arrested a bigger man than himself and confined him in a cellar, the only lock-up we had at this place.

Whilst on the question of general duties I do not think I can do better, than quote from a correspondent of the "Fort Steele Prospector" of February 19th, 1898,

who says, after giving a general description of the class of people on the road, as follows:—"the crimes along the road, however, are suprisingly small, considering the vicious element which comprises the contingent of camp followers. This happy state of affairs is due to the innate fear of Canadian Justice and the scrupulous surveillance of the efficient Corps of the North-west Mounted Police into whose hands the enforcement of the law is committed. Offences are almost wholly confined to the illicit traffic in whisky and misdemeanours of a petty nature. No one can travel over the line without a feeling of admiration for the system which can produce such excellent results, the absolute security of life and property in a region infested with rogues and adventurers from every clime."

CRIME.

As I have already stated, the principal offence we had to deal with was the illicit sale of liquor. The profits to be made out of this business had a great attraction, and tempted many. It was of the utmost importance that liquor should be kept out of the Construction Camps and the work not interfered with. We therefore, paid special attention to this matter, and the British Columbia government derived quite a revenue from the fines imposed for infractions of the License Act.

Between \$2,500 and \$3,000 in fines were inflicted for this offence alone.

The most serious crimes which came under our notice were four cases of homicide and one of horse stealing.

On 9th February, 1898, a Finlander, John Maki, who was drunk, had an altercation with one Fred Carson in a house of ill-fame on Michel Creek. Carson struck Maki on the side of the head with a stick, and the unfortunate man, after laying insensible for twenty four hours, died. A combination of circumstances allowed Carson to escape, with the aid of numerous friends among the tough element in the neighbourhood. He was a well-known crook and had been in the hands of the police on several previous occasions. Until Maki died, it was not discovered what caused death. Carson then had twenty-four hours' start in order to perfect his arrangements for escape. I had at the time only one man on the scene and sent to Macleod for more, but for some reason did not receive them. Carson got away via Macleod to the States. A reward of \$200 was offered for his arrest, and I had him located at one time in the United States. A request to the British Columbia Government to have him extradited, however, received no reply. The coroner's inquest on the body of Maki brought in a verdict of "manslaughter" against Carson.

On the evening of Sunday, 13th February, 1898, a man by the name of Doyle, Davis, and other aliases, deliberately shot and killed another man in a hotel at Kuskonook on Kootenai Lake. There were several parties present at the time, but they allowed the prisoner to walk out and get away without hindrance. The provincial police then had charge at Kuskonook and our men were stationed thirty-five miles east. The murder was a particularly brutal and cold blooded one. Word was received by Constable Aspdin on Monday morning of what had occurred, and he and Constable Livingstone arrested the murderer on Tuesday afternoon. He was tried at Nelson on 21st February and sentenced to be hanged on 22nd April.

At Elko on 4th June, 1898, a man named Bawlf was struck by a young half-breed named Philips, with whom he had been having some dispute, after the blow was struck, Bawlf walked to Egan's camp, a good distance. The following day he died. Constable Lott immediately arrested his assailant, Philips, and notified the coroner, but the jury did not decide on the cause of death. Philips was committed for trial by a magistrate and allowed out on bail. The trial did not take place until 19th September at Nelson, almost out of reach and far distant from the scene of the crime, and the witnesses were then scattered all over the continent. The grand jury brought in a true bill against Philips, but the trial was postponed, for want of witnesses, until the next assizes, which will take place in the spring.

Near Moyie Lake on 7th August, an Italian named Antonio Buno, murdered his companion, Guissepe Pureio by smashing his head with a stone. The motive for the crime being robbery. The murdered man was found in the brush by the road

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side having laid there two days. Sergt. Clopp was notified, and after some difficulty and visiting many Italian camps he discovered who the murdered man was. The person last seen with Pureio was Antonio Bruno; suspecting him, Sergt. Clopp and Const. Angers immediately started, many hours behind, in the direction taken by the suspect. They arrived at Kuskonook a few minutes too late to catch the steamer leaving for Nelson, on which an Italian, answering the description of Bruno, had embarked. The Police at Nelson were notified by wire to look out for him and had no difficulty in making the arrest on the steamer's arrival. The property of the murdered man was found on the prisoner. He was brought for trial at Nelson, on September 26th, when the jury disagreed, a second trial took place with the same result, and Bruno was then remanded to the Spring Assizes. The principal witnesses in this case are Italian railway navvies and people who have been working on the road. Where they will be next spring, Heaven knows?

The length of time which was allowed to elapse before the prisoners were brought for trial, in both the last cases I have described, was certainly not in the interest of justice. The distance, from the scene of the crimes, at which the trials took place, also militated against the proper prosecution of these two cases. Fort Steele, I may say, appeared the most natural place for the trial. I was informed that, until a County Court Judge visited Fort Steele this year, no judge of any kind had visited the southern portion of East Kootenai, for twenty-five years.

In the beginning of March, word was received by me that a man named Knowlson had stolen two horses from an Indian near Fort Steele. After some days Constable Cole arrested him near Wardner, in the neighbourhood of which place he had been in hiding trying to get a chance of crossing the line by Tobacco Plains.

COMPLAINTS BY LABOURERS.

The Crow's Nest road became notorious by reason of the numerous complaints on the part of the men; to one who was constantly on the work, as I was, the hardship and ill-treatment spoken of, seemed exaggerated to a degree. That there were cases of hardship was to be expected, but it appeared to me that the condition of a few was applied to the whole, that it was taken for granted that what one suffered, all endured.

A great deal of the trouble was due to men being deceived by employment agents in the east, and to the fact that a very large number were totally unfitted to perform the work for which they engaged.

When construction began on the Crow's Nest road the condition of the labourer in the east was at a low ebb, the lumber industry and others giving employment to few, consequently there were a large number out of work, and hungry to attempt anything whether they were fitted or not. I came across many who came up on the road, thinking it would put them a long way on their journey to the Klondike.

A large number of French Canadians, who were used to the lumber woods, engaged for the work, they found themselves amidst different surroundings, working under new methods and handling strange tools. When they were handling an axe they seemed happy and contented, but a pick and shovel had a saddening effect upon them. Outside influences appeared to be at work also to make them discontented.

We did the utmost to have real grievances rectified, and my representations to the general manager of construction always met with prompt attention. The medical attendance was the cause of most complaints during the winter; the haste and suddenness with which the line was covered with men west of Crow's Nest Lake made it well nigh impossible to put up hospitals at once. A great deal of sickness occurred, perhaps more than might be expected, owing to the inferior physique of many of the labourers, and the doctors certainly had more than they could attend to for a short period. These matters have been thoroughly gone into by two Royal Commissions, and I will therefore, refrain from going into particulars.

From what I could gather from old experienced contractors and others, the number of doctors employed in proportion to the number of men, were more than

what they generally saw on works of a similar nature. This may all go to show, however, that medical attendance has not been properly provided for in the past.

As to the amount of wages received by the men and their not having money to send to their families in the east, it was very noticeable to me that the men who complained most, drank most. I think I am coming pretty close to the mark when I say that during one month (April) nearly \$10,000 worth of liquor went into the Crow's Nest Pass for licensed houses and others. Supposing this was only retailed at twice what it cost, which is putting it down very low, one can form a fair idea where part of the wages went. It must be borne in mind that the Public Works Act was not in force, and we could not prevent the introduction of liquor upon the work, all we could do was to confine the sale to the licensed houses. Besides his love of liquor the Crow's Nest navvy was an inveterate wanderer, change of scene seemed an absolute necessity for him; and the "Tote" road during winter was covered with men travelling from one camp to another.

ACCIDENTS.

Numerous fatal accidents occurred. They were, as a rule, due to the carelessness of the victims. All cases were thoroughly inquired into and the Coroner notified. In no instance could they be ascribed to the negligence of the contractors. Several men were drowned during high water, some probably we never heard of, because to save walking many constructed flimsy rafts to float down the river; no one saw them start, and if an accident befell them no one would hear of it. To show that this is probable, a man named Shea was drowned whilst working in a dam near Coal Creek; whilst dragging for the body another, freshly drowned was brought up, from papers on his person it was discovered his name was Agnew. That morning higher up the river a man, who was very likely Agnew, was seen on a raft.

DEATH OF CORPORAL MACNAIR.

The death of this N. C. officer occurred at Wardner, on 27th April, and by his own hand whilst delirious. He was particularly smart, conscientious and efficient, and one for whom I had the greatest regard. He was suffering from a severe attack of influenza and was being treated by the Canadian Pacific Railway doctor, Dr. Watt. No members of the force were present, and Mr. Richardson, C. E. and other engineers did all they could for him. It was whilst one of them, who was sitting with McNair, left the bedside for a few moments, that the poor fellow got hold of his revolver and killed himself. I received the sad news on the following day, and we buried him at Fort Steele, on 29th April, every-one turning out, to attend the funeral. The deceased, though only a short time in the district, had earned the respect of everyone.

In conclusion I would draw your attention to the efficient work done by Corporal Hiliam. This N. C. officer was particularly useful to me, and unusually well fitted for the work he was engaged upon.

Both myself and the men under my command, received the greatest consideration and kindness from railway officials and contractors engaged on the work, and I carry with me, on leaving the mountains, pleasant memories of kindly attentions received from those amongst whom I have lived for the past year.

I attach a list of criminal cases brought before the courts in British Columbia and the Territories, by the police under my command. The list is not complete as I find that many of the returns have been lost or mislaid and have not been entered on the records.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS, *Inspector.*

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMAND- ING "G" DIVISION, 1898.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "G" DIVISION.
FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina, Assa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my annual report of "G" division and the district under my command for the year ended 30th of November, 1898.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The district generally is in a prosperous and flourishing state but, owing to the early part of the summer being very dry, the crops generally have not yielded so well as in the previous year and some of the late sown patches of oats and barley did not ripen but were cut for green fodder.

However, owing to the increased area of new land brought under cultivation in excess of the previous year, I am of the opinion that the actual amount of grain in this district is much larger than in the previous year.

There are several grain buyers in the district but, owing to the fact that there is no sleighing as yet, little grain has been sold up to date.

The Government Creameries have, from all I can hear, been a great success and a boon to the farmers.

The various small towns and villages in the district are showing noticeable improvements, merchants have had to enlarge their stores, build warehouses and increase their staff to meet the growing demands of business.

Two new elevators have been built at Wetaskiwin, making in all ten now in operation along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, between Edmonton and Red Deer, a distance of one hundred miles.

Fur has not been so plentiful this year as in the previous one, the returns showing only \$85,500 worth being purchased in Edmonton against \$200,000 worth purchased in 1897.

During the past year, owing to the good times, the Yukon rush and other causes, there have not been the same amount of "grizzly" miners at work on the river as in 1887, consequently the amount of gold purchased by the banks in Edmonton fell from \$45,000 in 1897 to \$17,800 in 1898. However, it is expected that the output of gold, platinum, osmium, and iridium, will be large as it is said that mining by one or two large companies will be carried on next season. One company has already had a combined dredge and mining scow built at a cost of about \$45,000, which was only finished as the river was closing up. They have also built a small but powerful steamer as tender to the dredge.

DETACHMENTS.

The division furnishes the following outposts, viz :—

EDMONTON.

One officer, one non-commissioned officer, three constables, one interpreter, one special constable and six horses.

SOUTH EDMONTON.

This is the northern terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. One constable and one horse.

ST. ALBERT.

One non-commissioned officer and one horse.

LAC STE. ANNE.

One constable and one horse.

BEAVER LAKE.

One constable and one horse.

WETASKIWIN.

One constable and one horse. This is a flourishing and rapidly growing town on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

RED DEER.

One non-commissioned officer and two horses.

INNISFAIL.

One constable and one horse.

ATHABASCA LANDING.

One constable.

LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Two constables, one interpreter and three pack ponies.

FORT CHIPPEWYAN.

One non-commissioned officer and one interpreter.

PEACE RIVER LANDING.

One non-commissioned officer, two constables, one interpreter and four pack ponies.

GRAND RAPIDS.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and one interpreter. This detachment is on the Athabasca River, and is only maintained during the summer.

The permanent detachments patrol the different districts in which they are stationed.

PATROLS.

On the 16th of December last, Inspector Routledge left on patrol to Fort Simpson via Athabasca Landing, visiting en route Grand Rapids, Forts McMurray,

North-west Mounted Police.

Chippewyan, Smith, Resolution and Providence, reaching Fort Simpson on the 7th of February, 1898.

This officer also visited and distributed mail matter to all the different camps of Yukon bound parties, also picking up mail on his return. He returned to Fort Saskatchewan March 26th, 1898. The total distance travelled by this patrol as shown by the statement below was 2172 miles.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Date of Departure.	From	Date of Arrival.	At	Miles.	Time occupied.
					Days.
December 16..	Fort Saskatchewan.....	December 19..	Athabasca Landing.....	96	3
" 21..	Athabasca Landing.....	" 29..	House River.....	155	9
January 1....	House River.....	January 1....	Grand Rapids.....	10	1
" 2....	Grand Rapids.....	" 5....	Fort McMurray.....	87	4
" 7....	Fort McMurray.....	" 12....	Fort Chippewyan.....	170	6
" 15....	Fort Chippewyan.....	" 20....	Fort Smith.....	118	6
" 21....	Fort Smith.....	" 25....	Fort Resolution.....	130	5
" 27....	Fort Resolution.....	" 29....	Hay River.....	78	3
" 30....	Hay River.....	" 31....	Fort Providence.....	82	2
February 7...	Fort Providence.....	February 13..	Fort Simpson.....	160	6
			Total	1,086	45

Average per diem, 24 miles.

RETURNING.

February 10..	Fort Simpson.....	February 15..	Fort Providence.....	160	6
" 17..	Fort Providence.....	" 18..	Hay River.....	82	2
" 20..	Hay River.....	" 21..	Fort Resolution.....	78	2
" 23..	Fort Resolution.....	" 26..	Fort Smith.....	130	4
" 27..	Fort Smith.....	March 1....	Fort Chippewyan.....	118	3
March 7.....	Fort Chippewyan.....	" 12....	Fort McMurray.....	170	6
" 14.....	Fort McMurray.....	" 16....	Grand Rapids.....	87	3
" 17.....	Grand Rapids.....	" 17....	House River.....	10	1
" 18.....	House River.....	" 22....	Athabasca Landing.....	155	5
" 24.....	Athabasca Landing.....	" 26....	Fort Saskatchewan.....	96	3
			Total.....	1,086	35

Average per diem, 31 miles.

On the 17th of December last, Sergeant Major McDonell left for Fort Dunvegan via Lac Ste Anne, visiting en route McLeod River, Sturgeon Lake and Spirit River arriving at Dunvegan on the 11th January, 1898.

This non-commissioned officer carried mail and distributed it at the various camps of Yukon bound parties whom he visited, also collecting mail on his return. The distance travelled by this patrol was 800 miles.

On the 11th of December, 1897, Inspector Snyder left en route for St. Johns on the Peace River, via old Fort Assiniboine and Lesser Slave Lake. His instructions were to learn all he possibly could about the movements of Inspector Moodie and party under his command. He reached Lesser Slave Lake December 26th, and remained there resting his dogs, of which he had three teams, of four dogs each and one spare dog, totalling thirteen dogs and three drivers, one of whom acted as guide, until the night of the 30th. He left the west end of Slave Lake on the morn-

ing of the 31st, and arrived at Peace River Mission on the 3rd of January, 1898, Dunvegan on the 6th and rested one and a half days, and arrived at Fort St. John's on the 12th at 1 p.m.

Inspector Snyder found that Inspector Moodie and party had left on the 2nd of December, 1897.

From the reports which he heard of the progress that Inspector Moodie was making, he did not consider it necessary to go on further than Fort St. John's.

Inspector Snyder inspected and took an inventory of the stores left by Inspector Moodie at Fort St. John's. He left there on the 14th of January, 1898, reached Dunvegan on the 18th, remained there until the 20th, when he left for Spirit River. On the 21st he left Spirit River for Lesser Slave Lake via the Forks of the Smoky, and left that place for Edmonton on the 13th of February, 1898.

This officer took with him mail for the different parties of Klondikers who camped for the winter at various points on the route, visited their camps and brought back any mail they wished to send in to Edmonton. The distance travelled by this patrol was about 1070 miles.

On the 7th of March, 1898, I despatched Corporal Butler, one constable, one carpenter and two special constables, with 11 ponies and 3 bobsleighs to Peace River Landing via Lesser Slave Lake for the purpose of building barracks at that point. Although the trails were heavy owing to the deep snow, this N. C. officer made a successful trip, and arrived there with his outfit in good condition on the 13th of April, and carried out his instructions in a most satisfactory manner.

On the 16th of March, I despatched Sergeant Anderson with one driver and two dog teams to Wabasca via Athabasca landing. This point is situated down the Athabasca River and some 60 miles to the north of it.

His duty was to bring in a lunatic, which he successfully carried out.

On the 6th of June last, I despatched Inspector Snyder on patrol to Peace River Landing to inspect the new post buildings there, and also the Lesser Slave Lake detachment. He had with him constables Field and Phillips, of the Lesser Slave Lake detachment, also special constable Blanc as interpreter. This party was to go to Slave Lake via the Pembina in a canoe. Constable McClelland and interpreter Daniels accompanied Inspector Snyder, who was travelling by road, and had with him four carts and six ponies. He was supplied with pack saddles in case he could not get through with the carts. He was directed to travel by the new road to Lesser Slave Lake, which he found not quite cut out, and when about sixty miles from the Lake he had to abandon his carts and pack his supplies. He arrived at Slave Lake on the 22nd of June, having been sixteen and a half days from Edmonton. At that time constables Field and Phillips and their canoe party had not arrived at Slave Lake, as they had innumerable difficulties to contend with. Inspector Snyder left Slave Lake on the 26th, and arrived at Peace River Landing on the 29th, and, having carried out his instructions there, he returned via Slave Lake, arriving in Edmonton 16th July, having made a most successful trip.

On the 9th of September, 1898, Inspector Routledge was despatched to Peace River Landing via the new Slave Lake trail. He had with him four constables, one special constable, seven horses and two wagons. His duty was, first to inspect the police posts at Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Landing, to leave two of his men at Peace River detachment and bring back one constable, whose time was about expiring. He made a first class trip both ways, bringing back his outfit in good order and condition.

In addition to the above-mentioned long distance patrols, Inspector Routledge on the 4th of May visited and inspected Athabasca Landing, and in July this officer visited Edna, Manawan, Saddle Lake, Lac la Biche and White Fish Lake.

Patrols from headquarters have visited Beaver Lake, Edna, Manawan, Crooked Rapids, Saddle Lake, Beaver Hills and generally the settlements in the vicinity, especially the German and Galician settlements.

Owing to the weakness of the division during the summer and at the present time, no regular system of patrols could be carried out, but the best that could be done under the circumstances was done.

North-west Mounted Police

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

All demands made on the police were promptly met and attended to. As escort was sent to Saddle Lake and attended the agent until the payments were over. The payments at each of the agencies in my district passed off in a quiet and orderly manner.

CRIME.

During the past year crime has slightly increased, but no serious cases occurred. The number of cases tried this year was 237, as against 236 in 1897. Classified summary of crimes in "G" Division District, 1897-1898:—

Offences against the administration of law and justice.....	7
“ religion, morals and public convenience....	54
“ the person and reputation	46
“ the rights of property, &c.....	75
“ North-west ordinances.....	49
Offences under the Indian Act.....	6
	237

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been good, the number of breaches of discipline being very small.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &C.

Setting up and arm drill was carried out during the winter months. The annual target practice was gone through with as men were available.

LECTURES.

Lectures were delivered weekly, during the winter months, by Inspector Primrose and Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Sweetapple.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is well up to the standard.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied is of good quality and the issue of boots this year was first class. The long stockings should be of better quality and of a uniform dark brown colour.

I believe an improvement can be made in our kit issues, which would do away in a great measure with the present compensation in lieu of kit.

RECRUITS.

Three recruits were engaged in this district who have turned out to be good men, two having gone to the Yukon.

Three non-commissioned officers and four constables were re-engaged during the year, and three constables were discharged by expiration of their term of service and one non-commissioned officer and three constables were discharged by purchase.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, no cases of contagious diseases having occurred.

HORSES.

The horses belonging to the division are in good order and condition, no serious accidents occurred during the year.

Twelve horses were cast, sold and struck off the strength during the year.

Five pack ponies died in the Athabaska and Peace River district during the year from injuries and general debility.

There are now in this division from 8 to 10 old horses which will be unfit for service after another summer's work, and these should be replaced by 10 remounts in the spring.

The horses travelled 105,573 miles during the past year, and the train dogs travelled 4,042 miles.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The arms of the division are in good condition and repair. All arms requiring repair were sent to Regina.

I have no artillery in my charge.

DESERTIONS.

There were no desertions from this division during the year.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The men of my division generally bank their money in one of the chartered banks. The amount deposited in the Dominion Savings Bank during the year was \$369.00, as against \$1,061.05 in the previous year.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good condition, two sets were cast and sold, two new sets were received during the year. Eight sets of pony cart harness were purchased during the year. Five saddles were sold and three new ones received during the year.

The repairs to harness and saddlery is done by a local civilian saddler.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition, three pairs of Bobsleighs now ordered being required to complete. One new light wagon will be required for the coming year.

FORAGE.

The contract prices of oats this year are as follows:—

Fort Saskatchewan.....	27 cts per bushel
Edmonton.....	31 do
Red Deer.....	30 do

Oats, owing to the dry season are a little scarcer than last year.

The hay is of good quality, but dearer than last year; the crop being very light owing to want of rain in June.

Prices are as follows:—

Fort Saskatchewan.....	\$9.75 per ton.
Edmonton.....	8.00 do
Red Deer.....	4.50 do
St. Albert.....	7.50 do

North-west Mounted Police.

FUEL.

Wood is principally used at Fort Saskatchewan, but we are gradually changing for coal, which will in the end, I think, be both cheaper and safer. The prices this year are as follows, viz:—Contract prices for wood at Fort Saskatchewan \$2.50 per cord.

Coal cost at

Fort Saskatchewan.....	\$2.50 per ton
Edmonton.....	1.75 do
Red Deer.....	3.00 do

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The government telegraph service has a wire running from Edmonton east via Battleford to Qu'Appelle with offices at Fort Saskatchewan (village), Fort Saskatchewan (barracks), Victoria, Saddle Lake, Moose Creek, Onion Lake, Fort Pitt, Henrietta, Saskatoon and Touchwood.

A wire is still in use from Father Iacombe's half breed colony at Egg Lake, north.

The Roman Catholic Mission still have their private telephone line from the bishop's palace in St. Albert to the church at Morinville, near Little Egg Lake, a distance of 12 miles.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A fire engine, complete with all hose appliances, etc., is kept in a small building situated in the centre of the barrack square, and in close proximity to all buildings, except the hospital. A tank which holds 2,500 gallons of water, is situated under the engine house, and is kept full and is filled from a well close to it and under the same roof. The necessary precautions are taken against fire, the buildings all supplied with babcocks, fire buckets, water barrels, etc.

Two hundred feet of additional hose is required, as present hose will not reach hay corral. As I do not consider our present water supply at all adequate in case of fire, I would suggest and strongly recommend that a windmill be supplied and erected near the river below the barracks, which would force the water into the present tank and in addition furnish the general water supply for the post. This would be cheaper and more satisfactory than to attempt to deepen the present well, owing to the quicksand, and would render unnecessary the employment of a water cart man.

WATER SUPPLY.

Saskatchewan River water is still used for all purposes here and at Edmonton. There are two wells at this post, but the water is not used for drinking purposes.

ROADS.

The roads in this district are for the most part good and passable, good work having been done under the Statute Labour Ordinances and also by the North-west Government under the supervision of Engineer T. W. Chalmers.

A new road, which will be of vast importance to the district was, during the past spring and summer, cut out by Engineer Chalmers from the crossing of the Athabasca River near the ruins of old Fort Assiniboine to Lesser Slave Lake. This road, so I am informed, is, for a new one, in fair passable condition, but it will still require an expenditure of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the way of bridges, corduroying swamps and taking out stumps to make it passable at all seasons. This I trust will be done as soon as possible, as it will no doubt from now on be much used by the police proceeding to Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River where we now have outposts.

BRIDGES.

Several new bridges have been built in different parts of the district during the past year, and others needing it have been overhauled and repaired. Speaking generally, the main trails are now fairly supplied with bridges which are in a serviceable condition.

The piers of the new combined traffic and railway bridge over the Saskatchewan River at Edmonton are now finished and are waiting for iron. When this bridge is completed it will be a great boom to the public in this part of the district and will mark a new era in its history.

FERRIES.

There are eight ferries in operation in this district, viz:—two at Edmonton, one at Victoria, one at Crooked Rapids and one at Fort Saskatchewan, all of which are over the Saskatchewan River. On the new road leading to Lesser Slave Lake there are three, one on the Pembina River, one on the Athabasca River near the ruins of old Fort Assiniboine and one over the Narrows of Lesser Slave Lake.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is in vogue in some parts of the district. Infractions of the law as regards the selling of liquor to Indians, &c., have been dealt with and the offenders punished. Permits for over 200 gallons of wine and whisky were cancelled by members of my command doing duty in the prohibited districts.

GLANDERS, LUMPY JAW AND TYPHOID FEVER

From information before me I am of opinion that glanders is on the decrease in this district, two cases only having been reported and attended to by my Veterinary Staff Sergeant. This also applies to lumpy-jaw, very few cases having been reported or brought to my notice during the past year.

I am sorry to have to state that black leg has been particularly virulent during the year, owing to the peculiar climatic influences of the season, which have been favourable to its development, and also probably due to the neglect of the settlers in not reporting cases until they have lost quite a few cattle, and further to their not properly disposing of the dead carcasses.

Typhoid fever among horses has also been particularly prevalent during the past year, owing to climatic influences also.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

Immigration this year has been good as shown by the following statement for the year ended 31st October, 1898.

Arrivals from England	22
Scotland	15
Ireland	9
Germany	5
Austrian-Germans	58
Russians	37
Canada	136
United States	402
Galicians	1,314
Total	2,078

These are all actual settlers, and do not comprise delegates and others visiting the district.

From information received, I am of the opinion that the coming year will see a large influx of settlers from the United States and other countries.

North-west Mounted Police.

The crops throughout the district, though in some places injured by drought, were abundant and satisfactory to the farmers generally.

Stock has done well, and beef animals, as well as cows and young stock, have been disposed of at better prices than in previous years.

As a sample of the improved condition of the farmers and the large area of new land being brought under cultivation, I am in a position to state that the following implements were purchased in this district, viz.:—

Thrashers	20
Binders.....	175
Mowers	204
Seeders	203
Ploughs	577
Rakes	188
Wagons	467
Hay Press.....	2
Harrows	41
Total	1,877

This represents a large amount of money and should be a good index of the prosperity of the district, more especially as I am informed that purchasers either paid cash in full, or gave part cash and balance approved security.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are no large ranches in this district. As all cattle have to be fed hay during the winter large numbers cannot be kept, but there are bunches of from 25 to 300 head kept by farmers, and in the neighbourhood of Red Deer, by ranchers. Cattle do well, and it is a thriving and paying business.

CREAMERIES.

The creamery industry has been, so I am informed, most successful during the past year, and the prospects for its development are most hopeful. Separating stations were established at the various points in the district and are well patronized by the farmers, who seem to be better satisfied with them than they were some time ago, and I think that now the success of the industry is assured.

GAME.

Ducks and geese were plentiful this year. Prairie chicken, which were very scarce in the immediate vicinity, are now on the increase. Moose, elk and deer are said to be increasing. Bears were particularly plentiful, and in evidence during the past year, one large brown bear having been shot within 300 yards of the village.

FISHERIES.

The police have rendered every assistance to the fishery overseer when called upon. Owing to the action taken to protect fish during the close season it is generally admitted that fish, and particularly whitefish, are on the increase, which fact is duly appreciated by the public generally.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The equipment is in good order and repair and is sufficient for our present needs.

DEATHS.

I am glad to say that there has been no death this year in the division under my command.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack furniture is complete with the exception that bed boards and trestles are still in use in this division. I have most strongly to recommend that iron cots be supplied for use of men here, it being almost impossible to keep wooden beds free from vermin and iron cots would be both cheaper, healthier, and would add to the appearance of the barrack room.

DRAINS.

The drains have been inspected and were repaired when necessary.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

During the year the barrack rooms and recreation room were thoroughly overhauled, walls and ceilings alabastined and repainted where necessary. A pump house which had been very much needed was built over the pump.

A new prisoners latrine was built. A number of small general repairs on the different buildings were also done and the stables repaired when necessary.

The following new buildings were erected at Peace River Landing during the year, viz.:

Officers Quarters.—16 x 16 feet, 9 feet high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof 3 windows, 8 lights each, cedar doors, mudded inside and out, single floor of one inch spruce, whitewashed.

Barrack Room.—20 ft. x 24 ft., 9 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof, 5 windows, 8 lights each, cedar door and one plain spruce door, double floor of one inch lumber with tar paper between, mudded inside and out and whitewashed.

Kitchen.—Attached in rear of barrack room. 16 ft. x 12 ft., 9 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof, 2 windows, 8 lights each, 1 cedar door, single floor of one inch spruce, mudded inside and out and whitewashed.

Stable.—18 ft. x 26 ft., 8 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof, 5 windows, 3 lights each, $\frac{1}{2}$ doors, accommodation for 6 horses, 2 double and 2 single stalls, front of stalls earthed, back part of 3 inch plank, floor of stable 3 inch plank, mudded and whitewashed inside and out.

Store House.—18 ft. x 24 ft., 8 ft. high, $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch roof, 2 windows, 8 lights each, plain spruce door, mudded and whitewashed inside and out, floor of one inch spruce single.

Rear.—6 ft. x 8 ft., 8 ft. high, shanty roof, two doors, one window, 33 lights.

All buildings are of log, squared on two sides, sleepers and joists squared on one side, rafters flattened for roof.

Roof of each building is of inch lumber, double, with tar paper between, outer board lapped two inches, eaves on all buildings project 15 inches, door and casings painted.

Fencing.—1,565 feet of fencing has been erected. Spruce post 7 feet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in ground, 2 rails of spruce, posts 9 feet apart and 5 inches in diameter.

Corral.—72 ft. x 140 ft. fenced as above.

IMPROVEMENTS STILL NECESSARY.

New quarters for use of an Inspector are badly needed, also a new guard room, the present one being totally unfit to meet the requirements. The Sergeants mess and quarters need new foundations, new floors and to be sided. A small kitchen built on to the hospital would be a great convenience, and add to its efficiency.

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians during the past year has been on the whole good. No serious crimes committed by them have been brought to my notice.

North-west Mounted Police.

RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

No relief to half-breeds has been given by me during the past year, neither have any cases of destitution been brought to my notice.

RAILWAYS.

There is at present only one railway in my district, the Calgary and Edmonton, a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and great improvement has been made along this road during the year. There are now three trains weekly instead of two as in the previous year.

CANTEEN.

Owing to the small number of men at headquarters, the canteen was closed in July last.

RETURNS.

I trust that departmental action will be taken in the matter of simplifying and rendering our system of returns, it being cumbersome and the clerical labour in connection therewith very heavy.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The last printed edition was issued in 1889, and as numerous changes have since been made, I would recommend that the rules and regulations be revised and consolidated, and a new issue made.

LIBRARY.

I would recommend that a portion of the books, which I understand have been supplied by the department for library purposes, be sent to this division, as beyond the newspapers furnished from the "Fine Fund" there is no reading matter.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires were numerous in the southern part of my district, in the vicinity of Innisfail and Red Deer.

These fires appear to come more particularly from the south, as from that point the most dangerous and disastrous ones come, caused no doubt from the fact that no settlement is to be met with to check their steady growth, for from a unit, so to speak, they spread to miles and miles of flame.

No doubt the railway trains both on the main line of the C. P. R. and the C. & E. are responsible for the starting of some of these fires, for in some cases they started miles away from any settlers, and owing to their quick spreading cannot be overcome by any number of men it is possible to get together in that part of the country. They therefore continue to run until overcome by the elements, rivers or creeks met with in their course.

Should it arrive in the neighbourhood of the settler he is only able to combat with it in the immediate vicinity of his homestead. These fires generally reach the tract of country comprising Pine Lake, Spruce Coulee, Horse Shoe Lake and Bowdon East.

The prairie fire question is one difficult to deal with, but from my long experience, I am of opinion that the practice of burning round stacks should be absolutely forbidden, and that a ploughed fire-break should be made compulsory.

In the northern part of the district where the settlement is thicker and the country filling up fast, fires do not run and do the damage they used to do, and the new roads being ploughed up and made, have a great influence in checking the spread of these fires, and were the roads to be run over with graders, which are now in use in many districts, ploughed and the sides being turned over and graded to the middle of the road, not only would the growth of weeds be checked,

and so prevent fires crossing, owing to lack of substance to burn, but also they would be materially improved by being kept filled in the middle and so prevent water lodging.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

The past year has been, in comparison with 1897, a very quiet one in this district. We were not favoured with the visit of any prominent government officials, nor did any startling occurrences take place.

On the 9th, December, 1897, one "Crazy Calf," an Indian, was committed on a charge of having murdered his wife. It appears that this Indian, together with some half-breeds, had obtained liquor, the usual row took place, and "Crazy-Calf" quarrelled with his wife and struck her. It was proved, however, at the trial that the woman was suffering from some internal disease, and that the shock and excitement, and not the blow caused her death. The charge against "Crazy-Calf" was reduced to assault, for which charge he was sentenced to three months imprisonment, and the two half-breeds who were in the row were sentenced to three and six months imprisonment with hard labour respectively.

On December the 20th, 1897, one F. Grey was committed for trial on a charge of shooting with intent to do bodily harm. He came up for trial on the 8th of March, 1898, and was acquitted by the jury.

A sad affair occurred at Edmonton on the 27th of December, 1897, when Captain Alleyne, late of the 12th Lancers, died very suddenly in the hospital. It appeared that Capt. Alleyne, who was a member of a large party of English gentlemen whose head was Major Helpman, had formed themselves into an association to go to the Peace River and ultimately to the Yukon. The party, with the exception of Major Helpman and Capt. Alleyne, had been in Edmonton for some time fitting out and preparing the expedition. On the 24th of December these two gentlemen left Calgary for Edmonton, and on the way up Capt. Alleyne was taken suddenly ill and on reaching Edmonton was removed to the hospital where, although every attention was paid to him, he died. He was buried at Edmonton on the 29th of December. I attended the funeral with a party of police.

On June 5th, 1898, one Modiste Nipissing was lodged in the guard room, sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour for cattle stealing.

On the 3rd of June it was reported to me that one Oscar Cousineau, a boy 8 years of age had been shot by one Dieudonné Lamoureux, on the afternoon of the 2nd. I immediately notified the coroner and despatched S. Sergt. Hetherington and the police surgeon to the house where the shooting took place. A coroner's inquest was held the same evening and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. It appeared that the two boys had been playing with the usual unloaded pistol when it suddenly exploded, shooting young Cousineau through the head. The boy died the same evening.

On the 12th of July, Mr. Dillon, of Berlin, Prussia, accompanied by Mr. A. W. Sutter, immigration agent for the district, arrived at the post at 7 a.m., his object being to visit the German settlements in the Beaver Hills. I furnished him with transport and he returned the same evening to Edmonton.

On 16th August we were favoured by a visit from Mr. Reid, of the Auditor General's Department, Ottawa. This gentleman inspected the books of the different departments of the division and returned to Edmonton on the evening of the 17th.

On the 8th of November the elections for the electoral district of Victoria took place. I furnished a constable for each polling station when requested by the returning officer to do so.

The following new post offices were opened during the year, Northern and Tofield, both in the Beaver Lake district, and Pakan and Whitford in the Victoria district.

The town of Edmonton is building up fast, \$45,000 being expended in new buildings and improvements last year. The large brick stores of Messrs. McDougall and Secord, and Messrs. Gariepy and Chenier, would be a credit to any town in the east

North-west Mounted Police.

As soon as the new bridge is finished it is expected that the population will increase and large improvements go on.

South Edmonton is also in a flourishing condition and appears to be steadily growing.

The Merchants Bank of Canada opened a branch in Edmonton during the year. There are now three banks in Edmonton, viz.:—The Imperial Bank, the Merchants' Bank and the Banque du Jacques Cartier. The Imperial Bank also opened a branch in South Edmonton.

In August last, a new departure took place in this district in the visit of the Lemon Brothers circus, which gave an exhibition at South Edmonton and Red Deer. At the former place I was present and a large crowd gathered to see the show. I understand that the proprietors were well satisfied with the results of their visit in the district. As it was understood that numbers of hard citizens accompanied this circus it was thought necessary to pay particular attention to them, consequently they were, on entering my district, met by an officer and party of police who travelled and remained with it until they left Red Deer.

This division was inspected by yourself on the 23rd of February, and the 6th of July, 1898.

Inspector Primrose, who had relieved Inspector Howard in this division, left for the Yukon on the 2nd of February.

I have to point out for your information that my division is not by any means as strong as it should be to carry out the ever increasing demands made upon it, and I trust that you will strongly represent this fact to the proper authorities.

Although during the year the division was even weaker than in 1897, yet I am glad to say that I have been well supported and assisted by all ranks in carrying out the various duties which had to be performed.

I forward herewith the Annual Medical and Veterinary reports, Criminal Returns, Distribution State, and a return from Veterinary Staff Sergeant Sweetapple showing the work performed by him during the year on account of the Department of Agriculture.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH, *Superintendent,*
Commanding "G" Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, "A" DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "A" DIVISION,
MAPLE CREEK, December 1st, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of the district for the past year.

It will be seen from the table of exports and imports of live stock and their products that this has been the best season the ranching industry has known in this part of the country, and I doubt its being equalled in other older ranching districts, though this is yet comparatively speaking in its infancy.

The beef cattle alone shipped off this range during the past twelve months have brought into circulation amongst the ranchers and others of the Cypress Hills country the very large sum of three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Of course this is unprecedented and, although large exports may be made again next season, the following year will show a decrease for the reason that stockers can not now be obtained in the markets of Manitoba and Ontario to replace the cattle taken away, and there are not a sufficiently larger number of cows on the ranges to keep up the supply.

The most severe weather of last winter was experienced in March, and the early part of April of this year, in fact after the first week of December, 1897, the winter was phenomenally mild, with the exception of a few storms, until March, then storm followed storm, and there was great suffering amongst all live stock, those running out particularly, and those in that predicament outnumbered by far those in close proximity to their home ranches.

Most people thinking the winter over in March had let their stock drift, and a good many full grown animals sheltering in coulees and along the creeks, under cut banks, were snowed in and smothered.

The crop of calves was rather better than last year. Some of the stockmen who had taken a lesson, and had their bulls and females close herded together did extremely well, and the experience will not be lost.

Shipments of sheep are not quite as large as last year, the figures being 13,309 for 1897, and 12,916 for the present season, a very slight falling off. I am informed that this so far has been caused by the open weather experienced this fall, and that several thousand herd will yet go to both Winnipeg and British Columbia markets.

The sales of sheep and wool so far made represent a further income of over sixty thousand dollars, so that with the sales of beef cattle previously mentioned, and with the sales of horses, the figures of which are not so readily obtainable, nearly half a million of dollars can safely be said to have come into, and been distributed amongst the population of this district during the past season.

North-west Mounted Police.

The population has not increased to the extent that it should; to men with sufficient capital to enter into the live stock breeding business, there is a field here that is excelled, nowhere, if equalled.

EXPORTS.

From	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Wool.	Remarks.
				Lbs.	
Maple Creek.....	4,524	270	6,032	68,760	
Medicine Hat.....	1,223	38	2,050	34,980	
Stair.....	1,424				
Walsh.....	1,484	5	3,400	39,840	
Swift Current.....	317	4	1,434	67,840	
Totals.....	8,972	317	12,916	211,420	

IMPORTS.

At	Cattle.	Horses.		Sheep.	Remarks.
		By Rail.	From U. S.		
Maple Creek.....	2,347	17	381	79	
Medicine Hat.....	1,899	169		44	
Swift Current.....	394			30	
Totals.....	4,640	186	381	153	

Imports of cattle are stockers and thoroughbred bulls, a large number of the latter being brought in for the improvement of stock, many of the ranchers are doing away with the scrub bulls altogether, and are taking advantage of the great inducement of very low rates offered by the C. P. R., to encourage breeding up to a better grade.

All of the imports of sheep are thorough-bred rams.

Horses imported from Montana are usually for trade or sale, 381 were brought in during the season, some of which were driven north to Duck Lake and Prince Albert, where they were traded for cattle.

CRIME.

One hundred and thirty-three cases were tried in the district during the past year.

As will be seen by the summary included herein, the greater number are for stealing rides on the C.P.R., and of the balance the majority are for disturbing the public peace.

Of the six cases of stealing cattle, three were dismissed at the preliminary hearing and three were committed for trial; these were the Cooper family of Josefsburg. John, Sr., John, Jr., and Charles, they were tried on the 17th June at Medicine Hat, by His Honour Judge Scott, and acquitted, on the ground that no evidence had been produced to show that any of the prisoners had brought the calves to their premises, on which they were found, with the brands used by the accused freshly put on.

Two cases of horse stealing were dismissed by the Justices hearing them.

In the cases of breach of Animals Contagious Disease Act, John Cooper, Sr., again figures, having sold a steer suffering from Actinomyces for human food, the animal being in quarantine at the same time by the orders of the District Veterinarian. He was convicted before Inspector Wilson and F. J. Reynolds, Esq., J.P.'s at Medicine Hat, and fined \$40 and costs.

The other case was that of John Bolmet, also of Josefsburg, who was convicted before Assistant Surgeon Paré and myself, of having turned loose on the prairie a diseased animal after it had been quarantined by the proper official. We inflicted a fine of \$75 and costs.

A case of attempting to sell to a beef buyer, by a rancher, cattle not his own, is under investigation by the Stock Association.

Defrauding the revenue was attempted by two ranchers who made a false report and entry on June 15th, with intent to smuggle 18 head of horses and mares. Information was laid against the parties, and seizure of the entire band was made; the accused were tried under the Customs Act before John Dixon, Esq. J.P., and myself, and pleaded guilty, they were fined \$50 each with costs; the animals being held for further action by the Customs Department.

SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL AND OTHER CASES.

Nature of Offences.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
Stealing rides on C.P.R.	39	
Vagrancy	8	
Drunk and creating disturbance	22	
Assault.....	15	
Theft	4	
Stealing cattle	6	
" horses	2	
Breach Animals Contagious Diseases Act.....	2	
" Liquor License Ordinance	3	
" Prairie Fire	3	
" Game Ordinance.....	5	
" Masters and Servants Ordinance.....	4	Non-payment wages.
Deserting employment.....	2	
Insanity.....	2	1 dismissed. 1 to Regina Jail.
Peddling without license	4	
Malicious wounding	1	
" injury	1	
Defrauding the Revenue	2	
Threatening.....	2	
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	1	
Conducting a lottery	1	
Abusive language.....	1	
Breaking prison	1	
Furnishing intoxicants to Indians.....	2	
	133	Total.

CROWN TIMBER.

During the year the collection of timber dues has been added to the duties of the officer commanding, who receives applications for permits to cut timber of all kinds, and forwards them with affidavit to Dominion Lands Agent at Regina if east of 4th p.m., or to agent at Lethbridge if west of that line.

Collections for timber cut without permits have been made and remitted to the proper authority, and a general supervision held over the timber cut in the district.

I would here suggest the advisability of abolishing all dues upon dead and fallen timber in the Cypress Hills, for the reason that there are great quantities of wood of this description in the different coulees throughout the Hills, the relics of a very destructive fire which swept the country some years ago; in these coulees young

North-west Mounted Police.

trees are now growing up nicely, but should another fire get among them it would mean their complete destruction.

CUSTOMS.

Collections to the amount of \$1,459 were made and remitted to the collector at Calgary. This amount was principally for horses from Montana, of which 381 head were imported; they were of a poor grade, and values appear to have been very low in Montana for this class of animal which were a drug in the market there.

A seizure of 52 head of horses and mares was made from Martin & Breckonridge on 16th June for attempted smuggling in making a false report and entry and concealing a portion of the band. I reported the seizure and some three weeks later received instructions from the Commissioner of Customs to release the horses on payment of a deposit of \$200, which was done. Nothing further was heard until a few days ago when a decision of the Minister of Customs was sent me that the offenders would forfeit \$228 and pay all expenses.

AMERICAN CATTLE

Are still numerous on this side of the boundary line, and are the source of great complaint from settlers on the south side of the hills, whose cattle they take away from the home ranches, and thereby cause them to have to drive off these intruders and gather their own stock. Since the 1st July when the two line riders Burgess and Nichol were discharged by your orders, these cattle have been more numerous than ever, consequently the nuisance is increased and come complaints more bitter.

On the 8th of October an American round-up party arrived in the country; they gathered their cattle, but only took out what was fit for market, cutting them out and leaving in the territories those they could not profitably dispose of. This was rendered possible by our not having line riders to accompany the party.

I would strongly urge that authority be given me to employ two or more special constables as line riders, and I would further point out that since our line riders were discharged the American Stock Association has taken off their two men who formerly worked in conjunction with ours, so there is nothing being done now to prevent American cattle from drifting into the country in thousands.

BRANDS.

I have not heard that any further action has been taken in regard to the matter mentioned in the annual report of last year by myself, and the previous year by the officer then in command, namely, that of the American rancher Spenser, who controls the same brand on both sides of the boundary line. This man has not even a shack on this side, nor does he employ any labour, but sends a man over for the round-up in the spring and fall; his cattle are not cared for in any way and drift as they please from rancho to rancho, a nuisance to every one.

The Territorial Department of Agriculture has taken over the issuing of brands under the new Brands Ordinance, and the office of Recorder at Macleod has been abolished. The new system is more appreciated since it is better understood than at first, and should do away with all possibility of brands on animals being altered from one to another character.

To make the new system more effective, I would suggest the advisability of an official publication of the recorded brands, both old and new, by the department controlling them, which, to be convenient, should be in small book form. Additional brands recorded could be published monthly in the *Gazette*, and entered up in the book. As affairs now stand, information as to any brands is vague; there is no official register published, and Henderson's book is out of date, being published in 1894.

INDIANS.

A census was taken two or three times during the year to keep track of those in the district, the last at the request of the Indian Commissioner, in October, which showed that there is no material increase or decrease since last report.

They give little trouble and are generally orderly and peaceable.

Five Indians were brought before magistrates in the district for the following offences:—

Drunk	3
Furnishing intoxicants to Indians.....	1
Breach game ordinance.....	1

Chief Piapot, with a small party of his following, passed through the district in August last on pass from the agent of his reserve; amongst those accompanying him was a half-breed named Pritchard, for whom a warrant had been issued by a Justice of the Peace at Fort Qu'Appelle to apprehend him on a charge of horse stealing.

This man was arrested here and sent under escort to Regina, where I heard that on trial and conviction he was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

GAME

In this district has not increased or decreased to any appreciable extent during the last few years.

Antelope are fairly plentiful. Black tailed deer are hard to find.

Geese and ducks were present in their usual numbers during their flights, but their breeding grounds are now further from this immediate neighbourhood.

Prairie chickens are, generally speaking, numerous, though much more so in some localities than in others. In the Sand Hills, a little north and east from here, they are plentiful.

It is a strange thing, but there are no ruffed grouse, or as they are also called partridges, to be found in the Cypress Hills, though there are very large areas well adapted to them. I would like very much to see them introduced.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Some grading in the streets of the village of Maple Creek has been done, also the same description of work at Medicine Hat, a few bridges on road allowances were put in.

The trail from the village of Maple Creek to the 4-mile coulee on the road to old Fort Walsh and Ten Mile is about to be surveyed and declared a public highway; part of this road will be over the original trail used previous to police entry into the country, and will cross the police reserve at this post.

A bridge across Maple Creek on this trail is also being furnished, in fact preliminary work has been commenced, this will replace the old police bridge at this point, which is now very rickety, and to be made safe would have had to be rebuilt in the spring.

The trail as now used eastwards from the village following in some cases road allowances should be, in my opinion, surveyed and declared a public highway. This is an important means of travel to settlers on Hay, Piapot, and Bear Creeks.

The same remarks will apply to the Farwell trail as far as the Bench.

RAILROADS—ASSISTANCE TO.

None was asked for, or afforded, during the year.

North-west Mounted Police.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

The telephone line from the barracks to the village has been thoroughly gone over and repaired during the summer.

New poles have replaced those found too short to be reset, these were hauled from the head of the mountain by our own men, and work on the line was done on fatigue.

Some repairs were found to be necessary in the instruments. They were made at slight cost.

Service of telegraph messages on the Canadian Pacific Railway is not as good as it might be; delays occur in transmitting messages for short distances, that often are a serious inconvenience, for instance: I sent a message to Medicine Hat in June last at 9.30 a.m., ordering the corporal in charge to arrest a thief, although the corporal was several times during the day at the Canadian Pacific Railway station, the message was not delivered until after 8 p.m.

The agent at present here is most obliging and renders all assistance in his power.

QUARANTINE.

The number of cases of actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, that have come under our notice since last year has been very much decreased. I have been informed that owners of stock on finding them affected with this disease, have been quietly killing them, they having come to the conclusion that it is useless to go to the trouble and expense of treating range animals that are very hard to handle for the affection after it reaches a certain stage.

A few, however, principally amongst the smaller class of ranchers, have tried to cure their animals, without, as the district veterinarian reports, much success attending their efforts. Certain it is, however, that with the exception of two steers, the property of Mr. Middleton, the lessee of the Lester Kaye Farm at Dunmore, who is experimenting with these animals, endeavouring to discover a cure, all the animals have been destroyed that were quarantined by the district veterinarian during the past year.

The disease known as mange that was prevalent amongst the cattle in some parts of the district during the latter part of the winter and early spring, disappeared entirely after green grass started to grow, and no deaths are directly traceable to the affection, which is one due to an impoverished condition of the blood caused by the feed on which the cattle were subsisting being frozen and un-nutritious.

This explanation is given by the Vety. Staff Sergeants, who also state that the disease is liable to recur under similar circumstances.

Two convictions were obtained for breaches of the Animals Contagious Disease Act which are mentioned under sub-head of crime.

Two only cases of actual glanders came under our notice during the past year, two or three others were reported as suspected, but on veterinary examination proved unfounded.

The cases mentioned were, first a mare belonging to Jas. Warnock, running at Fort Walsh in December last, examined by S. Sgt. Farr, pronounced to be affected and destroyed; the other was a very old Indian cayuse, south of the Ten Mile Detachment. No brands that were distinguishable could be found on him. He was in the last stages of the disease and was destroyed and buried in the presence of witnesses.

Assistance to Department of Agriculture is embodied under Quarantine.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

Work on the new guard room was delayed until late in the season.

Under your authority to expend a sum not exceeding \$350, a carload of lumber was ordered from the Columbia River Lumber Co., which arrived in due course, and work was commenced on 1st November.

Previous to this I had the space between the ground and the floor joists under the part to be occupied by prisoners filled in with cobble stones. This will, I think, render it impossible for a prisoner to escape through the floor.

Work on this building will be continued during the winter and pushed to completion as early as possible with the means at my disposal.

The rear portion of the roof of the commanding officers' quarters which leaked badly was reshingled during the summer, and every building on the square, with that exception, will require new shingles in the spring.

They all leak more or less, and the shingles now on are rotten and broken in many places.

Some repairs to floors, &c., were authorized by you in May last, and the work performed by our own carpenter.

The sergeants' mess had some few changes made to it which, beyond erecting a fence inclosing a small yard, did not involve any expense.

Repairs to the plastering throughout the barracks were done as authorized.

In some buildings, notably the hospital, the work was found to be greater than originally estimated, the old plaster on the ceilings being far too heavy and nearly all loose from the laths.

The board roofs on the blacksmith's and carpenter shops will require to be renewed in the spring, they having become leaky.

Buildings on the outposts are of logs. I would suggest the advisability of having all the buildings on the different detachments properly plastered with lime by some one who thoroughly understands the mixing and applying of it.

White mud has been used hitherto, and all the work done by the members of the different detachments. Every rain storm, and they are not infrequent, washes more or less mud out; this entails a great deal of labour, which draws upon time which should be employed at patrolling.

Conduct has been generally good.

Two constables were imprisoned, one for 14 days, the other for 45 days, and one special constable for one month.

One sergeant, three constables and two special constables were proven guilty of intoxication, however slight, and fined, and in the case of one of the specials dismissal followed imprisonment.

For other minor breaches of discipline, punishments such as C.B. were inflicted in accordance with the merits of the case.

DRILL.

A weekly parade of all N.-C. O.'s and constables for this purpose was held for three months during the summer, and in addition squad drill for all of the younger members of the division daily, for about the same period, it was found impossible with the low strength in barracks to do more.

TARGET PRACTICE

Was carried out during August and September. All N.-C. O.'s and men firing but two, these it was found impossible to relieve off their detachments.

Reg. No. 3046 Corporal R. A. Coote made the highest score with the carbine, viz., 297: and Reg. No. 247 S. Sgt. Bagley led with the revolver, his score being 152.

DETACHMENTS

Of A division are stationed on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Medicine Hat, Maple Creek Village and Swift Current; and outposts in the Cypress Hills at Medicine Lodge, Ten Mile, Farwell and East End.

At Medicine Hat there is a Corporal and one Constable, at Maple Creek one Corporal, and Swift Current detachment consists of one Constable.

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This distribution is enough at these places, but it is in the detachments on the south side of the Hills where the scarcity of men under my command is most felt.

The outposts at Ten Mile, East End and Medicine Lodge comprise three men, namely, one Sergeant and two Constables at the two places first mentioned while at Medicine Lodge there is one Sergeant and two Special Constables.

Farwell has one constable (in charge) and one Special, and that number is probably sufficient for the work they have to do, but at each of the others named there should be at least four men.

I would draw your attention to my remarks in last year's report in which I said :

For instance at Medicine Lodge, for which I can spare only one Sergeant and two Constables, if two of these are on patrol to Josefsburg or elsewhere, it leaves one man alone for two days at least, and should anything occur of a serious nature calling suddenly for his services, it would leave the detachment vacant and the stores unguarded, besides which the man would have to go alone on the duty which is itself against orders.

Ten Mile and East End are in the same position except that each has a line rider whose time should be occupied in looking after American cattle, while at Farwell there are only two Constables who can patrol only when East End visits them, or by leaving their detachment vacant for the time.

I would point out that the line riders have been discharged who were then stationed at Ten Mile and East End.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been fortunate during the season in comparative immunity from this scourge.

One fire that started toward the south side of the Hills swept across to the head of Bear and Piapot creeks and was the only one of importance. It burnt over quite a large extent of seldom used range and got into the timber at the heads of the two creeks named, where it was finally extinguished by a snow storm on the night of the 30th September.

All available men in the post were sent out to act as fire guardians and rendered all the assistance in their power. All the settlers turned out and worked well.

COURTS

Were held in the district; at Maple Creek on 1st February, when one civil case only was on the docket.

James Gaff sued Alvis Good, of Josefsburg, for a breach of contract in not handing over a number of steers purchased by Gaff from Good.

Judgment was rendered for plaintiff for amount claimed.

On the 2nd February, Judge Scott heard two cases at Medicine Hat, one of obtaining goods under false pretenses which was dismissed. The other of conducting a lottery in which sentence was suspended.

On 17th June the cases of the Coopers were tried at Medicine Hat. and acquitted as before mentioned.

No cases were for trial at the last regular sittings in November.

ARMS

Are inspected weekly, and have been found in good order.

A number of both carbines and revolvers were sent to Regina for repairs, some of which were returned, the others were retained there, not being required here, the Division being low in strength.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied by contract this year is of very good quality, and the stacks were completed in good season, a clause having been inserted in the contract limiting the date of delivery.

Ninety tons only were contracted for at head quarters of this division, this year, the amount on detachments being the same as before.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit has been somewhat irregular. We were badly off for some time for long boots, at present blankets, drawers and stockings are much needed.

I think that attention might now be very well given to changing the uniform and adapting it more to the work our men are called upon to perform, namely, patrolling.

A better class of canvas clothing should be furnished, as that is really more needed than the more dressy tunics of cloth and serge. The introduction of the felt hat of a make and shape similar to that supplied in the American cavalry would prove a benefit and as a set off against this, one helmet might be done away with.

FIRE PROTECTION

Is the same as last year. The engine, hose and appliances were tested frequently and found in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Two new heavy wagons will be required in the spring to replace two which will have to be condemned next semi annual board; these are the ones mentioned in last report, as good for nothing except work around the yard, and are now entirely worn out.

A single buckboard was purchased by your authority to replace the one condemned.

Two new double buckboards will be required to replace two worn out. Also two heavy and one light bobsleighs to replace those condemned, these are urgently needed at the present time, especially the former, and although I have your authority I cannot obtain suitable articles in the village.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY

Is in good order and sufficient for our requirements. A saddler or man who can stitch, if no more, should be sent here to do small repairs that are required from time to time, and which I have been obliged to send to town.

HORSES.

Horses of Division are 59 in number, i.e., 29 saddle and 30 team.

Some of these are no longer fit for the work, and at least 15 new horses will be required in the spring.

It is a great pity that the remounts I expected to get were not purchased this fall to enable us to get them in shape during the winter for work in the spring.

When authority was given to purchase remounts, notices were posted giving a date, but it being in the full swing of the haying season, and ranchers were then busiest, a few only were shown out of which one was purchased.

Six old horses and mares were sent from Regina and two remounts, also two mares for breeding purposes.

Twenty-two horses are on herd and seventeen in the stables for duty, the balance are distributed amongst the outposts as shown in the State of Division herein.

Mileage of horses for past year was 100,626 miles.

HEALTH OF DIVISION.

I am pleased to be able to say has been good, no serious cases having come up for treatment, and the larger number of cases shown on the sick reports have been prisoners.

North-west Mounted Police.

An epidemic of measles of a mild type ran through the district in the spring; it was very prevalent in town, but only one man of the command was overtaken. He was kept in hospital, and every precaution taken to prevent the infection getting amongst the men in the barracks by disinfection, fumigation, etc.

Inspections of Division and Post were made as follows:—

By the Commissioner on 17th May; by the Asst. Commissioner on 20th April and 30th August.

The horses of Division were inspected by Inspector Burnett, V. S., on 17th March and 30th August.

The Post is inspected daily by the acting orderly officer, and weekly by the officer commanding.

The Detachments were inspected as frequently as was possible by myself.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

One Inspector was transferred to "E" Division. 1 staff sergeant, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 7 constables, were sent on service to the Yukon and transferred. 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 6 constables were discharged, their term of service having expired. 1 constable was discharged as an invalid. 1 corporal promoted to the rank of sergeant. 3 constables promoted to the rank of corporal. 5 special constables were discharged. 1 special constable was dismissed. 1 special constable deserted and one staff sergeant and two constables were transferred to other Divisions in the Territories.

2 staff sergeants, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 11 constables were transferred to the Division and 9 special constables were engaged.

There were attached from Depot Division Inspector D. M. Howard, in temporary command during my absence on leave, and Reg. No. 2880, Staff Sergeant L. Watson, who arrived from Wood Mountain to assume charge of the Hospital during Asst. Surgeon Pare's absence in the Yukon.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The strength of the division is at present very low, being but 41 of all ranks. It is needless to say that this is altogether inadequate. I do not consider that the work of the district can be properly and thoroughly performed with less than 60.

In the matter of officers, an Inspector is very much needed. Of course Inspector Moodie is here just now, whether temporarily or otherwise I cannot say, but up to the date of his arrival, just recently, from the Yukon, I had been without one. Assistant Surgeon Paré did duty as orderly officer in addition to his medical work, but under this arrangement all outside duties devolved upon me, and very frequently matters requiring my attention had to stand over on account of my not being able to get away and vice versa.

In non-commissioned officers, I require for the Post one sergeant and one corporal; at present I have but one of the latter rank.

I am forwarding herewith the reports of staff-sergeant Watson, and of veterinary staff-sergeant Mitchell, also a list of cases tried in the district, together with estimates for the coming year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MOFFATT, *Supt.*,
Commanding "A" Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. HOWE, COMMANDING
DEPOT DIVISION.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DEPOT DIVISION, REGINA, 1st December, 1898.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the depot division and headquarters district, together with reports from Superintendent Constantine, Moosomin and Saltcoats sub-districts, and Staff-Sergeant Ayre, veterinary staff-sergeant at Regina.

GENERAL.

Speaking in a general way the headquarters district and the sub-districts of Yorkton, Saltcoats and Estevan, have improved during the past year. The harvest again has been a most bountiful one, and the farmers have received excellent prices for their grain.

The cattle industry has materially increased, shipments of cattle have been made from nearly every station along the C. P. R. in this district and the Manitoba North-western in the Saltcoats district, varying in numbers from a car load to several train loads per week, the larger shipments being from Yorkton and Moose Mountain districts.

During the year 497 head of cattle were shipped from Saltcoats and 4,667 from Yorkton; also 987 sheep and 40 hogs from Yorkton.

All cattle shipped have been inspected by veterinary surgeons, and in their absence by a constable, and all suspicious cases were held and isolated until a veterinary surgeon could inspect them.

In nearly every case it has proved satisfactory, and the buyers thoroughly appreciated this, as it has in some cases saved them the expense of shipping diseased cattle. According to the reports of the veterinary inspectors cattle shipped were in good condition and very few diseased animals were brought in for shipment.

Quite a large number of horses have been brought into the district from the United States during the past year, and all have been examined by police veterinary surgeons and found free from disease of any kind.

The largest bunch numbered 400 head and came from Fletcher Bros.' ranch, Forsythe, Montana. These were an exceptionally good lot.

The stock in the Wood Mountain district is in fine condition, no disease among them, with the exception of a few cases of lumpy jaw at Willow Bunch. Except one case all of these have been cured or killed. This one case is still isolated.

Wolves have been doing considerable damage among stock at Willow Bunch, several of the ranchers having lost heavily.

On the 12th November wolves got into Burk & Souderie's corral and killed 62 head of sheep.

The ranchers apparently do not make any great endeavour to get rid of the wolves.

North-west Mounted Police.

During the past season grass was excellent, and stock have done extremely well.

The American cattle have not given us any trouble of late. There are now none in the Wood Mountain district.

CROPS.

In general the wheat crop has been very good. It was slightly damaged by the wet weather after harvesting, more especially when left in the stocks instead of being stacked, a practice which will be done away with no doubt another year, experience having taught wisdom, some damage was done to the crops by hail in the Boscurvis and Strassburg districts.

The oat crop on an average has yielded well, but the quality is not as good as in some previous seasons, presumably on account of the late rains.

Through the district hay is getting very scarce, more especially in the large farming centres, such as Indian Head, Kenlis Plains and Sintaluta, many of the farmers having to depend almost entirely on sheaf oats and straw for feed for the horses and cattle during the winter.

Last spring hay in these localities could hardly be obtained, \$12 per ton being the standard price.

SETTLERS.

There have been quite a number of settlers come in from the United States and Eastern Canada during the past year, and a large colony of Galicians have settled near Yorkton, mostly to the north and west and have made a good start, and from reports are doing well.

A number of well-to-do farmers during the past summer came in from Ontario and the Western States, and have settled in and around Boscurvis in the Estevan district.

These last-mentioned settlers are a very desirable class, being possessed of some means, and appear to be an industrious and thrifty lot.

CRIME.

The attached schedule, which has been prepared from the offence sheets received from detachments, shows the number of cases acted upon by the police in the headquarters district during the past year. The cases are all classified according to the Criminal Code. Upon examination of this attached schedule you will notice that crime for the past year has not diminished. The vagrant, however, has not been so much in evidence as in former years, and during the past fall we have had comparatively few of these individuals as compared with former years, whether it was from the fact that they are so speedily run to ground by the police, and punishment so quickly meted out to them on this side of the line, and they have at last become aware of the fact, or the greater attractions of the war preparations on the other side of the line, which necessitated the massing of immense numbers of men in nearly every State in the Union, which no doubt afforded ample opportunity for large numbers of camp followers and hangers-on of every description. However, be the cause what it may, the fact still remains that we have been very little bothered with vagrants during the past summer and fall.

I will not pretend to give a detailed account of any of the numerous cases which appear upon the schedule, each one of which has its own story of "crime committed," "capture made" and "punishment awarded." I will, however, bring to your notice three cases which I think are worthy of note.

The first I will mention is that of Abraham Tebbitts.

This man Tebbitts had been a merchant, formerly a leather dealer in Boston, Mass, U.S.A., and had swindled merchants of that city out of some \$40,000. On the evening of the 27th January last I received a telegram from the police inspector

of Boston requesting me to locate and arrest one Abraham Tebbitts, supposed to be on west bound train from Winnipeg, which would reach Regina at 8.15 on the morning of the 28th. I sent a non-commissioned officer to Qu'Appelle on the night of the 27th. He boarded the train at that station on the morning of the 28th, and found upon inquiry that a man and woman answering the description which had been wired from Boston were in the private compartment of the Pullman with the door locked, and which they refused to open. The non-commissioned officer remained in the Pullman until the train reached Swift Current, when he procured the assistance of a constable, and with his aid, burst open the door of the compartment.

The woman threatened to blow the non-commissioned officer's brains out. This she did not however do, and Tebbitts and the woman, who claimed to be his wife, were arrested and brought to Regina and searched. Concealed in the woman's bust we found \$24,000 in American 4 per cent bonds. We also found on her \$3,550 in cash, and on Tebbitts \$1,056 besides a diamond brooch valued at \$500, a number of diamond rings, a large locket set with very large diamonds and other very valuable watches and jewellery also found on the woman. In fact the whole of the money and valuables were recovered. Chief Inspector Watts came from the United States, and extradition was granted by Judge Richardson, and Tibbetts and the woman were taken back to Boston, and on 28th June Tibbetts was sentenced in Boston to serve not less than three years and not more than five years in the State prison. The woman was released on some technicality.

Number two is a case of a man named W. H. Harding.

On the 16th December last I received a telegram from Chief of Police Reid, of Seattle, Washington Territory, asking me to locate and arrest one W. H. Harding, wanted for forgery on the banking house of Dexter, Horton & Co., of that city, to the amount of \$8,000. I wired to the constable in charge at Moosejaw the description of Harding and to look out for him, as I thought that he would try and take the Soo line at Moosejaw and cross the line at North Portal. Harding was arrested at Moosejaw on the arrival of the train from the West on the evening of the 17th, and brought to Regina and searched. Three hundred and ten dollars were found on his person. Correspondence was also found on him which plainly identified him as the forger. I was able also, through a telegram he attempted to send, to locate the balance of the stolen money with the exception of \$2,500.

Harding had placed this stolen money with his sister and his wife in Seattle, at 115 First Avenue, for the purpose of purchasing some hotel property. I wired Chief of Police Reid to this effect, and I understand the money was recovered with the exception, as I say, of \$2,500, which we have been unable to locate. After Harding had been kept here for two or three days, he waived extradition, and on the 24th December, Sheriff Lane, of Seattle, took him back to that city *via* North Portal, where he was sentenced to a term of five years' imprisonment.

No. 3 was a case of horse stealing. On the 4th August, I received a telegram from George H. Dunnell, stock inspector, of Glasgow, Montana, U.S.A., asking me to locate and arrest one Stowell, who had stolen seven head of horses from L. W. Enright, of Glasgow, Montana. Upon making careful search, we found that Stowell had reached Regina on the 20th July and had sold the horses to a man named Grassick, of Regina, for \$150, one team alone of the outfit being valued at \$250. We found that on the 21st July, Stowell had purchased a ticket and had left for St. Paul, U.S.A.

I wired to the Chief of Police, St. Paul, and to Inspector Dunnell, at Glasgow, and on 9th August I received the following letter from the latter which explains itself:—

GLASGOW, MONTANA, 6th, August 1898.

Superintendent Howe,
Regina.

Dear Sir,—I have just arrested Stowell at Pleasant Town, Iowa, and much regret not having replied to your telegram. I must apologize to you for not doing so. I have to look after a country 160 miles in length by 109 wide, and they only give

North-west Mounted Police.

me one deputy. Now, on the afternoon of the 4th, I handed to him a reply to your telegram, and told him to send it off to you at once. He went out to send it and was shot dead, and this morning the coroner handed the telegram to me, it had never been sent, so you will see that I am not altogether to blame.

Trusting that you will pardon me for not replying at once.

I remain, yours respectfully,

GEORGE H. DUNNELL,

Inspector.

I trust that I am not filling up too much space in putting this letter in my report, but I think that it so beautifully sets forth the slight value which is placed upon the life of a human being just across the line, that I thought it worthy of note.

On August 17th, a party having arrived at Regina from Montana, the horses were handed over and taken back to the United States. Stowell's trial came on in November, but on account failure of witnesses the case is now set for February, 1899.

SHOOTING OF ROBERT MOORE AT YORKTON.

On the 28th September last, Reg. No. 3015, Constable R. Lock at Yorkton, shot and killed one Robert Moore while resisting arrest. As Superintendent Constantine goes into the details of this affair in his report, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further regarding it save that Moore, in 1894, shot a man named Livingstone in the arm, having had some slight provocation.

The coronors' jury completely exonerated Constable Lock as they looked upon Moore as a dangerous character.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have in all, been eleven convictions this year under the Prairie Fire Ordinance, being a decrease of 21 as compared with last year. These fires occurred 5 in Moosomin sub-district, 3 in Wolseley district, 2 in Whitewood district, and 1 in Estevan district. None of these fires were of a very serious nature.

The total amount of fines amounted to \$208. The fires this year have been exceptionally few as you will see from the above. I attribute this to the wet season and to the greater care which the settlers now take regarding the burning of stubble, etc., and last, but not least, to the vigilance of the police and fire guardians.

INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians in this district has as a rule been good. The Indians at Piapot's Reserve and Muscowpetong's Reserve have again had a large portion of the hay contract at Regina Post this year. The great difficulty with the Indians, especially about Fort Qu'Appelle district, is their fondness for, and determination to procure, intoxicating liquor. Five Indians have been convicted for being drunk at Fort Qu'Appelle, and one Indian and one squaw at Whitewood. There have been seventeen convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, the greater number being in the vicinity of Fort Qu'Appelle.

I should like to bring to your notice the excellent work performed by Staff Sergeant Fyfe in this district. He has been most painstaking and energetic, and the criminal returns speak for themselves as to the manner in which this non-commissioned officer has performed his duty.

Simon Crow Moccassin, a Cree Indian of the File Hills Reserve, was charged at Fort Qu'Appelle on the 27th August with horse-stealing for which offence he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Regina Jail by Judge Richardson.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

By the amendments to the Cattle Quarantine arrangements, which took effect last year, the enforcement of the Infectious and Contagious Diseases Act having devolved on the Mounted Police, our Veterinary Surgeons here have had abundance of work on their hands and have been kept continually on the go.

A rather severe outbreak of glanders occurred in the Oxbow and Alameda districts in the early part of the summer, also in the vicinity of Fort Qu'Appelle in July and August.

Both these outbreaks were dealt with at once and were soon got well under control.

This fall we have not been bothered much with American cattle coming across the line, but I am still of the opinion that line riders should be employed when occasion requires it for the purpose of keeping them from coming over the boundary line and grazing on Canadian pastures.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Escort was furnished during the year to attend on Indian Reserves during the treaty payments, and also to convey the treaty money from the various express Offices to the Indian Agents on their reserves.

CROWN TIMBER DEPARTMENT.

One Corporal and two Constables were stationed on the border line between Manitoba and the United States to prevent American settlers from stealing Crown timber. Reports of the work performed by these men have been forwarded to you.

PATROLS.

The district has been well patrolled from the outposts. A number also left the post during the summer and fall, the distance travelled by horses in the division being 152,776 miles.

DRILL, TRAINING AND LECTURES.

Drills, both mounted and foot, continued through the year and the recruits who have been taken on have been thoroughly trained. Staff-Sergeants Nichols and Church, Instructors, have been most attentive and thorough in their work, and I cannot speak too highly of the way these non-commissioned officers have brought recruits on through their drills.

During the past year 150 recruits joined, and of these and others from last year 108 were finally engaged as constables, 27 were discharged as non-suitable, and the remaining 15 are at present at the post on probation.

The annual target practice was carried on under Inspector Gilpin Brown and Staff-Sergeant Nichols, the returns of which have been forwarded to you. The shooting on the whole was good.

Lectures on Police duty, Criminal Code, and Veterinary subjects have been carried on weekly and recruits have been thoroughly instructed in the Constables Manual.

HEALTH.

With the exception of three cases of typhoid fever, and one case of pneumonia the health of the Head Quarters District has been quite satisfactory.

I regret having to report the death of Reg. No. 3177, Constable Pearson who died at Lake Bennett from the effects of appendicitis.

RATIONS.

The bread supply was complained of once or twice. I wrote to the contractors telling them that if it was found to be unsatisfactory again, other arrangements would be made, and since that time there have been no complaints.

North-west Mounted Police.

CANTEEN.

The canteen at this post is in a most flourishing condition, and seems to be giving satisfaction.

FORAGE.

The quality of hay and oats supplied during the past year has been good.

FUEL.

As I remarked last year fuel is an expensive item at this post owing to the large amount which has to be consumed to make life bearable in the old quarters during the severe winter months. These buildings as you are aware, were portable buildings originally, and from time to time have been patched, added to, and renovated as much as possible, but they are now so old that it is impossible to do anything further with them.

LIGHT.

The electric light in barracks is giving fair satisfaction.

HORSES.

The health of the horses of Depot Division during the past year has been satisfactory. Three cases of glanders occurred on detachment, viz.:—Reg. Nos. 1981, 1898 and 1920.

The first was stationed at Kutawa and the two latter at Qu'Appelle Station. These horses no doubt contracted the disease while on patrol duty through their district, as a number of horses were destroyed affected with glanders in the neighbourhood of both Kutawa and Qu'Appelle. Reg. No. 2371 died from rupture of the diaphragm caused by throwing himself violently while being caught up off herd.

Only 14 horses were cast and sold averaging \$25 each. 71 remounts were purchased and posted to Depot Division, also one transferred from "D" to Depot, making a total of 72, 52 of these were transferred to the Yukon to "H" Division and two to "C" Division and the remaining 18 kept in the Post. 48 pack ponies and one mule were also purchased, 45 and one mule transferred to "H" Division for service in the Yukon and three kept at Regina for mail work. 15 horses have been sent out on herd this winter.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness is inspected weekly and is kept in good repair.

TRANSPORT.

The transport at this post has been in use for a considerable period but is kept in thorough repair.

INSPECTIONS.

The detachments have all been inspected by an officer during the year. Reports re these inspections have been forwarded to you.

The detachments at Moosomin and Saltcoats Sub-districts have been regularly inspected by the officer commanding at Sub-districts.

The detachments of Depot Division are as follows:—

DETACHMENTS OF DEPOT DIVISION.

Name of Detachment.	Superintendents	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Horses.	Ponies.
Moosomin.....	1	1		2		5	
Wolseley.....				1		1	
Whitewood.....				1		1	
Grenfell.....				1		1	
Moose Mountain.....				1		1	
Saltcoats.....		1		2		4	
Yorkton.....				1		1	
Indian Head.....				1		1	
Qu'Appelle.....		1				2	
Fort Qu'Appelle.....				1		1	
Moosjaw.....				1		1	
Estevan.....			1	1		3	
North Portal.....		1				1	
Oxlow.....				1		2	
Fort Pelly.....				1		1	
Kutawa.....				1		1	3
Wood Mountain.....		1		2	1	5	
Willow Bunch.....				1		1	
Town Station.....		1		1		1	

GUARD.

The guard room has been kept very clean.

Ninety-four prisoners have been incarcerated, being a decrease of fifteen on the number we had last year.

The Post being short of men the prisoners did nearly all the fatigue work and heavy labour.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Division has been good. The following table gives the number of punishments. These fines and other punishments include non-commissioned officers and men serving in the Yukon.

We had three deserters from Depot Division during the year:

Reg. No. 2237 Constable William Asprey from Depot at Regina on 7th August, 1898. G.O. 13735.

Reg. No. 3103 Constable W. A. Ware from Depot at Lake Bennett on 4th July, 1898. G.O. 13698.

Reg. No. 3059 Constable S. F. Werner from Depot at Chilcoot Summit on 30th April, 1898. G.O. 13698.

North-west Mounted Police.

TABLE OF PUNISHMENTS.

Imprisoned and dismissed.. .. .	12
Fined.	86
Minor punishments, C.B., etc..... .	72
	170

Total amount of Fines:—\$706.75.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

FROM 1ST DECEMBER, 1897 TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

Officers:

Joined	3
Transferred from Depot Division	10
do to do do	6

N. C. Officers and Constables:

Special Constables engaged on probation	150
do do after two months probation	108
do discharged.....	27
do at present on probation ..	15
Transferred from Depot to other Divisions	184
do to do from other Divisions	70
Re-engaged	7

Discharged:

By purchase.....	7
By expiration of service	3
By dismissal.....	5
Desertions	3

Special Constables for particular work:

Engaged	52
Discharged	10

YUKON DETACHMENT.

The following parties left Regina for the Yukon between 1st November, 1897, and 30th November, 1898.

Date.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Horses.	Mules.	Dogs.	Total of Officers, N. C. officers and men.
1897.								
December 24		1	1					2
" 30	1	2	9	1				13
1898.								
January 12		1	10	1				12
" 17				3	6	1	40	3
" 20				7				7
February 8		1		3	10		14	4
" 9				1				1
" 10			1	1	10		20	2
" 13		2	11	3				16
" 21		1						1
March 6	1	1	3					5
May 1			12					12
November 8		1						1
" 11		1	14				142	15
	2	11	61	20	26	1	216	94

Up to and including the 31st October, 1898, all officers, non-commissioned officers and men leaving all divisions for the Yukon were transferred to Depot Division, but instructions having come from Ottawa on the 14th October, G.O. (13650-13651) 1898 they were transferred either to "B" Division with headquarters at Dawson City or "H" Division with headquarters at Lake Tagish.

The parties which left on the 8th and 11th November, 1898, were transferred to "H" Division. The latter party left under command of Insp. Burnett, who returns to Regina after handing party over at Lake Tagish.

Owing to the great number of recruits coming in, and the number of men transferred to the Yukon and other divisions, a vast amount of work has been performed in Depot Division office, as transfer papers had to be made out and two clothing, two defaulters books and two descriptive books for the Yukon kept.

Since, however, the Yukon has been made two separate divisions the work will be much lightened in Depot Division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE,

Supt. Comdg. Depot Division.

North-west Mounted Police.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY OF CRIMES IN THE HEAD QUARTER'S DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

Offence.	Cases Entered	Convictions.	Remarks.
Offensive weapons—			
Unlawfully having pistol in possession	3	3	
Carrying dirk	1	1	
Corruption and disobedience—			
Obstructing peace officer	1	1	
Contempt of court	2	1	1 dismissed.
Misleading justice—			
Perjury	2	1	1 on bail, 1 dismissed.
Offences against religion, morals, &c.—			
Neglecting to support family	4	2	1 dismissed, 1 left country.
Vagrancy	26	26	
Drunk and disorderly and creating disturbance..	75	65	8 dismissed, 2 sentence suspended.
Common nuisance	7	4	1 case remanded, 2 dismissed.
Using abusive language	3	1	2 dismissed.
Offences against the person—			
Attempted suicide	1	1	1 dismissed.
Concealment of birth	1	1	"
Extortion	1	1	
Rape	1	1	1 not yet heard.
Shooting with intent	1	1	1 dismissed.
Pointing firearms	3	2	1 "
Assault, occasioning grievous bodily harm	2	2	
Assault, common	43	28	11 dismissed, 2 suspended sentence, 2 withdrawn.
Assault, indecent	2	1	1 dismissed.
Cohabiting	1	1	1 "
Offences against property—			
Shooting cattle and horses	2	1	1 allowed bail.
Malicious injury to property	5	3	2 dismissed.
Horse stealing	11	7	1 awaiting trial, 2 not heard, 1 dismissed.
Theft	69	40	22 dismissed, 6 not heard, 1 remanded.
Receiving stolen property	1	1	1 dismissed.
Housebreaking to commit an indictable offence..	11	1	5 withdrawn, 5 dismissed.
Fraud	6	6	6 dismissed.
Forgery	4	1	1 not heard, 2 dismissed.
False pretences	5	2	1 " 2 "
Robbery	1	1	
Cruelty to animals	3	2	1 dismissed.
Smuggling	4	4	
Offences against Indian Act—			
Selling intoxicants to Indians	17	15	2 "
Offences against Railway Act—			
Stealing a ride	27	21	6 "
Offences against N.W.T. Ordinance—			
Setting-out prairie fire	17	9	8 "
Refusing to turn out to same	1	1	
Master and servant	29	19	9 " 1 settled out of court.
Liquor ordinances	5	4	1 "
Peddling without license	6	6	
Insanity	17	17	
Game ordinance	1	1	
Sunday observance	4	3	1 dismissed.
Refusing to do statute labour	1	1	"
Miscellaneous offences under ordinances	14	11	3 "
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	1	1	
Mischief	9	5	4 "
Practising dentistry without license	1	1	
Breach of by-laws	1	1	
Total	453	315	

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. COTTON, COMMANDING
"C" DIVISION.NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1898.The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended this day.

CRIME.

Again I have to report a decrease in the minor offences in this district, though the charge of shopbreaking is something entirely new for the town of Battleford. The man accused has been committed for trial and the case will doubtless shortly come before a judge of the Supreme Court.

The following is a summary of the cases on record :—

Convictions—

Creating a disturbance.	4
Disorderly conduct.	2
Aggravated assault.	1

Committed for trial—

Shop-breaking	1
Accessory after the fact	1

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The summary of convictions given above shows the general state of the district is very orderly. This I am convinced is entirely due to the careful police supervision over the district.

Again we have had a prosperous year, though in the spring there was a very general shortage of hay, attributable to the farmers, &c., miscalculating the length of last winter. The increase of cattle was highly satisfactory, and such grain as was sown gave the best of returns. For some reason for which I am at a loss to comprehend, very little grain was put in this year, with the result that the farmers now have every reason to regret their want of foresight. It is principally owing to the absence in large numbers of good farmers in the district (caused no doubt by the want of a railway) that there are not greater returns of grain. This is proved by the fact that the few good farmers that we have, always obtain good oat crops. The men who did put in crops must now be congratulating themselves and with good reason. Oats, barley and wheat all demand high prices. The garden produce of the district was about the average. The potato crop, though good as regards quality, was not, in yield, as large as last year or the year before. I am under the impression that potatoes may bring 90 cents or \$1 a bushel in the spring.

As to the Saskatchewan district generally it has been abundantly found that no portion of the Territories has been more favoured, its natural resources are markedly

North-west Mounted Police.

great; the soil (varying of course as all soils do) is rich and fertile and capable of producing garden produce, root crops and grain that will rank A1 in any market and according to any standard.

FISHERIES.

I have for very many years been fully alive to the importance attending to the efficient protection of fish. Strong as it may appear, the average North-west settler gives the matter very little consideration, in fact the same may be said of the majority of the population generally. I have previously reported as follows:—"The value of the northern fisheries is not yet thoroughly known. Fish of the following varieties is found in all the great rivers and lakes: whitefish, lake or salmon trout, sturgeon, pickerel, pike and gold eye. These fish make a most valuable article of diet for half-breed and Indian populations, and during the winter months are sold in large quantities throughout the various settlements. I am aware that the protection of fish is receiving attention at the hands of the Dominion Government. It might be well to note, that the fishery regulations are not generally known and understood in the Territories. To the average halfbreed and Indian mind, a close season for fish is considered unaccountable. I believe I am right in saying that the fishery authorities have only been enabled to establish a close season in more or less settled portions of the Territories. Doubtless this has been unavoidable but it has nevertheless given rise to general dissatisfaction, particularly among the Indians. It is obvious that an Indian living near a large settlement cannot understand why he, at stated periods, is not allowed to set out his nets, knowing as he does, that his relations in more remote and out-of-the-way places kill fish all the year round. I believe that, in so far as they relate to Indians, the fishery regulations will require some elastic provisions, and that it will not be found advisable or practicable to enforce such regulations on any cast-iron rule. I notice too that few people agree on the habits of fish, and the diversity of opinions expressed as to the true spawning season is wonderful. On this point, I believe it would be advisable for the department controlling the fisheries to obtain the opinion of reliable and experienced Northern fishermen."

I am pleased to be able to say that I am satisfied that the work done by the Marine and Fisheries Department this year will be accompanied with beneficial results. I trust that such work will continue and increase year by year. Not only will the yield of the lakes, now being fished, be increased, but surely it will be possible, without any great labour or expense, by the introduction of Territorial hatcheries to re-stock the lakes and streams, which for years have been classified as "fished out".

Mr. E. W. Miller, Fishery Inspector from Qu'Appelle, N.W.T., visited this district during the autumn. I did everything in my power to assist him in the discharge of his official duties. I trust I was enabled to render him some material service. Mr. Miller is a very capable official, taking a constant and sincere interest in his work. A well posted Fishery Inspector who thoroughly understands and does his work well, cannot well fail to surround himself with an efficient staff, without which practical results are small. I hope next year to note good results in the Saskatchewan District.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The district has been singularly free from prairie fires. I had to report one in September, which burnt over a large stretch of country on the north side of the Saskatchewan River. However, owing to the wet season we have had there was a good deal of feed not touched by the fire. Considering how very much under strength the division now is, the absence of the usual fires is fortunate, as it would have been impossible for the police to render any great assistance.

I hope the new Prairie Fire Ordinance introduced during the last session of the Legislative Assembly will prove of practical benefit to the country.

It would be well for the settlers to realize that, with the greatly reduced strength of the force now serving in the older portion of the Territories, it is absolutely beyond the power of the police to render any material service in the fighting of prairie fires. I say this, as I am satisfied it is universally conceded that in the past the police force has invariably done its utmost to aid and protect settlers' property. The change brought about by reduction in strength is liable at times to be lost sight of and very seldom carefully considered.

OUT-POSTS.

I might note that the permanent out-posts of the division are as follows:—Onion Lake, Henrietta, Macfarlane's, Jackfish, Saskatoon.

The last named detachment was, until this year, maintained by "F" division, Prince Albert, but as most of the work done was in connection with this division a transfer was made, which experience has, I think, shown to be a judicious change.

In case of prairie fires temporary out-posts have, from time to time, been established at Bresaylor and other points, but with the present strength of the division there is, I fear, little chance of being able to do so in future cases.

All the permanent out-posts are in good shape, and well and creditably kept. At Saskatoon the buildings were in sad need of repairs, a fence was also required, both of which you authorized. With small expenditure the place has been made serviceable and comfortable.

The detachments at Macfarlanes and Henrietta are on the Saskatoon trail, and are of great service to us. They are the centres of important police patrols. At Henrietta, Regl. No. 3025, Corp. T. W. Searle, put up, entirely by his own labour, a fine, strong wire fence, taking in all the buildings and outbuildings, as well as the hay corral. The wire was some I had over from the herd fence I built here, the posts, etc., Corporal Searle brought down the river. I mean to recommend this non-commissioned officer for some small remuneration. He certainly merits it.

The barracks at Onion Lake make a model police out-post. Staff-Sergeant Hall and his detachment keep everything up to the mark. The inspection reports, as you know, are always more than favourable.

The shack and stable at Big Gully are at times still used by parties patrolling and travelling to Onion Lake. These buildings are old and cannot last much longer. I hardly think it will be necessary to renew them, as there are now several settlers' houses on this (south) trail.

BUILDINGS AND GENERAL REPAIRS.

With the exception of the new latrine (dry earth closet) which I have already reported on, next to nothing has been done here in the building line for years. Few extensive repairs were carried out. I am pleased to be able to report that this year a great deal of the much needed work was done. The main barrack buildings, guard-room, hospital, mess-room, drill hall, canteen, officers' quarters, and No. 1 stable were all built in 1886. Since then the appropriations for repairs were always exceedingly small; in fact it was only cases of absolute necessity that received attention. The want of a sick stable has long been felt. The special grant you this year had set aside for such a purpose represents money well expended. The total amount of the grant was about \$700. This stable which is being built by our own labour is not quite finished, but I trust it will be soon. It is built on a plan drawn by me, and which I am quite confident, and I speak with experience, will be found satisfactory in every respect. The building is not a large one, being 30 feet by 32 feet; it should, however, be large enough for a post of this size. It contains two loose boxes, four stalls, a veterinary surgery and office, as well as a boiling room, also ample room for oat bin, stable utensils, &c. It also has a good stone foundation. The importance of ample ventilation has been carefully considered and provided for; in fact I hope that on your next inspection you will consider this small sick stable a model one of its kind.

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To meet the general repairs throughout the post, including the putting in of stone foundations, new sills, &c., under the more important buildings, a special grant of \$2,000 was set apart. Owing to the lateness of the season it was not found possible to do all the work estimated for, but what was finished was thoroughly well done. Such work as remains over can be completed in the spring, this, with your approval, I mean to do.

None of the buildings had been painted on the outside since the first paint put on when they were built. I was able to paint the guard-room, hospital, barrack rooms, wash and bath rooms, mess, canteen, and drill hall. I must note that none of the roofs of these buildings were painted. I hope we shall be able to do so in the spring, after the necessary repairs to the shingling have been made. There are also other buildings still requiring repairs and painting.

The Indian lads from the Industrial School, who were employed as painters, did their work faithfully and well. The Rev. principal of the school tells me the money so earned by these boys will be banked and handed over to them on their taking their discharge from the institution. Other work done was the putting in of stone foundations, new sills, &c., under the barrack, bath and wash room and kitchen, sergeants' quarters, canteen, drill hall and officers' quarters. This work was not done until it was actually necessary, but the buildings are now in good shape. I hope other valuable buildings will have stone foundations put under them next year. We have a considerable quantity of very fine building stone on hand, which I have had carefully piled in convenient places.

New floors (inch and a half lumber) have been put down in No. 2 barrack room, wash and bath rooms and the men's kitchen. I would remind you that No. 1 barrack room and the drill hall require new floors.

Two good oat bins have been built, with a total capacity of 40,000 lbs.

Six permanent porches have been built and are now up.

The quartermaster's store and the quarters of the officer commanding have been willowed and plastered and a few minor repairs effected. The result of the willowing and plastering has been very satisfactory indeed. For protection against cold there is no better plan that I know of. It has another great virtue, its cheapness, noticeable particularly at places where the price of lumber is high.

"ONION LAKE SUB-DISTRICT.

The Onion Lake sub-district is an important one, and is becoming more so year by year. It takes in Egg Lake, Saddle Lake, Whitefish Lake, Frog Lake, Moose Lake, Island Lake, Fort Pitt, Cold Lake and the Indian reserves at Onion Lake.

The building of permanent barracks at Onion Lake was a wise move. It has been the means of increasing the efficiency of the detachment and furthering the comfort of men and horses.

I cannot, I think, do better than quote the special report made me by Regl. No. 692 Staff-Sergeant W. J. Hall, who is in charge of the detachment. This non-commissioned officer says:—

"The following districts have been regularly patrolled during the past year :

"EGG LAKE.

"Father Lacomb's half-breed reserve is located here, with Rev. Father Thieren in charge. There are about forty families on this reserve, who are all doing well. Their crops turned out very well this season and their cattle wintered without any loss, coming out in the spring in good shape. Although their saw and grist mill is not yet finished the machinery is in position, so they can grind and saw with it. Next year they intend putting up a new school-house. The people seem quite contented and work hard. There has been no breach of the law amongst them during the past year, and no contagion. Their sanitary condition is well looked after.

"SADDLE AND WHITEFISH LAKES RESERVES

"Are under the control of Agent Sibbald. Seven hundred and twenty-five Indians were paid treaty on these reserves, three in excess of last year. They have 900 head of cattle and have put up 3,000 tons of hay. They had 250 acres under crop and about 30 acres of potatoes and other roots. Their crops turned out fairly well, considering the late spring. Their cattle wintered well. They have an ample supply of hay. Their calf crop was also a good one. There are schools on these reserves, all being well attended. The general health of the Indians has been very good there being no contagion, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula, which is to be found on all reserves. The absence of crime amongst them speaks well both for the agent and the Indians themselves.

"FROG LAKE.

"A small band of Indians live on this lake who make their living principally by hunting and fishing, they have done fairly well during the past year. The prospects for the coming winter are not so bright, fur bearing animals being reported as scarce and for some reason or other they are not catching as many fish as usual, however as the winter sets in both fish and game may become more plentiful. There was no breach of the law amongst them during the past year. Their general health has been good.

"MOOSE LAKE.

"There are about twenty families in this district, the same may be said of these Indians as of those at Frog Lake. Both fur and fish are scarce, but it is to be hoped that matters will improve as winter sets in.

"ISLAND LAKE.

"This small band of some sixty Indians have not done as well as in former years, both fish and fur becoming more scarce year by year. Quite a number of them took treaty this year. Although they have been holding out, it is only a matter of a short time before they all do the same.

"FORT PITT.

"The cable at the crossing of the Saskatchewan at this place was broken in the early part of the season, since then the traffic has been directed to the north side. It is to be hoped that a new cable will be put in next spring and the ferry put in good running order as this is the most desirable route to and from Battleford. The telegraph office has been abandoned for the winter owing to the loss of hay and stables by fire.

"ONION LAKE RESERVES.

"This reserve is under the control of agent Mann. The number of Indians paid treaty was 941 being 112 in excess of last year. They have 1,289 head of cattle and have put up over 4,000 tons of hay. They also had 87 acres under crop; their crops although well put in, have proven a failure for the past few years, no doubt owing to the late springs and lack of sufficient rain; however their root crop generally proves a good one. I believe it to be the intention of the department to gradually drop farming and pay their whole attention to raising cattle. They make frequent sales of splendid cattle to Gordon & Ironsides. There has been no crime amongst them and no contagion, their sanitary condition being personally looked after by the agent himself; I have no hesitation in saying that this reserve will compare favourable with any other in the Territories. Their cattle are now in their winter quarters at Long Lake where an ample supply of hay has been put up.

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"COLD LAKE.

"This reserve (Chippewyans) is also under the control of Agent Mann. These Indians make their own living by hunting and fishing. They also have a band of cattle and seem to make out very well. There was no breach of the law amongst them during the past year.

"Owing to the unprecedented late spring, the Indians and settlers in the vicinity ran short of hay, and some of the weaker animals began to drop off, I obtained permission to loan what hay I could spare, some 15 tons, and I have no doubt it was the means of saving the lives of a large number of cattle. This hay was returned in full.

"LIQUOR LAW.

"There has been no breach of this law during the year.

"PRAIRIE FIRES.

"There have been none.

"FISH AND GAME.

"Prairie chickens, plentiful; rabbits, none; fish, catch not up to the average; fur bearing animals, the hunting Indians predict a scarcity.

"RATIONS.

"Are received from troop headquarters, and placed in store here, they are of the usual good quality, and an ample supply is always kept on hand.

"FORAGE.

"The oats supplied the detachment are of the best grade, and the hay put in by the contractor is of the best quality.

"TRANSPORT.

"Is in good shape.

"HARNESS AND SADDLES.

"Are in good repair and are kept clean and in good order. The detachment has been frequently visited by an officer during the year, and a thorough inspection held at each visit. The horses are well looked after and are always in good condition although doing some hard work. The number of miles travelled during the year was 13,446.

"I am pleased to again be able to say that there has been a total absence of crime in this district. I am glad to say that the respect and confidence heretofore shown towards the police through the district continues."

I wish once more to bring to your favourable notice the name of Staff-Sergeant Hall, this non-commissioned officer enjoys the respect and confidence of all who come in contact with him. He is painstaking and efficient. I know of few men who have rendered better service.

HORSES.

The horses in the Division are distributed as follows :

Place.	Saddle.	Team.	Totals.
Battleford.....	27	7	34
Onion Lake.....	4	1	5
Jackfish.....	1	.....	1
Macfarlanes.....	2	.....	2
Henrietta.....	3	.....	3
Saskatoon.....	2	.....	2
	39	8	47

The total number of miles travelled was 232,128.

Reg. No. 1921 died on the 28th March, 1898, and Reg. No. 2269 was cast and sold on the 30th August.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH OF DIVISION.

The health of the Division has most fortunately been especially good.

The general physique is good, markedly so when one considers the number of drafts taken for service in the Yukon District.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I cannot speak too highly of the good conduct and discipline during the past year. The following returns of punishments awarded and fines inflicted will, I think, be justification for my statement:

Imprisoned and dismissed.....	1
Confinement to barracks.....	3
Confinement to barracks and fined	5
Admonished.....	3
	12

Total amount of fines inflicted \$51.

DRILLS.

During the winter months, extending on to the early spring, the Division was put through a course of setting up drill, arm drill and marching. To do this the Division was divided into squads and the drills were carried on in the drill hall. I propose doing the same again this year.

I need hardly say that with the present reduced strength, and the police work increasing, it is impossible to give drill and exercises the same thorough attention that they at one time had. Fire drill I have once a week, everybody attending, "specials" as well as our own men.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION AND TARGET PRACTICE.

I have instructed the non-commissioned officers and men in musketry, preparing suitable diagrams for lecturer.

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The target practice was carried out as usual, revolver practice also. The scores made were forwarded to you. The averages made were about the same as last year. Regl. No. 265, Constable J. Clisby, is the best shot in the Division, with both carbine and revolver. With the carbine he has made 289 points, with the revolver, 158; in the carbine practice, Regl. No. 2913, Constable A. E. Hopkins, was only one point behind Constable Clisby.

I would again point out that the targets we use are very old-fashioned and out of date. I would recommend targets such as are used by the Dominion Rifle League.

The division entered a team in the cavalry series of the Dominion Rifle League. We were beaten by "F" Division, Prince Albert. No second prize was given, as "F" and "C" were the only divisions competing. In the first match we were unfortunate in the selection made of ammunition; this, in connection with the fact that Constable Clisby was on detachment at Saskatoon, reduced our aggregate score considerably. In saying this I hope that I will not be misunderstood. "F" Division had the better team and beat us fairly and squarely. Next year I propose entering a team again, and hope it will be in my power to arrange for a little practice before the first match comes off. I am pleased to be able to say that much general interest is taken in rifle shooting.

ARMS.

Under this head I have previously reported as follows: The Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers with which our men (this division, at all events) are armed, are, to put it mildly, out of date. The inefficiency of these arms has so often been dealt with in detail, that I do not consider it necessary to repeat myself. I shall only add that I trust it will be possible to supply the force at an early date with a modern cavalry carbine and revolver. I can but renew this recommendation.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness is kept with care. The division is fortunate in having the services of an efficient and painstaking saddler, Regl. No. 1008, Constable J. Guthrie. The artillery harness is always kept in good order.

Some of our saddles and harness are old, but all of them are in as good repair as it is possible to make them. I mean to requisition for some more sheep skin for saddle repairs. I would ask for one light set of single harness and ten additional horse blankets.

LIBRARY.

The library has increased, its number of books amounting to nearly 1,000 volumes.

Our system is very simple. It started with a monthly subscription of 25 cents from each member, and has been continued at the same, without any help from the government or canteen. The first purchase made was that of paper covered books. These have been replaced by cloth covered ones. The firm supplying the volumes give a big reduction on the prices, in some cases amounting to forty per cent. We have now some of the most expensive modern books published, as, for instance, the "Life of Lord Roberts," &c.

All the outposts are supplied with reading matter, the books being changed from time to time. The division has, I think, every reason to be proud of its library. All ranks thoroughly appreciate the benefit and instruction they derive from it.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following return gives a close estimate of Indians on reserves in the district:—

1. THE CREE INDIANS.

Red Pheasants numbering	130
Sweet Grass "	136
Little Pines "	107
Lucky Man's "	15
Poundmakers "	120
Thunderchilds "	170
Moosomins "	115

793

2. STONEY INDIANS.

Mosquito numbering	56
Bear's Head "	25
Lean Man's "	5

86

3. ONION LAKE RESERVES.

Saddle and Whitefish Lakes numbering	725
Frog and Moose Lakes "	90
Gold Lake "	180
Island Lake "	60
Onion Lake "	761

1816

Making in the aggregate..... 2,695

In addition to these there are, I should say, 200 Non-treaty Indians, not including some of the "Refugee Crees" that were brought over from Montana two years ago. In all a fairly approximate estimate of the Indian population of this Police District may be set down as 3,000.

Fortunately, there is no "Almighty Voice" affair to comment on this year; still it is an assured fact, that the lesson then taught us, with the experience accompanying it, should not be lost sight of. The Indians are quite alive to the fact that the strength of the police in this district has been largely reduced. They think that their own power has increased by such reduction.

Let me quote what I said last year regarding the "Almighty Voice" shooting affair:—

"The trouble over 'Almighty Voice' has been much talked of among the Indians, treaty and non-treaty. The result has not as far as known made itself apparent in any overt act on the part of the Indians, as I have said all is quiet; still the way the Indians talk over this matter. (Indian fashion of course) comes to my ears and the ears of the Indian Department officials also. It is quite evident that the spirit of unrest, though apparently dormant, is by no means dead among the younger men. It is not to be wondered at, the habits of a lifetime are not easy to unlearn. While the chiefs and the older men are adverse to, and even fear any trouble arising, the young men are not all of the same mind. They not only realize what an amount of mischief a few Indians can do before being punished, but they have an enormously exaggerated idea of their own power. This, added to the love of notoriety, largely developed in Indian character, points them out as an element requiring careful police supervision at all times. Another point, the Indians in the district are not as well off as they have been in the past. As to non-treaty Indians, the hunting and fishing have been poor. The treaty Indians find it hard, they say next to impossible, to earn money by working for, or making sales of

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wood to white men; in other words the Indians' power to earn something over and above what they receive as aid (in the shape of rations) from the government has in the past been overrated. A hungry Indian like a hungry Whiteman is not so docile or as contented as he is found to be under more favourable circumstances. In talking among themselves as well as to their half-breed and white friends, the Indians maintain that the daily ration received is too small to live on, and that their power of supplementing such ration by their own labour has become minimized. In addition to this, though strictly speaking not relating to Indians, the poorer class of half-breeds are in bad circumstances, some utterly destitute, of these some are really Indians by birth though they do not take treaty. These people (who I might note have had much consideration and aid from the government) are related to the Indians, speaking the same language. They exercise a certain influence, which I fear is not in the majority of cases likely to be a favourable one, even if comparatively passive. Then again there are always those white men who should know better, who, when occasion offers, as it must from time to time, are not only too glad to sympathize with Indian statements, and conclusions drawn therefrom, to an extent that establishes a belief in a grievance.

"I earnestly hope that I have not expressed myself in a manner at all calculated to convey the impression that I have taken upon myself to criticize the policy of the Indian department. Nothing could be further from my desire. The Indian agent here I see constantly. I know he takes a keen interest in the affairs of his department and works indefatigably. I speak of the Indians from a police point of view only, and in so far as they, and circumstances in connection with their condition, might affect the peace and well being of this district. We know from the experience of our neighbours south of the international line, that even a small Indian war makes large demands on the public treasury. In addition to this, Canada has had her own experience in 1885."

I am satisfied that unless a sufficient force is maintained in the Saskatchewan district, the Indians will be the means of causing trouble. I cannot doubt but that my conclusions are sound and on "the stitch in time" principle, they are worth considering. Situated as I am here, my division is much under strength. Dealing with this I wrote you on the 19th October last as follows:—

"May I point out that the number of non-commissioned officers and men now serving at the head quarters of this division (Battleford) is 20. This includes the sergeant-major Quarter-master Sergeant, veterinary sergeant, duty and employed non-commissioned officers and men. Some must always be absent on duty; for instance there are this morning in barracks 14 non commissioned officers and men, the difference between this number and 20 represents the non-commissioned officers and men absent on duty.

"There are here an exceedingly small number of men for an important, large and so scattered a post as this. The total strength of the division (not counting one non-commissioned officer and two constables just detailed for Yukon service) is:—

Officers.....	2
Non-commissioned officers.....	8
Constables.....	20
	30
Specials.....	8
Total.....	38

"The out-posts are:—

Union Lake.....	1 N.C.O. & 2 Men
Jackfish.....	1 "
Macfarlanes	1 "
Henrietta.....	1 "
Saskatoon.....	1 "
Total.....	2 N.C.Os 6 Men

"I quite understand the position and realize that the strain must be universal throughout the Force; still, I hope it will be possible to send eight or ten constables here to strengthen the Division. If this cannot be done, I would ask for authority to hire a few more specials, while there are prisoners in the guard room.

"In the mean time I carry on the daily routine as well as I can. Special orders of different kinds have been issued and every thing has my constant personal supervision; but it must be remembered and I wish respectfully to put it on record, that I am terribly handicapped in the general performance of police work. In case of fire too, the consequences might at any time be serious without blame being attachable to any one. I hope the spirit in which I write is clearly understood. My last desire is to make any complaint whatever."

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

As I have previously reported, we have three water tanks, kept full at all times; their total capacity is 18,720 gallons. In addition to this, we have the fire extinguishers etc. The hand fire engine is carefully kept. Fire parades are held weekly.

The windmill, which was to be used as a power for woodcutting and to pump water, has not, I regret to say, yet been erected. This, as you know, is owing to no fault of mine.

As to the condition of the tank house (in which the engine is kept) I have it in better shape than it ever was before.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied this year is particularly good; it was all stacked, and well stacked, during the month of September; the prices paid were very moderate. I have never had the hay in better shape.

The oats taken on contract were all grown in this section of the country and are of superior quality. I know that the price paid is more than anticipated, owing to the small crops sown.

FUEL.

We get our wood at a very low rate. The average price per cord is \$2.50.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The quality of clothing and kit supplied is very good; but the supply has not been equal to the demand.

UNIFORM.

I am, as I have long been, of opinion that a change of uniform might, with great advantage, be adopted. As I have said again and again, I believe a change would increase efficiency and comfort. I am satisfied that a board of officers, assembled at headquarters, would submit a practical report to act on.

ARTILLERY.

As in case of trouble the artillery branch of the division would play an important part, I might point out that we have here one 9pr. M.L.R. gun and 2 7pr. mountain guns (bronze). The carriages of the 7pr. guns are utterly unserviceable. I might repeat what I have previously said, to the effect that "the artillery ammunition and stores on charge are carefully kept though much of both are very old and have suffered from exposure and transport and the ordinary deterioration that time brings about." The magazine here is a very indifferent one, but everything in it has been overhauled and systematically classified.

MEN'S MESS.

The division can certainly boast of a good mess. The mess room is a comfortable one and the cooking all that it should be. I am quite sure that the men realize

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that in this respect they are carefully catered for. Special Constable Simpson, the division cook, takes a thorough interest in his work. To the general management of the mess I give my constant personal supervision.

PASTURAGE AND HERD FENCE.

The fencing in of part of the police reserve as a pasturage was effected during the present year, the result has been eminently successful. A wire fence with four strands of barbed wire we now have from the northern portion of the barrack square running to the Saskatchewan River and from the south eastern end to the Battle River, enclosing a magnificent pasturage with good summer feed and supply of water. The advantage that the horses have derived from this pasturage is abundantly apparent. The cost of the fence was considerably less than the estimate submitted, owing principally to the large amount of work done by the police. I believe that by the end of next year the fence will have entirely paid for itself by the saving of hay. I have no doubt that the veterinary staff-sergeant will point out in his report how the horses of the division have benefitted by the pasturage.

HERD.

The horses not required for winter are already on herd. They went out in splendid condition, "rolling fat," as the veterinary sergeant expressed it. These horses wintered well last year and are again on the same ground. The herd is visited weekly by an officer or by the veterinary sergeant. The range is not much more than eight miles from barracks and is much more convenient than the old one, which was at a distance of some eighteen miles being situated between the south end of Jackfish Lake and Round Hill.

FEVER.

Fortunately the district has been free from fever for the past year. I can safely assure you that I make every effort to keep the barracks and surroundings scrupulously clean, but I would remind you again that in rainy seasons there are innumerable holes that retain stagnant water. The one near the hospital you authorized me to fill in with gravel, this was done and some thirty-six large loads were hauled; even in this particular place more gravel is required. I would recommend that a contract be given deserving half-breeds to supply and haul gravel where necessary. The cost will, no doubt, be material, but on hygienic principles it is of paramount importance. I hope the surgeon will deal with this matter in his annual report.

As regards the town or Battleford itself, many of the people are not alive to the importance of cleanliness as appertaining to hygiene. The police do what they can but they cannot do everything. In my opinion the place will never be kept as it should be until the village ordinance is enforced, and when that comes about I trust the services of a really efficient overseer will be obtained.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions from this division for the past thirteen years or more.

HALF-BREEDS.

We still have a large half-breed population in this district. I am pleased to note the success of the half-breed reserve, established by Father Lacombe at Egg Lake, I trust it will be increased in size, in the meantime there are a very large number of half-breeds about Battleford in more or less destitute circumstances. The Government has shown these people marked consideration, I mean that in special cases aid in the shape of food has been forthcoming, I speak, of course of the poorer class of half-breeds, to do them justice they do not apply for aid until absol-

utely forced to. The purchasing of fire wood at set prices, in ten cord lots, has aided many worthy families.

Fish and game are still a great source of food for half-breeds who are not well to do, but the supply is not what it used to be.

During the haying and harvesting half-breeds get work and very fair wages, but during the winter months there is always more or less suffering; I fear that the coming winter will be no exception in this respect.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

The telegraph and telephone lines have been kept in fairly good repair during the year.

I would once more draw your attention to the fact that telephone communication between the telegraph office and our barracks at Onion Lake could be established at very small expense. We can communicate with the detachments at Henrietta and Saskatoon by telegraph and I wish we could do the same with Macfarlanes; the establishment of a telegraph station there would merely mean the putting in of one instrument.

Mr. McDonald, the Inspector of the Government telegraph service, is a practical man and would, I know, render us every assistance in his power. During the year he has kept the telephone line in repair, and whatever assistance he could give the police was always cheerfully and promptly done.

The operator and repairer at Henrietta, Mr. Walter Salisbury, has been kind and courteous and given the police every aid in his power.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is kept in good shape; but some of it is old and becoming unserviceable through fair wear and tear, situated as we are here, one hundred miles from the nearest railway point, there is a much greater strain on transport than in most divisions. One of the light spring wagons is pretty well used up; I hope it will be possible to replace it in the spring. The only half spring wagon now in use is an old one and cannot last much longer.

A new double and a single buckboard are required. Of heavy wagons we have a good supply. The one transferred from "F" Division (when the Saskatoon Detachment was taken over by this division) is almost useless and will have to be condemned at an early date. I would ask that a good light bob-sleigh be supplied. Jumpers for winter work I can have made here at very reasonable rates.

FERRIES.

The town ferry and the one at Pitt were both in bad shape all summer. I am of opinion that the former, a steam ferry, is no longer of any use, and if a good ferry service is to be maintained the present boat will have to be replaced. The police force has contributed its share towards paying for the maintenance of the ferry at Pitt; but I shall certainly not recommend another payment until the ferry is put in good running order by the Indian Department, which indirectly derives benefit therefrom. This ferry is an important one. Without it all traffic to the Onion Lake District must be via the north trail, which is a rough one and undesirable in other respects.

SASKATOON DETACHMENT.

When taken over by this division the buildings comprising the Saskatoon Detachment were in a deplorable condition, not one whit more clean than they should have been; I can, however, certify that a radical change has been brought about.

North-west Mounted Police.

During the year there has been much police work done at this point, in the performance of which Regl. No. 265 Constable J. Clisby has given every satisfaction; he merits favourable mention. The Galician emigrants gave us a great deal of trouble. I think I can safely say the police did all in their power to aid the department having these people in charge.

In July last a prisoner named Nelson, sentenced to a term of imprisonment for rape, escaped from the non-commissioned officer in charge of him by jumping from the train while en route to Manitoba penitentiary via Regina. Constable Clisby was notified from Dundurn by wire of the prisoner's escape. The Saskatoon ferry being out of order he could not use it to take himself and horse across the Saskatchewan river. But he was equal to the emergency and took the horse over the railway bridge on a hand-car—a novel mode of procedure and not unaccompanied with risk, but which was under the circumstances justified. Constable Clisby re-arrested the man, who was subsequently given two years' additional imprisonment for attempting to escape. The prisoner when re-arrested was in the act of filing off his leg-irons; this on the premises of a settler named Gagen. Gagen was brought before two J.P's. at Saskatoon, on an information laid by Constable Clisby, for having aided a prisoner to escape. The charge against Gagen was dismissed, on what grounds I cannot yet understand. On the 8th of August last I made you the following report on the matter. In this I said:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a report I am in receipt of from Constable Clisby giving the details of the re-capture of the prisoner Nelson.

"I would more particularly draw your attention to that portion of the report where Constable Clisby states: 'I could hear the prisoner working at leg-irons with a file. I at once ran in and arrested him and found that he had got the file from Mr. Gagen and was hard at work filing away at his irons in Mr. Gagen's presence,' and again to where the fact of his having summoned Gagen for assisting prisoner by giving him a file to file off his irons is mentioned; and that Messrs. Copeland and Leslie, J.P's., dismissed the case on the ground of insufficient evidence.

"It appears to me that the fact of the prisoner Nelson being in possession of Gagen's file, and of his filing his shackles in Gagen's presence, is sufficiently strong evidence to warrant commitment, and I fail to see how any other action could have properly been taken. From what I learn I am inclined to the opinion that the J.P's. were under the impression that they had power to try the case and that they did so. It is clearly an indictable offence; vide section 166 p. 77 Criminal Code, 1892.

"I respectfully submit the above in case you should consider it necessary to communicate with the Crown Prosecutor at Prince Albert."

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The following table shows the present distribution:—

Place.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Constables.	Specials.	Totals.
Battleford.....	2	6	14	9	31
Onion Lake.....		1	2		3
Jackfish.....			1		1
Macfarlanes.....			1		1
Henrietta.....		1	1		2
Saskatoon.....			1		1
	2	8	20	9	39

There have been transferred from the Division for duty in the Yukon, one officer two corporals and eight constables; to other Divisions one officer, one sergeant-major, one sergeant and one constable. One constable was dismissed. To this Division have been transferred one officer and one sergeant-major.

The difference between the total strength of the Division (exclusive of specials) now and last year is seventeen. The total number of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Constables at the present time being 30 whereas last year it was 47; yet I have another Detachment to keep up which makes the District under control greater, though the personnel of the Division is much reduced, as shown above.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The town and immediately surrounding country was organized into a Statute Labour District during the year, extensive repairs to the roads being done. These works were the more easily done with the help of a grader, which is the property of the North-West Government and which has been attached to this District.

All the bridges have been thoroughly repaired and, where necessary, renewed. The lately surveyed trail to Saskatoon has been graded, where such work was required, and bridges built where necessary.

GAME.

Prairie chicken have been more numerous than for many years, but rabbits are scarce, it is hard to estimate what the supply of deer will be as the absence of snow prevents tracks being seen clearly. The Canada goose and ducks were numerous in the autumn, swans were not so and the usual flight of waxies did not take place. Ruffed grouse have been scarce though they may yet appear.

The trade of furs in Battleford has been much less than usual, this may be owing to the fact that free traders have been numerous in the interior. I estimate that the value of furs exported from Battleford this year will not exceed \$3,500.

POLICE DUTY PATROLS.

The police patrols have not been as many as usual, nor could it be expected with our reduced strength; still we have managed to supply escorts required by the Indian Department and I have the assurance of the Indian Agent that he is more than satisfied with the assistance rendered.

LIQUOR LAWS.

I am glad to be able to record the fact that the summary punishments administered in former cases have evidently been accompanied with beneficial results.

No Indians have been punished for drunkenness during the past year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I inclose herewith the following documents:—
Reports from Acting Assistant-Surgeon Blouin.
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Pringle.
Distribution State.
Return of Cases Tried.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. COTTON,
Supt. Commanding "C" Division.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. CONSTANTINE, COMMAND- ING AT MOOSOMIN.

MOOSOMIN, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the annual report for Moosomin and Saltcoats sub-districts for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The sub-district of Moosomin, consists of the following detachments: Moosemin, Cannington Manor, Whitewood, Grenfell and Wolseley. Percy was also occupied for a short time, and now the Cannington Manor detachment is being moved to that place for the winter.

The sub-district of Saltcoats consists of Saltcoats, Yorkton and Fort Pelly detachments. This distribution covers the entire judicial district of Eastern Assiniboia with patrols, with the exception of a narrow strip along the boundary line which is occupied by Estevan sub-district.

Considerable progress has been made throughout the whole of the district described during the past year. Taking Moosomin, the most important point in it, many new and expensive buildings have been erected, nearly all of which are of brick, and add very much to the appearance of the town. The excellent schools, the first-class curling and skating rinks, many sporting clubs, economical town government, and absence of disorder, all contributing to make it a desirable place of residence. This might be said of some other places also.

The crops have been generally good, there was plenty of rain, too much rather in the latter part of harvest and threshing time. The population of the sub-districts is very much mixed consisting of Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Swedes, Russians, Germans, Hungarians, Finns, Slavs, Galicians and native Indians. Their progress largely depends on the facility with which they adapt themselves to the existing conditions and the various standards of education and intelligence. The amount of work they furnish the police, depends on this also. Foreign settlers entail a great deal of travelling on account of disputes arising from their ignorance of the law, the right to cut wild hay alone furnishing a subject for quarrels innumerable.

CRIME.

As the detailed list of cases tried has been already forwarded, I have not the completed return to consult. The most serious offences committed were three cases of horse stealing, in two of which convictions were made, the other awaiting trial and will, probably, be convicted.

One case of "found in a dwelling house by night with intent to steal" was convicted.

One case of killing cattle, conviction made.

Two cases of giving intoxicants to Indians, were convicted.

One case of "theft by servant" where a considerable quantity of jewellery and cash was stolen, a conviction was made.

Besides these there were several summary cases of small thefts, and a long list of minor cases for different offences. There is a considerable falling off in the number of cases of vagrancy, and stealing rides on railway, owing to the strict

carrying out of the law in this respect, a fact which soon becomes known among the tramp fraternity.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out the ordinances of the North-west Territories, on account of the shape they were in, and the difficulty of obtaining copies of them. One Justice of the Peace dismissed two cases under the ordinance respecting prairie fires, because it had, up to then, been impossible to find out what the law was, as no copy could be obtained.

The law is presumed to close places where liquor is sold, and prevent the sale or gift of liquor during the whole day of polling under the Dominion Elections Act, Sec. 83. During the recent voting on the question of prohibition, we found that there is no provision whatever made for closing places where liquor is sold, and any attempt at the prevention of sale or gift, while there is no provision for closing is absurd. This is all the more strange, as prior to the voting, the papers from all parts of the country gave the opinions of various authorities of more or less note, all agreeing that such places should be closed under the law. It would be worth while to know on what these opinions were based as there is no mention in the Act of closing any places whatever. As a means of preventing drunkenness during the elections it is practically useless.

A very determined case of resistance to arrest, occurred near Yorkton, on the 28th day of September last. Reg. No. 3015, Constable Lock, and Reg. No. 3,200 Constable Hamilton, went out to arrest a man named Robert Moore on a warrant, for shooting a bull. After having exhausted every means of making the arrest without violence, they broke open the door of his house, in which he had taken refuge, upon which he seized his shot gun and fired. Before he could fire again he was fatally shot by Constable Lock. Everything possible was done to save his life by taking him at once to a doctor, but he only lived a few hours. The coroner's jury completely exonerated Constable Lock. Moore was considered a dangerous individual, and had been previously tried for wounding a man by shooting him.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Winchester carbines are in fair condition, but cannot be depended on at long ranges. The sighting is different in almost every one of them. The Enfield revolvers are in fair condition, but are out of date, and no match for the Colt, Webley or Smith & Wesson revolvers.

BARRACKS.

The quarters occupied by us in the court-house at Moosomin are good and well heated. The stable is also good, it is the property of the government also. In the smaller detachments the men are boarded at the hotels or boarding-houses.

DESERTIONS AND DISCIPLINE.

It is pleasant to record that there has been no desertions or punishment for breach of discipline, in spite of the fact that many of the men have lately joined.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied at Moosomin was good, being purchased under contract, that furnished at most of the smaller detachments where the horses are boarded, fair. Good hay will be hard to procure for the coming year on account of the wet season.

GAME.

Deer will no doubt become more plentiful now, as they are preserved under the new ordinance. Ducks and chickens are fairly plentiful this year. Very few geese.

North-west Mounted Police.

HEALTH.

The general health has been good, colds and similar affections being about the only sickness, and these cannot be avoided in such a climate as this.

HORSES.

The horses have been fair. No. 2152 at Moosomin, and 1526 at Wolseley are scarcely up to the kind of work they are liable to have to do on detachment, but may do through the winter.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

These are in serviceable condition, the usual objection to the Mexican saddle being its weight. Where the journeys are long and the number of horses limited, this tells considerably.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments have been inspected as regularly as possible, and reports sent in. Horses were also inspected by the veterinary surgeons of the force several times.

INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the district have progressed during the past year. The reserves are in the hands of competent officials which largely contributes to their success. They have made large sales of cattle from the Moose Mountain Agency, and have grown increased crops. They are generally law-abiding, but of course require attention. Patrols were frequently made to the reserves, and escorts furnished for the treaty payments which passed quietly.

KITS.

The articles furnished are mostly of good quality. The exceptions are the long boots, and the fur coats which are of poor material, and made without a proper collar to protect the face.

LIQUOR LAW.

The liquor law has been fairly well observed. The prosecutions are in the hands of the inspectors, to whose notice we bring any breaches coming under our observation.

NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Inspectors having been appointed, we now simply notify them of any cases we know of, or complaints made. There are a good many noxious weeds in this district.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The sub-districts have been well patrolled, the necessary travelling taking the men over all the country between the detachments, and giving them a complete knowledge of the country. No regular patrols could be kept up on account of police duties constantly interfering with them, and the want of men.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

This ordinance has been strictly enforced, being considered very important. The duties in this respect were unusually light owing to the wet season, all the fires occurring last spring. The new ordinance makes the penalties very heavy, and will assist materially in preventing fires in future. They are, however, a continual

source of danger and cannot be too carefully guarded against. A season like this is apt to make people forget the danger of prairie fires while the increased growth really increases the danger when fire comes, which it is apt to do sooner or later.

QUARANTINE.

The duties under the Department of Agriculture, entail a good deal of work, every animal shipped out of the district being inspected by us. In any apparent case of disease, we have the animal inspected by a veterinary surgeon unless the owner does it himself. All known cases of suspected disease are reported by us for inspection by the veterinary staff sergeant, working under the department. The buyers are, however, getting careful and do not want any suspected animals.

RECRUITS.

Anyone applying for engagement was referred to headquarters. Some, however, engaged from here without application or reference to the detachment.

SETTLERS AND RANCHES.

As this is mostly a mixed farming district there are very few of what might be called ranches. There is, however, a marked increase in all classes of settlers and all appear to have progressed.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Annual practice was held on the Moosomin Rifle Association range here and fair scores mostly resulted. The Saltcoats sub-district went through the practice at Saltcoats and made good shooting. The regular duties in Moosomin sub-district prevent any practice being had outside the regular one.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Moosomin has not heretofore been satisfactory, but the town authorities are taking steps to remedy this by the erection of a wind-mill and tank, and digging a well of sufficient capacity for a plentiful supply.

This detachment and district was taken over by me on the 14th of November and this report is made up from data in office and from my observation of things since that date.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE,

Superintendent.

The Officer Commanding Depot Division,
Regina.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX H

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. S. M. MORRIS, COMMANDING AT LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1898.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render my annual report for year ending this date. I assumed command on the 1st February last, and by the records I observe nothing of any importance occurred between 30th November, 1898, and that date.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT AND CRIME.

The district has been quiet, and crime of a serious nature is noted by its absence. A fairly large number of cases of a petty nature have been the order of the day, as will be seen by the attached schedule.

One unfortunate culprit, McElroy by name, did, while cleaning the hospital in conjunction with other prisoners, manage to get hold of the chloroform bottle and swallowed a lot of the stuff, ere it could be taken from him. He, in his haste, took rather too much for a stimulant, and as a consequence lay in rather a precarious position for upwards of three hours, and during the whole of that time he was worked with by two doctors and four or five of our men, injections and rubbing during the anxious hours was the order of the day. He came within an ace of crossing the river Styx. The doctors pulled him through all right, however, but it was many days before he completely got over its effect. He was in the guard-room awaiting trial for burglary, and in due time got his just rights by being sent to the Manitoba penitentiary for three years.

THE ADVENT OF THE CROW'S NEST PASS RAILWAY.

The comparative isolation of the people of southern Alberta, the enormous cost of living, the repression of legitimate industry, owing to the absence of commercial facilities, and the smoldering discontent almost every where apparent owing to the above causes, were serious hindrances to the settlement and development of this section of Canada.

When the rich mineral resources of the Kootenai country were blazed upon the public, it was felt to be an impossibility to avail ourselves of their riches without proper railway facilities. We could only stand by and see all this wealth appropriated by our neighbours on the U. S. side of the line, hence arose an almost imperative demand from both east and west for the immediate construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

Even the possibility of such a road being built infused new vigour and hopefulness into our people, and perhaps no where else were more energetic efforts put forth to secure the building of this public work. When at length the matter took definite shape, and the immediate construction was determined upon by the government, a feeling of relief was felt that was expressed everywhere in public and in private.

The money spent in construction work has already benefited many of the people of this section, while a fair number of the better class of labourers have remained as an

addition to the population. New towns have sprung up in the mountains, the chief of which are Fernie and Cranbrooke. The former town will be able to supply cheap coke to all the smelters in the Kootenai, and will solve satisfactorily to the shareholders many difficult problems as to the productiveness of large numbers of mining properties. The future prosperity of the Kootenai country depends largely upon the supply of cheap coke, and now that problem has been solved by the advent of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. In Southern Alberta the cost of living has already been greatly reduced, owing to material reduction in freight rates. The people feel more closely bound to other portions of the Dominion, and begin to look upon Southern Alberta as a desirable locality in which to make permanent homes. There seems to be an air of prosperity abroad that augurs well for the contentment of the general population. Fair minded people of all shades of political opinion give credit to the Government for their energy in this great enterprise, and for their warm interest in the development of the natural resources of the great west.

IRRIGATION.

The Alberta Irrigation Company are doing the necessary surveying preparatory to the building of a canal or ditch designed to irrigate thousands of acres. The canal will tap the St. Mary's River near the boundary, and will cover lands capable of great production when water is applied. The Mormons of Lees Creek fully realize the advantage of irrigation, and are anxious to improve their lands by more ditches.

As a civilizing agent, irrigation has worked wonders among the Indians on the reserve south of us. It is making them self-supporting and bringing about a change in them that can scarcely be realized by those acquainted with them of old. The reason for it is simple. Indians are not necessarily lazy because they are Indians. They will work when they learn the advantages to be gained through labour, and thousands of them are learning that lesson and have learned it. It was first learned by the tribes of the Indian Territory, and it might have been learned by their brothers in the North-west much sooner had the conditions been the same as there. In the old days there was no incentive for labour. If an Indian in the North-west would plant the seed given him by the government, he might have a crop, but he probably would not have. It was discouraged because the Indian who had worked to put in his grain might never get anything from his plot of ground after a season's work. With irrigation introduced it is different. Irrigation insures a crop and removes the element of uncertainty that would attend farming in the North-west Territories without it. An Indian may plant his grain, and if he has water to irrigate with he is certain of a harvest. The government on the United States side of the line encourages irrigation as it helps the Indians, and not merely because it means that the government will be put to less expense in supporting them.

Unfortunately only a comparatively small number of the people of Canada comprehend the extent of that part of Canada which requires, for successful agricultural pursuits, artificial irrigation. The territory which would be benefited by artificial irrigation in the growing of crops is not less than 600 miles from east to west, and 400 miles from north to south. Approximately four-fifths of the territory is directly interested in irrigation, and the sooner these ditches are constructed the sooner will the country become settled and prosperous. To the people living in the west this question of all questions is the most important. We hear of failures. Some say that in their endeavours they have lost their capital and labour. This could not be otherwise, for all that has been attempted in the way of irrigation work has not been completed, nor has all been done satisfactorily and successfully. In great undertakings there have always been some bitter disappointments and failures. This will occur in the future as well as in the past. This fact still remains: How can we best reclaim our arid lands and make them capable of supporting the increasing population? What legislation, dominion and provincial, is required? None will doubt that this question must be met by the respective parliaments. The

North-west Mounted Police.

Dominion Government is interested in a material way for the reason that it owns most of the land in the arid district and under the existing settlement laws, it will be many years before it can parcel out these lands to actual settlers.

The question arises:—Is it better for the Dominion to directly undertake the construction of irrigation ditches, dams, etc., and then parcel out the lands so reclaimed in small tracts among those seeking homes, or is it better to cede the lands without restrictions or conditions directly to the Territory; or is it wiser to pass laws with restrictions and conditions, but such as will encourage the individual and the corporation to undertake the work of reclamation. Much may be said in support of any of these propositions. They are now live questions and are pressing themselves upon the legislators. The individual and the corporation are at work. The lands which do not require irrigation are nearly all taken up. To make room for the increase and influx of population, extensive irrigation ditches must be constructed. This question is a comparatively new one to the people of Canada. Indeed until the Mormons began to make homes at Lees Creek, irrigation had not been undertaken by any considerable number of people in these Territories. The country in which we live was looked upon as a great barren waste that would never be occupied by civilized man. The great territory until recently unoccupied, save by roving bands of Indians, is now well traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and its branches. On this railroad every few miles are young towns and villages inhabited by enterprising people. These people are not contented to stand still, they are among the most progressive people of the most progressive young country on the face of the globe. They are willing to venture and take chances. The country, wherever it is possible, is being rapidly occupied by the ranchmen and farmers. These enterprising people are urging the necessities of such legislation as they believe is best adapted to the conditions as they are now found in the territory.

Since writing the above, I have been favoured by the chief engineer of the Alberta Irrigation Company, Mr. Anderson, with the following, bearing on the greatness of their enterprise:—

“Considerable progress has already been made upon this project, both in the way of surveys and actual construction. It is proposed to take the water from the St. Mary's River and carry it by a system of canals, across the plains, crossing the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's Railroad, at a point about 25 miles south of the town of Lethbridge and near the point known as Stirling on the map. This will involve the transportation of water over 60 miles, in addition to which many miles of branches and distributing lateral ditches are contemplated.

“Surveys for this important work were commenced last July, and the main canal has been definitely located for more than half the distance to Stirling, while construction has so far been confined to the first division of ten miles, where about 50 teams and men are now at work. This force will be increased to 200 men in the spring, just as soon as the weather will permit of prosecuting the work without serious interruption.

“The intake of the canal is located on the east bank of the St. Mary's River, about 9 miles from Cardston, and 5 miles north of the international boundary line. The canal will be 25 feet wide on the bottom, and it is designed so as to take from the river a body of water stated at 500 cubic feet per second.

“This means 324,000,000 gallons per day, and some idea of the magnitude of this project will be conveyed when it is stated that this quantity of water is enough to supply a city of twice the number of inhabitants of the city of London to-day (estimated at 5,000,000) at the present rate of consumption of that city.

“The original expenditure, it is estimated, will be in the neighbourhood of \$500,000, while in extensions and general development, a tract of land of nearly 500,000 acres will be affected by the undertaking.”

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

The Alberta Railway and Coal Company have now a daily train running between here and Great Falls, and even extra trains have to be sent out nearly every day

to keep up with the demand. The daily output is 700 tons of lump coal. The amount being got out is away in excess of any previous year. Business appears to be apparently good with the company.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been the usual number of prairie fires, and while the Alberta Railway and Crow's Nest Railway were responsible for some of them, yet the ones that did all the damage were those set by lightning. One burning over considerable area was set by lightning simultaneously on either side of Milk River, west of the Alberta Railway, which swept down on the Milk River detachment with great force, and were it not for the hard work put up by the members of this detachment, everything would have been burnt.

There was a strong expectation that the country would this year suffer severely from prairie fires owing to the advent of the Crow's Nest railway, but it was not realized.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

There being no treaty Indians in this district we have not been called upon to render any material assistance to the Department of Indian Affairs. The few families of Indians who visit us have given no trouble to the police.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, ETC.

On taking over the command I found the state of discipline very high, and I am glad to say it has continued in this satisfactory condition.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, ETC.

There has been no drill during the year, owing to the paucity of men, but every one in the division has gone through a course in musketry. The shooting has only been mediocre the ammunition appeared to be faulty, and the range is a very poor one indeed, owing to the way in which it is laid out. The men were compelled to shoot with the sun behind the target and shining in their faces nearly the whole day. This is the only available range in the neighbourhood. A good range will have the targets set in the north, but this cannot be done here, and we are very lucky that the range is no worse. The light too is always bad on the river bottom.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is good showing an average chest measurement of 38 inches and height 5 feet 9 inches. The men are mostly young and active and of good constitutions, and well able to perform the arduous duties required of them.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddles of the division are in but fair order. A number of them require small repairs which can be made with little expense. One set of four-in-hand harness which was condemned by a board of officers as unfit for further police use was sold to Mr. Arrowsmith for twenty dollars. All the rest of the harness is in fair order, of course some repairs to traces and reins will have to be made from time to time to make them serviceable.

TRANSPORT.

The transport on the whole is in fair condition. If we had a good general carpenter we could keep it in good running order with little expense for some time to come. A prisoner who is undergoing a sentence of nine months imprisonment in the guard room here for desertion, is doing our carpenter work,

North-west Mounted Police.

in addition to many other jobs just now. He will be going out soon, and as a consequence we cannot well get on without a carpenter being sent here.

FORAGE.

Hay of the very best quality has been easily procurable this season on account of the abundant rain-fall. I am within the truth when I say I have never seen the hay so good everywhere in the district as this year.

RATIONS.

The quality and quantity of the rations supplied has been very satisfactory.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The quality of articles on the whole furnished is good. The underclothing is very good. The cloak and cape now issued does not compare either in appearance or quality to the old pattern, blue issue, especially in wet weather.

HEALTH.

There have been no deaths in the division during the year. Little or no sickness has occurred, I am pleased to relate, and in this, we should be abundantly thankful, for it has been very prevalent west of here.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The carbines are of the Winchester pattern and the majority are more or less honeycombed, and the sights are anything but good as a rule. The revolvers on the other hand are generally in first-class order, and the ammunition, unlike that of the Winchester, is good. I think the cartridges, however, are charged with too much powder, as one has to aim almost two feet below the bull's eye to hit it, even at a distance of 30 yards.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The number of Non-Commissioned Officers and men on outpost duty during the year, was as follows:—

Outposts.	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Horses.
Milk River Ridge.		1	2	.....	6
Coutts		1	2	1	10
Writing on Stone		1	2	2	6
Pendent d'Oreille..... ..			2	1	6
St. Mary's..... ..		1	2	2	5
Little Bow..... ..			1	.....	1

The last detachment was recalled last year and re-established this year pursuant to the request of the ranchers.

The efficiency of the outpost and patrol system is well understood by those living on the United States side of the line. An ex-senator from Montana, in the course of a conversation I had with him, told me that our patrols were generally feared by their horse thieves, and their worth was well known.

HORSES.

We have lost four horses by death during the year, Reg. No. 728, Reg. No. 1082, Reg. No. 1083 and Reg. No. 1938, all being old horses, with the exception of the last, which was drowned in the St. Mary's River.

Ten horses were cast, sent to Macleod, and sold by public auction.

Four horses were shipped to the Yukon for service there.

One horse was transferred to "E" Division, Reg. No. 1775.

Two horses, Reg. Nos. 1703 and 1941, were lost from herd, and have not yet been recovered.

We have received no remounts during the year.

There are a number of horses in the division which should be cast and sold.

"Buck," Reg. No. 199, is still with us; he is the patriarch of the force, and in all likelihood of the North-west. His reputed age is 30 years, it has been in the force since 1874. I have the liveliest recollection of the handsome way in which this old horse carried me from Battleford to Swift Current, distant 200 miles, in 1885, while in charge of twenty odd Indian prisoners.

Distance travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 148,550 miles.

BARRACKS.

That portion of the barracks which went through last winter without being sheathed and painted, owing to the winter setting in earlier than usual, was finished this summer out of the remaining unexpended appropriation of last year, and the general appearance of the barracks now is very marked.

AMERICAN CATTLE.

The American line riders and our patrols along the southern border are kept very busy at times in driving back American cattle. Were it not for these men, the Milk River district, which is counted the very best range on either side of the line, would remain untaken up. As it is, a fairly large number of settlers have gone in there, owing to the consideration they receive at the hands of the police.

GAME.

Game of all kinds is far more plentiful this year. Antelope may be seen in large numbers almost any hour in the day between the Milk River and Pendant d'Oreille detachments. Black tail deer are more numerous in the coulées, adjacent to the latter detachment, than they have been for years. Prairie chickens are to be seen in large coveys, but as yet they are very wild. This was my experience last week while inspecting the detachments.

CANTEEN.

The profits accruing are necessarily small owing to the very few men now in the post.

TELEPHONE.

We have telephone connection with Macleod, Kipp, Cardston, St. Mary's "D" Division, and St. Mary's "K" Division, but on the whole it is anything but satisfactory. If the wind is at all high one cannot make oneself heard.

TRANSFERS.

The number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men transferred to this division has been five, and the number transferred from this division to others has been one officer, four non-commissioned officers and seven constables.

North-west Mounted Police.

One constable was discharged as an habitual and incorrigible drunkard. One non-commissioned officer and seven constables were discharged, time expired.

None were discharged as invalids.

One non-commissioned officer was discharged by purchase.

There were no desertions.

One deserter surrendered himself in April last, and was sentenced to 9 months' hard labour.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

The division has been considerably under strength all the year. It should be, if that be possible, up to full strength, having the Milk River outposts, which are as important as any in the force to keep up, besides the ordinary division work to perform. I am not in favour of special constables. Indeed I would rather have 20 enlisted men than twice their number in specials. The latter have no idea of discipline and therefore give much trouble. What is more, they are continually coming and going, as by giving a month's notice, they can do this sort of thing with impunity. So reduced is the strength that each man now at headquarters is trying to do the work of two or three men, making it impossible to grant any privileges in the way of relaxation.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have two good tanks and a good hand fire engine, which together with the many water pails always kept full, make us reasonably protected from a conflagration unless a high wind, which no fire brigade could fight, appears on the scene.

RANCHING.

The past year has been a very good one for the rancher.

There has been no disease of any consequence among the cattle other than about 30 head of young stock, the property of Sir Roderick Cameron, which died from black leg. These yearlings were attacked almost as soon as they arrived from Ontario. The Cochrane Rancho Company and others have, through A. J. McLean, Gordon & Ironside, and others, shipped upwards of 2,000 head to England from this point.

The Kootenai mining district has during the year added a considerable local demand for beef cattle, and to this point large consignments have been made.

The sheep industry has made great strides within a year or two. In 1896 they could be bought for \$1.25, and to-day they are worth \$3 and \$3.50. The same ratio applies to wool. In 1896 it could be purchased for seven and eight cents, and to-day it is worth fourteen and fifteen cents.

SETTLERS.

The Milk River district is gradually becoming settled; six or seven families have located in this district during the year, and in so doing have acted very wisely, for it is recognized as the best ranching country to be found anywhere.

The agricultural industry too is a great success in this section. I have seen seedling onions grown by Mr. Morgan, which would do any part of the world credit, and that too on newly ploughed ground. He also showed me a wagon load of large, ripe watermelons, which could be surpassed nowhere for size or flavour. The ripeness is due to the warmth of soil and climate in this section, and the great growth to the excellent system of irrigation on his lands. The water was taken from one of the creeks leading from the Sweet Grass Hills, Montana.

The exhibits of vegetables and produce at the Lethbridge agricultural society fair this year, were far and away ahead of anything seen at a Lethbridge fair before, and showed well the capabilities of Southern Alberta.

The police garden made six entries, and were successful in securing five first prizes, and one second, an excellent showing, considering that the vegetables were picked at haphazard, and were in no way forced on for the occasion. The barrack people were very proud of their exhibits.

INQUESTS.

On the morning of the 1st April last, one David Thomas was found dead in Mr. Bennett's livery stable. A coroner's inquest was held, and the following verdict was rendered :—

"Complications of diseases of several organs of the body, accelerated by exposure, alcoholism, and general neglect of the sustenance of the body."

On the 7th April last, an exceptionally high wind caused the collapse of a bridge being erected over one of the coulees between here and Whoop-up, precipitating a number of men that were on it at the time to the ground, killing three and seriously maiming a number of others. The coroner held an inquest on the men killed, and the jury rendered the following verdict :—

"We are strongly of the opinion that this bridge being under course of erection was very insufficiently braced, especially in respect to the upper deck, to withstand the force of the frequent strong winds of this section of the country, and though the evidence shows that as much bracing as is usual on this work appears to have been done, yet we consider there is a necessity for much greater care in the system of temporarily bracing employed in the future construction of bridges in this district."

On the morning of the 14th September, Mr. Braden, manager of the C. Y. ranche, came to town and informed the police of the finding of the dead body of Frank Lowe, an employee of that firm. The coroner held an inquest and found that the deceased "shot himself by his own hand, and whilst labouring under some mental depression, a wound upon his head did inflict, from which wound the deceased aforesaid then and there instantly died."

On the 11th May last, a lunatic, named Charles Younger, was removed from the Galt Hospital to the guard room here for safe-keeping. On the night of the 13th May, he committed suicide by hanging himself to the bar of his cell door. A coroner's inquest was held, rendering the following verdict :—

"We find that the deceased, Charles Younger, came to his death by suffocation, he having hanged himself to the bar of his cell door, whilst in an unsound state of mind."

CRIME.

The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year :—

Crime.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offence against the person.....	14	4	.....	18
Mischief.....	5	2	1	8
Theft.....	6	3	1	10
Offence against morality.....	1	.....	1	2
" liquor laws.....	3	.....	.....	3
Lunacy.....	2	.....	.....	2
Burglary.....	1	1	.....	2
Robbery.....	.....	.....	1	1
Miscellaneous.....	11	1	.....	12

North-west Mounted Police.

Horses.	Number.	Recovered.	At large.
Reported stolen.....	5	.....	5
Reported strayed or lost.....	21	16	5

There are only two items in the above list that call for comment, viz. :—

William McElroy, for breaking into Sherlock & Higginbotham's store, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Scott to three years and three months in penitentiary on two counts.

One William Gay was arrested on the 13th May last on a warrant issued in October, 1891, by Superintendent Deane for assault.

This man committed a brutal assault. A summons was issued for his appearance, and he fled to the States. Service of the summons was proved, and he was tried *ex parte* and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. On his return to the country and arrest seven years later, the people of Lethbridge petitioned the Minister of Justice to let bye-gones be bye-gones, and he did so.

The release of the prisoner took place on the 14th June, in accordance with the following telegram, viz. :—

"Governor General authorizes immediate release from guard room of one William Gay, convicted under circumstances stated in your report of 23rd ultimo to Comptroller of North-west Mounted Police. Release accordingly. Letter by mail.

"(Sgd.) JOSEPH POPE,

" Under Secretary of State.

"To the Officer Commanding
"N.W.M.P Guard Room,
"Lethbridge."

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

On the 29th May last, a mare, the property of W. D. Whitney, livery stable keeper of this place, was reported to be suffering from glanders, and on Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton being sent for, he pronounced it glanders "in an advanced stage," and ordered the mare to be shot at once. This case was followed by two others belonging to the same man, and they were likewise shot by his order, and Mr. Whitney's stable put in quarantine. Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton succeeded in confining the epidemic to the premises where the disease first appeared.

Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton was here the second time in connection with the black leg that appeared in the young cattle belonging to Sir Roderick Cameron.

All cattle and horseshipped from this point during the year have been inspected by Veterinary Staff Sergeant Fraser.

INSPECTIONS.

The barracks were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner on the 25th January and 12th March, and by yourself on the 16th May last.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants during the year was 238, and the number of emigrants to the United States amounted to 167.

I feel it invidious to particularise, but I cannot close without stating that in the Acting Sergeant Major, the Acting Quarter-master Sergeant and the Orderly Room Clerk I have good and loyal men.

I beg to inclose a return of criminal cases tried in this district, together with a return of the distances travelled by the horses of the division during the past year, a distribution state of the division during the summer of 1898, a distribution state of the division on the 30th November, 1898.

I also beg to inclose the reports of the medical officer and of the veterinary staff sergeant.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. S. MORRIS,
Inspector Commanding "K" Division.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. E. SANDERS, COMMANDING AT CALGARY.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 30th November, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, herewith, the annual report of "E" Division, for the year ending this date.

Inspector Wilson had command of the division until the 7th of this month when I relieved him.

My report is necessarily curtailed, due to my short connection with this district, and from the fact that I am still doing a large amount of work in the way of settling up accounts and other matters—arising from my late duties on the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway.

The barracks, and the division in general, was in a satisfactory condition when I took it over from Inspector Wilson.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general condition of affairs in the district shows a steady improvement. The city of Calgary is progressing. The Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to make it a divisional point, and are erecting a large round house and other buildings necessary to bring this about. Last winter quite a boom was experienced from the Yukon trade, many parties outfitting here before starting on the Edmonton route. The construction of the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway was also of considerable assistance. Houses to rent are hard to obtain, and the city has a decided air of substantial prosperity.

The cattle business has been good and the demand almost greater than the supply. The calf crop this year was not as satisfactory as all would wish, due to the severe weather last spring.

The demand for Anthracite coal is found to be increasing each year. The output at Anthracite during the year is twenty-five thousand tons. The average number of men employed is eighty-five.

CRIME.

No crime of a very serious nature has taken place in this district. There was one case of arson. Chen Tsu, a Chinaman, set fire to a neighbouring Chinaman's house as the result of some gambling row. He was sentenced by Mr. Justice Rouleau on the 21st July to three years in Stony Mountain penitentiary.

On the 6th April, 1898, Const. Soper arrested one J. Dudley at Olds for house-breaking at Calgary. He had broken into J. Diamond's second hand store and stolen a quantity of jewellery. He was subsequently sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Mr. Justice Rouleau.

Six cases of cattle stealing were brought up before the courts, but only one conviction was obtained, the difficulty in bringing the guilt home to the proper parties in these cases has been commented on before.

"Vagrancy" and "stealing rides on railway trains" are the offences of most frequent occurrence, and are naturally committed by the tramp element. Tramps receive our special attention, the danger is great if gentry of this class wander about a sparsely settled country where houses are few and far between, and have to be left for hours at a time, sometimes in charge of women and children; or more often perhaps no one at all.

The following is a classified summary of the offences committed in the district. It includes those only with which our force has been connected. The city of Calgary having its own police force, of course there are many cases of which we have no record.

Schedule of cases tried in "E" Division, Calgary district, 1898.

Offence.	White.	Indians.	Total.
Arson	1		1
Assault	7		7
Cattle stealing	6		6
Drunk	11	10	21
Furious driving	2		2
Firing with intent	1		1
House breaking	2		2
Horse stealing	2		2
Keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame	12		12
Lunatics	3		3
Letting out prairie fires	4	1	5
Liquor to Indians	5	1	6
Liquor selling without license	1		1
Quarantine, breaking of	2		2
Rape	2		2
Stealing rides C.P.R.	31		31
Selling steer affected actinimycosis	1		1
Shipping cattle out of the Territories without being inspected.	2		2
Skinning cattle		4	4
Pointing a loaded gun	1		1
Theft	23		23
Fraud	1		1
Vagrancy	24		24

PRAIRIE FIRES.

At the date of writing three convictions for infraction of the Prairie Fire Ordinance have been obtained by the police.

There were no prairie fires of any importance until the autumn, when, owing to an unusually dry spell of weather, they became very prevalent and kept us very busy. The following are the principal fires we attended:—

Sept. 26th.—A fire allowed to escape near High River by one S. A. Robarts. He was fined \$10 by A. McRae, J.P.

Sept. 28th.—A fire seen burning north of Calgary, near C. & E. Railway. Party sent and settlers turned out. Fire was extinguished by night. Cause, C.P.R. engine No. 37. Asst. Supt. Niblock of C.P.R. notified.

Oct. 7th.—Fire started west of Calgary, near C.P.R. track. A party sent out, which succeeded in controlling it before dark. Cause, C.P.R. engine No. 112.

About 4 p.m. of the same date another fire was discovered near the Macleod trail. The police were sent and settlers turned out. Fire extinguished. Cause, C.P.R. engine No. 112.

Oct. 9th.—A fire seen north-east of Calgary. S. Sergt. Hayne and party, with three days' rations, was sent out. They returned on the 12th, the fire being out.

North-west Mounted Police.

All the settlers were called upon to assist. Cause unknown. There was a large loss of hay and feed.

Nov. 1st.—A large fire was discovered north of Calgary on the Edmonton trail. We had to send out three reliefs to this fire, which was not got under control until the 7th instant. High winds and scarcity of settlers made this a difficult fire to cope with. Information was laid by S. Sergt. Hayne against one P. B. Campbell for starting this fire. The case was tried by myself, and although there were a number of ranchers in the vicinity of where the fire started, they could form no idea of the cause. I had to dismiss the case and remark to the witnesses on their want of ordinary acuteness and their small desire to protect their own interests.

Nov. 4th.—A prairie fire started near Gladys' post office, at the time being used as a polling station for the territorial election. It originated in a hay stack forty yards from the house. This fire did a lot of damage, burning nearly all the country between the Big and Little Bow Rivers. A number of cattle were destroyed or badly burnt. The fire spread with great rapidity owing to the high wind. Cause supposed to be a person smoking near the hay stack. An information was laid by Sergt. Dee against one Hope Smith. The case was tried by W. D. Shattuck, at Davisburg, who dismissed it.

On the night of 17th November the hay stacks and sheds of the Circle Rancho Co. at Queenstown, were burnt. There was snow on the ground and the circumstances are suspicious. S. Sergt. Brooke is now working on the case, and if it is a case of incendiarism, will, no doubt, have something to report shortly.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The whole division went through their target practice, both carbine and revolver. Reg. No. 3159, Constable Duffus, A. W., made the highest score with the carbine.

Reg. No. 3019, Constable Baldwin, D. C., led with the revolver.

The shooting on the whole was very good.

Drills were carried on regularly during the winter and summer. Several recruits were taken on and received their training here. Staff-sergeant Hayne, M. H. E., acted as drill instructor, and gave every satisfaction.

Lectures on police duties were given during the winter.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

I have attached to this report two distribution states showing the strength of the division on 30th June and 30th November. The actual strength of the division, excluding specials, and others attached, is five officers, six staff-sergeants, three sergeants, three corporals and thirty-six constables. Of the officers, Superintendent Perry has been on special duty in British Columbia since December last, and Inspector Routledge doing duty with "G" Division, Staff-sergeant Knight is in Regina. There are ten detachments with fifteen non-commissioned officers and constables and twenty horses.

Of the total strength of the division (53), nineteen rank and file are on command, or on detachment.

The detachments ought to be increased, and, if possible, I propose doing so.

We are short of men and horses to give this district the protection it requires should anything out of the ordinary arise.

The absence of crime for the past year is due as much to good luck as good management, and I trust the fact of its having been so quiet will not give a false feeling of security. The prestige the force has obtained is, to some extent, attributable to a condition of affairs which was patent to the wrong-doers (Indians and Whites). The condition was this, that every policeman making an arrest had the moral backing of numbers behind him. They were not present, but the criminal knew that chances of escape or resistance, in the long run, were extremely slim. Once let the

Indian get the idea in his head that he has even a "fighting chance" to commit some depredation and escape, and we may expect no end of trouble. The Indians are numerous in this district. (See my remarks under the heading of Indians.)

We have a great many detachments of only one man, and thus are unable to carry out the regulations for patrols in winter, viz.:—That two men should always travel together.

Without desiring to appear pessimistic, I think a warning may be taken from the experience of our American cousins with Indians in Minnesota a few months ago. These Indians were probably much more civilized and amenable to restraint than are our Indians in Alberta.

HORSES.

We have fifty-four horses on the strength of the division, of these nineteen are team and thirty-four saddle horses and one pony.

At present on herd there are seven horses which are not efficient and ought to be cast and sold, there Reg. Nos. are as follows:—1678, 1970, 2097, 2241, 2246, 2274 and 2290.

CHANGES IN DIVISION.

Officers transferred to	3
do from	1
N. C. O's and constables transferred to	19
do do from	23
Engagements	7
Re-engagements without leaving	7
do after leaving	1
do from other divisions	5
Discharged.—Purchased	2
do time expired	1
do dismissed	3
do invalided	1
do deserted	0
do deceased	1
Special constables.—Transferred to	1
do do from	1
do engaged	17
do discharged	21

It will be noticed that there were no desertions. The cause of the three dismissals was drunkenness.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the members of the division is excellent. The average height is 5 feet 9½ and the average chest measurement 38½.

BARRACKS.

The detachment buildings at Banff and Canmore were put in a general state of repair. A special constable being employed for the purpose.

A breakwater embankment was built at a cost of \$1,498 for the protection of the police reserve against inroads made by the Bow River. This work was completed on 25th May, 1898. The engineer in charge of the work reported that further protection was necessary and an estimate has been sent you showing what is required.

The division mess-room was re-floored.

North-west Mounted Police.

To improve the appearance of the barracks, Inspector Wilson planted about 250 trees, 50 per cent of which appear to be growing all right.

Some repairs and renewals will be required about the barracks next year.

No. 1 stable which is built of logs and clap-boarded outside is in need of a new roof and the walls being braced and made three logs higher.

The officers stable which is not used now, is also out of repair and in much the same condition as No. 1.

The quarter-master's store requires a few general repairs on the roofs and windows.

The officer's quarters want attending to, the houses are old and the foundation rotten. The roofs of the kitchens leak badly.

Some 75 new square posts are required for the fence surrounding the barracks, also a new double gate at the entrance. The present gate is a very flimsy affair.

The hay and horse corrals have only been temporarily patched up, after the damage received from the floods last year, a lot of posts will be needed to do this.

The main barrack building would be the better for another coat of paint.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in fair order, during the year we transferred one buck-board and one half-spring wagon to "A" Division, and one spring wagon and one buck-board were condemned and sold.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The saddlery and harness are in good repair. Some single cincha saddles we have, ought to be exchanged for those having double cinchas.

Three sets of harness were transferred to the Yukon.

ARTILLERY.

The two 7 pr. guns with their carriages, limbers and harness are in good order and fit for service.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of the division has been good, and shows an improvement on last year.

The following is a summary of punishments awarded for breaches of discipline:—

Imprisoned and dismissed.....	3
Fined.....	21
Minor punishments.....	30
Total.....	54

Total amount of fines, \$135.50.

GUARD-ROOM.

Our guard room is the common jail of the district. It is in charge of Sergeant Cochrane who is a very efficient provost. The following is his report:—

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 30th November, 1898.

To the Officer Commanding
"E" Division North-west Mounted Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Calgary Police Guard-Room, for the year ending, 30th November, 1898.

During the year 136 prisoners were received, classified as follows:—

Civilians	100
Half-breeds	5
Indians.....	23
Lunatics.	8
Total.....	136

Of the 84 prisoners serving sentences in the guard-room during the year, there were for:

Horse stealing	1;	sentence 6 months.
Cattle "	1	" 2 "
Assaults	5; average	" 1.85 "
Theft	9	" 2.72 "
Vagrancy.	32	" 23 days.
Drunk.	2	" 14 "
Stealing rides on railways.....	19	" 7.89 "
Furious driving.....	1	" 14 "
Contempt of court.....	1; imprisonment 13 days.	
Under the Indian Act:—		
Drunk.....	10; average sentence, 20.2 days.	
Supplying liquor to Indians....	2	" 3.5 months.
Refusing to say where liquor was got.....	1	" 7 days.
Total.....	84	

With the exception of one, who was two days in guard-room, lunatic prisoners were only detained a few hours, waiting for the train to take them east.

Nineteen prisoners were held awaiting trial for an average period of nineteen days.

Thirty-one punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison rules and regulations, almost exclusively for loitering and refusing to work; but as sixteen of these punishments were inflicted on one prisoner, and seven on another, the general conduct of the prisoners must be looked upon as good.

The health of the prisoners during the year was excellent.

One prisoner for contempt of court was treated as a first-class misdemeanant, and was a prisoner at large; but not allowed out of the barrack inclosure.

The number of prisoners in the guard-room at midnight of 30th November, was 10.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. COCHRANE,
Provost Sergeant.

North-west Mounted Police.

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians throughout the district has been good. They are becoming more industrious as shown by the following list of pursuits which they now follow: Farming, stock and poultry raising, hiring to work for settlers, dealing in hay and wood, tanning hides, and, during the winter months on the Blackfoot Reserve, coal mining.

Stock-raising will no doubt be the chief industry in the future for the Indians, they are beginning to realize that there is money to be made out of it.

Mr. A. J. McNeil, agent for the Sarcees and Mr. A. G. Wheatly, agent for the Blackfoot Indians, have kindly furnished me with the following statistics:—

Number of Indians on Blackfoot Reserve.....	1,116
“ “ Sarcee Reserve.....	227
Oats raised on Blackfoot Reserve	3,000 bus.
“ Sarcee Reserve.....	1,670 “
Potatoes raised on Blackfoot Reserve.....	2,000 “
“ Sarcee Reserve.....	820 “
Barley “ “ “	364 “
Turnips “ “ “	355 “
Hay “ “ “	351 tons.

Number of cattle owned by Blackfoot Indians.....	353
“ thorough-bred short horn bulls furnished by government.....	10
Number of cattle owned by Sarcees	80
“ horses “ “	1,000
Number of horses owned by Blackfoot not furnished me, probably	2,000.

The general health of the Indians has been good. The birth rate exceeded that of the death.

Besides the Blackfoot and Sarcees we have in this district the Stonies at Morley. They are a small band and more peaceful and industrious than the other Indians. The majority of these profess Christianity, which is not the case with the Blackfoot and Sarcees of whom a very small percentage are Christians.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs Department.—All parties coming from the south have been examined to ascertain if they have “Let passes” or not. The non-commissioned officer in charge at Banff acted as preventive officer up to March last. His duties were mainly in connection with the release of passengers’ baggage arriving there in bond. These duties are now performed by a regularly appointed officer of customs.

Indian Department.—The usual escorts were furnished the Indian Agents during the treaty payments in October.

Mr. Wheatley, agent at the Blackfoot Reserve, informs me, that the presence of our Indian scouts each issue day at the ration house has assisted in the maintenance of order. He also says “I receive very willing assistance from Staff Sergt. Brooke and the constables under his charge.”

At the request of the Indian Department, Inspector Wilson, in April last purchased a stallion for the Saddle Lake Agency, it was shipped to that place via Edmonton.

The decided action of Staff Sergt. Brooke, in preventing the Indians holding a "Sun Dance," on the Blackfoot Reserve on the 14th and 15th August, brought forth the following communication:—

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 24th August, 1898.

SIR,—I am requested by the Indian Commissioner, to express to you the thanks of the department, and their appreciation of your efficient services, throughout our little difficulty with the Indians, on the 14th and 15th inst.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. H. WHEATLEY,
Indian Agent.

Staff Sergt. BROOKE,
N. W. M. Police,
Gleichen.

Department of Agriculture.—Veterinary Staff Sergeant Stevenson, has been acting as veterinary inspector for this department during the year, and has been kept very busy. The following is a summary of his work under the Contagious Disease Act:—

Cattle killed suffering with actinomycosis.....	34
“ quarantined “ “	28
Horses killed “ mange.....	1
“ quarantined “	67
“ killed “ glanders..	1

Besides the above he had to examine a great many suspected cases. Our detachments look up and report all cases of contagious diseases, and have them quarantined until inspected.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good, and we have had few cases of serious illness, for which we ought to be thankful, considering the prevalence of typhoid fever.

I regret to report one death in the division, that of Reg. No. 2816, Corporal Walker, St. G.E., who died on the 11th September, 1898, from typhoid fever complicated with congestion of the brain. He bore an excellent reputation in the force, both as a non-commissioned officer and as a man. His loss was keenly felt by his comrades.

INQUESTS.

There were four inquests during the year as follows:—

On 16th April, on the body of William Brown, a rancher found dead on the North Fork of Sheep Creek. The coroner, Dr. Sanson, impanelled a jury. The verdict was "accidentally drowned whilst fording Sheep Creek during high water."

June 16th, on the body of a negro named Turner, christian name unknown. He was in a railway accident whilst stealing a ride. Inquest held by Dr. Sanson, verdict "accidental death whilst stealing a ride on the Canadian Pacific Railway."

July 18th, on the body of Joseph Beresford, labourer, at Canmore. Coroner Dr. Richardson. The jury brought in a verdict "that deceased came to his death from injuries received by falling down the slope of the Canmore Mine, and that no blame attached to the management."

November 3rd, on the body of Duncan Campbell, a rancher, at Shepard. Dr. Sanson, coroner, verdict "accidental death through falling down stairs."

North-west Mounted Police.

VISIT OF GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Calgary on the 1st August, 1898. Escort was provided but not required. Inspector Wilson was in attendance during his stay in Calgary.

INSPECTIONS.

You inspected the post on the 1st December, 1897, and the 25th February, 12th May, and 8th June, 1898.

The assistant commissioner inspected the barracks on the 29th December, 1897, and on the 2nd February, 1898.

The horses were inspected by Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon Burnett, on the 14th March.

Mr. Reid of the Auditor General's Department, inspected the books on 2nd August, 1898.

RATIONS AND FORAGE.

The rations and forage, have been of good quality, and given no cause of complaint.

PATROLS.

Regular patrols have been carried on throughout the year, and the district well covered. The number of miles travelled by horses on this duty is 128,659.

I forward herewith, the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon Rouleau and list of criminal cases disposed of.

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant Stevenson's report will follow in a few days, he being absent on duty at present on the Rosebud.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. E. SANDERS, *Inspector,*
Commanding "E" Division.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN.

FORT MACLEOD, 30th November, 1898.

The Commissioner
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of "D" Division for the year ended this date.

It is interesting to make a comparison with the reports of preceding years, for some useful deductions may be drawn thereby, showing the value of an organized sanitary system, and the importance of stringently enforcing the provisions of the health ordinance in any district where there is a rapid influx of population, as has been the case in Macleod, owing to the construction of the Crow's Nest Railway.

During the years 1895 and 1896 I was able to record an entire absence of continued fever or infectious disease amongst members of the force, and to my knowledge there was scarcely any in the town or outlying neighbourhood. In my report for 1897 I noted "of members of the police there have been three cases of typhoid fever * * * Whilst this disease has been quite prevalent throughout the fall in the surrounding country, with several deaths." And of infectious disease there was one case of German measles and one of erysipelas in the force, though an epidemic of the former was quite general in the town and district. Now to come to the last twelve months, the number of these forms of disease has increased very greatly in the town and westward along the line of construction, particularly typhoid fever which has contributed to a heavy mortality, and in addition diphtheria appeared in the early months of the year, and in spite of careful measures adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway surgeons, has reappeared at intervals up to the present time.

In contra-distinction to this I wish to point out that members of the force have been peculiarly fortunate in their immunity from such diseases. There have been all told four cases of typhoid, with one death, two of which were sent down from the mountains, and of infectious diseases only three, two of rōtheln and one of erysipelas.

Disinfection and, when necessary, isolation have been early and thoroughly carried out. A good supply of uncontaminated spring water, and a routine of sanitary precautions have doubtless had much to do with the comparatively small amount of sickness.

In pursuance of my remarks annually for many years now, I would again note that, notwithstanding the sickly season I have seen no case of malarial origin, nor have I heard of any such from any of the medical men with whom I have conferred, and the conditions of the last two years would surely have brought malaria into prominence were its cause existent in Southern Alberta.

I regret to have to record the deaths of four members of the division.

Regl. No. 2805, Corporal McNair, when suffering from an attack of influenza at Wardner, B.C., shot himself with his pistol. A report of the particulars was, I believe, forwarded to you at the time. This occurred on 27th April.

Regl. No. 3201, Constable Scudamore, G.C., was accidentally drowned while bathing in the river below the barracks on the evening of 13th July. The body was recovered on the following morning.

Regl. No. 3296, Constable Burrell, E., died from typhoid fever in the hospital here on 24th October, after twenty-four days' illness.

Regl. No. 3215, Constable Buchanan, W.A., died from meningitis on 13th November, after ten days' illness in the hospital.

North-west Mounted Police.

Reports upon these cases have been sent to headquarters.

The hospital has been much improved by painting and new flooring in the two wards. Some addition has also been made to the equipment, such as a new bath, blankets, pillows, blinds, &c.

R. B. Barnes has continued to supply a good quality of drugs and material.

Twenty-nine non-commissioned officers and men have been examined for re-engagement.

Fifty-nine men have been examined for recruits and specials, and of this number twenty-one have been taken on the force.

A large number of prisoners have been treated, sixty-nine having been shown on the guard-room sick report. Several of these were treated in hospital, one with typhoid fever.

Staff-Sergeant J. F. Stewart took over the duties of hospital steward on 3rd November from Sergeant Morris, who was transferred to Regina.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN,
Assist. Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report of "D" Division, for the year ending 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	No. of Cases	No. of Days	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgical Cases.</i>				
Abscess.....	3	30	10	Recovered and returned to duty.
Adenitis.....	1	7	7	" "
Boils.....	5	18	3 $\frac{3}{8}$	" "
Burns.....	1	7	7	" "
Contracted tendon.....	1	22	22	Finger amputated; still in hospital.
Cuts.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Dermatitis.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Enlarged tonsil.....	1	1	1	Tonsilotomy.
Erysipelas.....	1	12	12	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea.....	2	30	15	1 recovered and returned to duty; 1 in hospital.
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Hernia.....	1	14	14	" "
Impacted cerumen.....	1	1	1	" "
Injury to jaw.....	1	10	10	" "
Inflamed foot.....	4	34	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 recovered and returned to duty; 1 in hospital.
Ophthalmia.....	1	11	11	Recovered and returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	13	13	" "
Splinter in wrist.....	1	1	1	" "
Sprains.....	12	188	15 $\frac{3}{8}$	" "
Strains.....	9	77	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	" "
Stye.....	1	1	1	" "
Synovitis.....	1	6	6	" "
T. S. ulcer of soft palate...	1	18	18	" "
Urticaria (skin).....	6	31	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	" "
Vaccinia.....	1	5	5	" "
Verruccoele.....	1	1	1	" "
Venereal warts.....	1	1	1	" "
<i>Skin.</i>				
Eczema.....	1	10	10	" "
Erythema.....	1	2	2	" "
Pityriasis Versicolor.....	1	16	16	" "
Psoriasis.....	3	3	1	" "

ANNUAL Sick Report of "D" Division, for the year ending 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	No. of Cases	No. of Days	Average duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Medical Cases.</i>				
Biliousness	7	18	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Bronchial cold.....	3	21	7	" "
Chill.....	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Coughs and cold.....	36	50	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	" "
Cystitis.....	2	52	26	" "
Debility.....	1	4	4	" "
Diarrhoea.....	3	3	1	" "
Ear ache.....	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Febricola.....	3	18	6	" "
Follic tonsillitis.....	1	3	3	" "
Goitre.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Influenza et sequel.....	4	63	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Laryngitis.....	3	12	4	" "
Meningitis.....	1	11	11	Died 13, 11, 1898.
Myalgia.....	7	9	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
P. Nasal catarrh.....	1	21	21	Recovered and returned to duty.
Quinsy.....	2	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Rheumatism, articular.....	1	67	67	" and discharged.
" muscular.....	6	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	" and returned to duty.
Rotheln.....	2	30	15	" "
Sore throat.....	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Typhoid fever.....	4	108	27	1 died, 3 recovered and returned to duty.
Tubercular disease.....	1	82	82	Left for the east.
Urethrites.....	1	20	20	Recovered and returned to duty.
Vertigo.....	1	5	5	" "

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX L.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. P. BELL.

REGINA, 1st December 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of Depot Division for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

Three hundred and eighty-seven (387) cases have been treated, and one hundred and one (101) admitted to hospital. Average daily number on sick report 5.9. No deaths.

Three cases of rubella (German measles) occurred in constables, and, although infectious, were of slight importance. Of enteric fever, three cases came under treatment. An officer who contracted the disease in the west was ill on reaching Regina; his condition at one time became very critical and gave cause for great anxiety, but I am happy to say he finally made a good recovery. Const. McL. passed through a moderately severe attack, recovering satisfactorily, and Const. C., who was sent in from detachment ill with the disease, is now convalescent.

Const. L. had a very severe and prolonged attack of pneumonia, which rendered his condition at one time almost hopeless, but eventually recovery took place and he was discharged from the hospital on sick leave.

Of surgical cases, a large number of contusions and sprains, many severe and necessitating a prolonged stay in hospital, two extensive scalp wounds, and a case of fistula in ano, which was operated upon, represent the more serious injuries met with.

One constable was invalided.

Two hundred and twenty-seven (227) applicants to join the force were examined, eighteen (18) non-commissioned officers and constables were examined for re-engagement, and seventy-six (76) were examined with a view to their fitness for service in the Yukon district.

One hundred and nineteen recruits were re-examined at the end of their probationary period.

The sanitary condition of the post has been satisfactory, weekly inspections have been made and reports forwarded to the officer commanding.

The guard-room has been visited daily, forty-three (43) civilian prisoners have been treated, and one found to be ill with scarlet fever was isolated, every precaution being taken to prevent the disease from spreading. I am pleased to say no further case occurred.

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the headquarter's office. The building is old, the wood-work perished, and the sills rotten, consequently the place is draughty and cold and very trying to those who have to spend a greater part of each day in it. I consider the building unsuitable for an office, and more than uncomfortable in cold weather.

The drug supply has been satisfactory.

I have found Staff-Sergeant West very efficient and thoroughly reliable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner
North West Mounted Police,
Regina.

Yearly Sick Report ending Nov. 30th, 1898.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.	2	10	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Balanitis	1	4	4	" "
Biliousness	9	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Boils.	7	35	5	" "
Bronchitis.	1	7	7	" "
Chafe.	26	114	4 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Colds.	43	54	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Colic.	5	14	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Congestion of liver.	1	12	12	" "
Constipation	3	3	1	Medicine and duty.
Contusions.	47	343	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Deafness	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Debility	3	15	5	Recovered and returned to duty.
Diarrhoea	24	30	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Earache.	2	2	1	" "
Eczema.	1	1	1	" "
Enteric fever.	3	146	48 $\frac{2}{3}$	Two recovered and returned to duty; one convalescing.
Fissure of anus.	1	35	35	Recovered and returned to duty.
Feverish colds	15	163	10 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Frostbites.	2	40	20	" "
Fracture, metacarpal bones.	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Gastritis.	2	10	5	" "
Gonorrhoea.	1	49	49	" "
Headache.	6	10	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	" "
Hernia.	1	23	23	Fitted with truss and returned to duty.
Hoarseness.	1	6	6	Recovered and returned to duty.
Inflamed thumb.	1	7	7	" "
Inflamed eye.	1	1	1	" "
Injury to face.	1	5	5	" "
Injury to knee	1	61	61	" "
Iritis.	1	54	54	" "
Jaundice	1	21	21	" "
Laryngitis.	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Lumbago.	1	3	3	" "
Myalgia.	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Neuralgia.	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Phlebitis	1	7	7	" "
Phthisis	1	47	47	Invalided.
Pneumonia	1	57	57	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pruritus	2	12	6	" "
Renal colic.	1	4	4	" "
Rectal abscess and fistula.	1	46	46	" "
Retention of urine.	1	1	1	" "
Rheumatism	6	69	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Rotheln	3	11	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	" "
Sore feet.	6	33	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Sore lips	1	1	1	" "
Sore throats	14	40	2 $\frac{2}{5}$	" "
Tonsillitis.	1	4	4	" "
Toothache.	11	11	1	" "
Urticaria.	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Vaccinated.	15	15	1	Attention and duty.
Varicose veins	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Excused riding.
Whitlow.	1	49	49	Recovered and returned to duty.
Wounds.	20	181	9 $\frac{1}{5}$	" "

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual medical report for "K" Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ending this date.

During the year twenty-four cases (24) have been admitted and treated in hospital with an average residence of fourteen days.

The cases are shown in the attached classification.

The whole division has been examined for service in the Yukon.

Fourteen (14) men have been examined for re-engagement.

Six (6) men have been examined for engagement.

No deaths have occurred.

The drug supply has been ample and satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. MEWBURN,

Acting Assist. Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			Days.	
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Abcess	2	204	102	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Contusion	7	61	8½	" " "
Urethritis specific	1	9	9	In hospital.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Debility	1	4	4	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Lumbago	3	10	3½	" " "
Tonsilitis	1	5	5	" " "
Coryza	1	16	16	" " "
Dyspepsia	2	7	3½	" " "
Febricula	1	5	5	" " "
Diarrhoea	1	2	2	" " "
Intest Colic	1	3	3	" " "
Cephalgia	1	3	3	" " "
Alcoholism	1	4	4	" " "
Intercostat neuralgia	1	6	6	" " "

F. H. MEWBURN.

Act. Assist. Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON E. H. ROULEAU.

CALGARY, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post for the year ending this date.

The total number of cases treated during the year was 76 as shown by the detailed statement accompanying this report. From these statistics it will be evident that the general health of the men of this division has been very good, and there have been comparatively few cases of serious illness to attend to.

I regret to have to report one death, viz., Corporal Walker, who died of typhoid fever, complicated with congestion of the brain. I am pleased to remark, here that, thanks to the arrangement made by Commissioner Herchmer with the Calgary General Hospital Board, our men, who may be taken seriously ill, can be sent to this hospital, and very properly nursed. It was an advantage very much desired, and very much appreciated; because it was impossible to attend, in our hospital, serious cases, for the want of proper nursing. This arrangement gives entire satisfaction, both to men and the attending physician.

I have examined during this year several recruits, and re-examined several of our men for service in the Yukon.

I am pleased to say that the hospital staff, especially Sergeant Hayne, have done their duties faithfully and were a great help to me in performing mine.

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. ROULEAU,
Act. Assist. Surgeon.

North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "E" Division, Calgary, 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			Days.	
Asthma	1	91	91	Returned to duty.
Abscess	1	3	3	"
Bronchitis	2	18	9	1 returned to duty ; 2 sent to Regina.
Biliousness	4	8	2	Returned to duty.
Colds and coughs	8	16	2	"
Contusions	7	24	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
Debility	1	138	138	Invalided.
Diarrhœa	7	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Erysipelas	1	20	20	"
Febricula	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Hernia	1	76	76	"
Hæmaturia	1	9	9	"
Hiccough	1	7	7	"
Inflenza	1	2	2	"
Injured foot	1	2	2	"
Neuralgia	6	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Odontalgia	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Pleurodynia	1	2	2	"
Rheumatism	9	59	6 $\frac{5}{9}$	"
Strains and sprains	8	70	8 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
Stricture	1	4	4	"
Sciatica	1	3	3	"
Tonsilitis	4	12	3	"
Typhoid fever	2	41	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 dead, 1 in hospital.

E. H. ROULEAU,
Act. Assist. Surgeon.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, P. AYLEN.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year ending this date.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports I find very little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of cases being simple ailments such as colds, constipation, biliousness, etc. There was an epidemic of mumps which lasted a very short time.

I am very happy to be able to state that no deaths occurred during the year in this division. There were a hundred and three cases treated in this hospital during the year, fifty-two of whom were members of the police force and fifty-one prisoners.

The hospital is in very good condition, but a kitchen is very badly required.

The sanitary condition of the barracks has been satisfactory, precaution was taken to keep the latrines well disinfected, and the slops removed daily from the quarters.

I inclose you an appendix of the diseases treated in this hospital during the year ending the 30th of November, 1898.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

P. AYLEN, *M.D.*

North-west Mounted Police.

DISEASES treated in the Fort Saskatchewan Hospital during year ending 30th November, 1898.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.	
			Days.		
Abscess	2	26	13		
Alcoholism	1	6	6		
Biliousness	2	2	1		
Bruised leg	1	3	3		
Bruised foot	2	3	1½		
Burned foot	1	10	10		
Cold	5	5	1		
Coptalgia	2	2	1		
Chills and cold	1	1	1		
Diarrhoea and cramps	7	13	1¾		
Dyspepsia	1	1	1		
Enlarged lymphatic gland, one tes- ticle still in inguinal ring	1	47	47	This man was engaged at Regina ; still under treatment ; will never be able to ride.	
Feverish cold	1	4	4		
Gastritis	1	1	1		
Inflammation lips and nose	1	7	7		
Indigestion	1	1	1		
La Grippe	2	5	2½		
Lacerated finger	1	1	1		
Mumps	4	25	6¼		
Nervous coptalgia	1	3	3		
Nail wound of foot	1	7	7		
Petyrosis	1	1	1		
Sore throat	5	6	1¼		
Impacted cerumn	1	1	1		
Sore lips	1	2	2		
Scalp wound	1	12	12		
Sprained arm	1	1	1		
Sprained ankle	1	7	7		
Strained back	1	2	2		
<i>Prisoners.</i>					
Biliousness	1	1	1		Still in hospital.
Bubo	1	25	.....		
Bruised leg	1	2	2		
Cold	5	5	1		
Cold and cough	3	3	1		
Cough and sore throat	1	1	1		
Chafe	1	1	1		
Chafe of testicle	1	1	1		
Diarrhoea	2	2	1		
Diarrhoea and cramps	3	5	1¾		
Feverish cold	1	1	1		
Gastrodynia	4	4	1		
Gonorrhoea	3	3	1		
Hemorrhage from lungs	1	23	23		
Insane, under observation	1	1	1		
Mumps	2	12	6		
Nephritis	1	1	1		
Otitis	1	1	1		
Orchitis	1	1	1		
Old strain of ankle	1	1	1		
Sore throat	2	2	1	Still in hospital.	
Scabies	2	2	1		
Rheumatism	2	2	1		
Strained hip	1	1	1		
Strained back	1	3	3		
Tonsilitis	1	2	.....		
Sprained elbow	1	14	14		
1st joint of finger ampt.	1	18	18		

P. AYLEN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, A. BLOUIN.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you the annual medical report of this division for the year ending this date.

I took over the duties of medical officer to this division in June last, and since that time there have been no deaths to report, I am happy to say, and no sickness of a very serious nature has occurred.

I might here state that the health of the division has been excellent.

The sanitary conditions of this post are very good, the filling in with gravel of various depressions in ground around the barracks has made a wonderful improvement.

The drugs supplied to us have given great satisfaction.

I inclose herewith an appendix of diseases treated in this hospital during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
your obedient servant,

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "C" Division, Battleford, 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	2	12	6	Recovered.
Biliousness	2	3	1½	"
Bronchitis	1	2	2	"
Colds, bronchial	7	8	1¼	"
" feverish	7	18	2½	"
Cramps	4	8	2	"
Chafe	1	2	2	"
Conjunctivitis	3	16	5½	"
Cystitis	1	2	2	"
Congestion of the lungs	1	6	6	"
Contusions	8	24	3	Two under treatment, nearly recover'd
Cartumeles	2	11	5½	Recovered.
Diarrhoea	7	21	3	"
Earache	1	1	1	"
Frost-bite	1	5	5	"
Gonorrhoea	1	3	3	"
Gastric disturbances	1	1	1	"
Hemorrhoids	2	3	1½	"
Inflamed jaw	1	2	2	"
" knee	1	3	3	"
Influenza	1	1	1	"
Lumbago	6	12	2	"
Laryngitis	2	3	1½	"
Rheumatism	3	66	22	"
Sprains	8	46	5½	"
Swelled lips	5	18	5¼	"
Varicose veins	1	1	1	"
Wounds lacerated	5	25	5	"
Weak shoulder	1	8	8	"
Threatened erysipelas	1	10	10	"

A. BLOUIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON, E. C. KITCHEN.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "F" Division, N. W. M. Police Force for the year ending this date. The number of cases treated was 110, of these 105 were members of the force and five were prisoners. The health of the men at this post during the year has been good. The average number on daily sick list was 2.75. Number of police in hospital eight. Number of days in hospital 32. Three men were examined for engagement and eight for re-engagement.

All the cases treated are fully recovered and returned to duty. The sanitary condition of buildings and grounds is good, but I wish to call your attention to the condition of the well and tank used for fire protection. It is a source of danger to officers and police, the water is in a very unhealthy condition, the wooden curbs are decayed and there is an opening between the two tanks. I would advise the removal of said wells before the warm weather of next year.

The drug supplies are very satisfactory. Inclosed please find detailed statement of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. C. KITCHEN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

Commissioner Herchimer,
Regina.

North-west Mounted Police

ANNUAL Report of the Sick in Barracks at Prince Albert, year ending Nov. 30th, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Cold	37	37	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sore throat	7			Medicine and duty.
Blistered face	1			"
Neuralgia	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism	1	2	2	"
Hernia	2			Medicine and duty.
Carbuncle	1	11	11	Returned to duty.
Congestion, kidneys.	1	7	7	Recovered and returned to duty.
Colic	5			Medicine and duty.
Biliousness	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Frost bite	1			Medicine and duty.
Headache	3			"
Indigestion	12	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Blood disorder	3			Medicine and duty.
Toothache	1			"
Enlarged gland	2			"
Bruised foot	3			"
Iritis	1			"
Nucritis	2			"
Torpid liver	2			"
Sprained shoulder	1			"
Constipation	2			"
Cystitis	2	12	6	Recovered and returned to duty.
Barbers itch	2			Medicine and duty.
Dysentery	2			"
Abcess	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Diarrhoea	1			Medicine and duty.
Hesper Zostie	1			"

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL STAFF SERGEANT WATSON.

MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, the annual medical report of "A" Division, Maple Creek, for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

I took temporary charge of the medical department of this post on 16th November. Asst. Surgeon Paré having left previous to my arrival on special duty in the Yukon. I can, therefore, not make any extensive report, and can only speak as to the health of the division since my arrival, which has indeed been good. The barrack generally gave evidence of careful medical supervision as to the cleanliness of the rooms, latrines, etc., disposal of garbage, and use of disinfectants.

According to the daily sick report, I find there has been treated during the year 130 cases, 30 of these being of a surgical and 100 of a medical nature. Four patients were admitted into hospital during the year and averaged seven days each. A list of these cases is attached hereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. WATSON,
M.D.C.M.,

- The Officer Commanding
"A" Division, N.W.M.P.,
Maple Creek.

North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL Medical report of "A" Division, Maple Creek, Medical Cases.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Biliousness	4	7	2	Recovered. Returned to duty.
Cramps	5	5	1	" "
Conjunctivitis.....	13	41	3	" "
Cephalalgia.....	3	4	1	" "
Constipation.....	3	3	1	" "
Cold, feverish.....	18	41	2	" "
Diarrhœa	19	28	1	" "
Debility	1			Negro prisoner under treatment during most of his term, discharged.
Dysentery	1	7	7	Recovered. Returned to duty. Civilian prisoner.
Delirium tremens.....	1	4	4	" "
Eczema	3	15	5	" "
Gastric disturbance.....	9	10	1	" "
Gonorrhea.....	1	7	7	" "
Influenza	1	8	8	" "
Lumbago	3	17	3	" "
Measles	1	19	19	" "
Neuralgia	2	2	1	" "
Rheumatic pains.....	1	1	1	" "
Sciatic pains.....	6	18	3	" "
Sore throat.....	1	1	1	" "
Sore lips	1	1	1	" "
Tonsilitis.....	1	4	4	" "
Tonsilitis follicular.....	1	9	9	" "
Toothache.....	1	1	1	" "
Total number of cases.....	100			

L. WATSON, M.D., C. M., *Staff Sgt.*

ANNUAL Medical Report of "A" Division, Maple Creek, Surgical Cases.

Disease.	No. of Cases	No. of Days	Average Duration	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abrasions.	1	1	1	Recovered. Returned to duty.
Bruises.	6	16	2	" "
Carbuncle	1	2	2	" "
Contusions	1	8	8	" "
Cuts.....	5	42	8	" "
Hernia.....	1	10	10	Prisoner injured previous to his confinement. Returned to duty. From old wound.
Inflamed foot.....	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Otitis	1	3	3	Recovered. Returned to duty.
Orchitis	1	4	4	" "
Punctured wound.....	1	3	3	" "
Sprains and strains	8	19	2	" "
Stricture	1	7	7	" "
Ulcers	1	1	1	" "
Varicocele	1		6	Invalided.
Total number of cases.....	30			

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M., *Staff Sgt.*

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON T. A. WROUGHTON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MACLEOD BARRACKS, 30th November, 1898.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ending this day.

There have been no cases of infectious or contagious disease amongst our horses during the year, and the general health throughout the district has been of the best amongst all classes of cattle and horses.

My report on quarantine operations in this district will give a detailed account of work performed outside of the ordinary police veterinary work.

One outbreak of glanders occurred at Lethbridge during the latter part of May and the beginning of June:—A four horse team belonging to W.D. Whitney was stopped by the police near the "K" Division, St. Mary's detachment, owing to a complaint that one of the horses in the team, which was conveying a party to Cardston, was suffering from "glanders." The suspected animal was taken out of the team and isolated and word sent to me. On arrival I found the animal badly affected and in consequence ordered it to be destroyed and the body carefully buried. Unfortunately the rest of the team had gone on to Cardston, a Mormon settlement, about 40 odd miles from Lethbridge. I telephoned the police to be on the lookout for the team and to warn the community not to admit them into any stables; finally we managed to get hold of all the horses, one died before I could see it, the remaining two which showed no clinical symptoms I quarantined and tested with the Mallein test, one reacted the other did not. I also quarantined Whitney's stable and tested all the horses that had been subjected to the contagion, outside of the team one other reacted. All animals found by the test to be "glandered" were destroyed. This outbreak occasioned some alarm and any horses that showed any suspicious symptom at all, were either reported by the owner, or more often by an interested neighbour so that for a time I had my hands pretty full. Some of these had to be tested and amongst other a horse that had been borrowed to make up the team after the police removed the first suspected horse and before it was known to be "glandered." Mr. Whitney who is a livery stable keeper, lost not only the horses that were destroyed, but his business suffered to a serious extent as the stable had to be closed down and thoroughly renovated, he did not take kindly to the measures I adopted and was somewhat obstructive, so much so that I found it necessary to proceed against him under the Animal Contagious Disease Act, with the result that a fine of \$50 and costs was inflicted which had a very salutary effect, as I had no further trouble. I am glad to say that owing to the vigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Act, in which I was well supported by Staff-Sergeant Fraser, and Corporal Lewis I have every reason to believe that the disease has been checked. No fresh cases having occurred.

I made one trip through the mountains during the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway and my attention was drawn to a peculiar disease very prevalent which was known in the locality as "Foot disease." Some of our own horses doing

North-west Mounted Police.

duty on the line contracted it, but these animals were put under a course of surgical and medicinal treatment with a result that all recovered, on the other hand a large number of the horses belonging to contractors and others perished owing to a lack of proper care and treatment.

The disease in my opinion, was due to the local toxic action of the soil which naturally contained deleterious constituents in large quantities, the product of decomposing vegetable matter, the disease usually resulted from an injury to the skin and sub-intaneous tissues in the region of the coronet, such as calks, etc. At first these would not cause much apprehension, but inflammation followed by supuration would inevitably result, and unless proper surgical means were adopted which was seldom done, the whole foot would become under run, separating the horny from the sensitive laminae, causing the animal excruciating agony, loss of appetite and condition, and finally, unless relieved, death. In some cases the whole hoof would slough off; wounds also of other parts of the body than the foot seemed to take on a very unhealthy condition.

Of the horses mentioned in my last report upon which I performed the operation of "Neurotomy," viz.: Reg. Nos. 1772 and 1758 of "D" Division and 1599 of "K" Division, have fully justified the operation. Two of them, Reg. Nos. 1772 and 1599, were sold last June and fetched better prices than I could have expected, the other horse, No. 1758 is still at work in the force and doing good service.

On the 1st June, ten horses belonging to "K" Division, and nine belonging to "D," were cast and sold. Many of these horses had been running on herd for a long time owing to the fact that there had been up to that time, literally no sale for cast horses. These animals were put up at public action and owing to the fact that a number of railroad contractors were present who were anxious to buy any kind of broken horses, the prices realized were very good indeed.

During the year fifteen remounts were purchased, eight horses from the Quorn Rancho, six from J. Franklin of Macleod, and one from W. G. Arnold of Macleod. These horses have all done well, one of the Quorn horses was transferred to Depot Division. Two team horses were received from Calgary, Reg. Nos. 1957 and 2114. Twenty-two ponies were purchased during the early part of the year for the Yukon service, of these a car load of eighteen were shipped to Calgary, the remaining four were kept in this district. One of these was subsequently sent with another consignment of horses to the Yukon.

On the 4th June, some ten horses were taken from this district and shipped to Vancouver for duty in the Yukon district, viz.: Horses, Reg. Nos. 1166, 1690, 1755, 1761, 2212, and pony No. 156, all of "D" Division, and Nos. 1464, 1534, 1874 and 1931 of "K" Division. These animals were all picked as horses suitable for mountain work, mostly oldish horses as their regimental numbers indicate, but well trained and broken, and horses that had been tried successfully on almost every kind of ground.

Seven casualties have occurred in the two divisions during the year, four in "D" and three in "K." Horse Reg. No. 1454 died in the post from pleurisy. Reg. Nos. 1442 and 1942 died from natural causes when on detachment, and Reg. No. 1689 had to be shot on account of his having fallen from a cliff when on duty in the mountains and fatally injured his spine. Reg. No. 1082 of "K" Division also had to be shot as he was suffering from an incurable diseased condition of the pedal bone, rendering the animal utterly worthless. Reg. Nos. 1083 and 728, both old horses died from natural causes.

There are quite a number of very old horses still at work in both divisions and some of these should be disposed of in the spring or when opportunity offers; as in the ordinary course of events we cannot expect them to survive much longer. I refer particularly to horses Reg. Nos. 521, 576, 513, 850, 706, in addition to these there are several animals unsuitable in other ways which it would be more economical to dispose of than to keep.

Authority has been received, I am very glad to state, to convert the north end of No. 2 stable into an infirmary stable, the one now in use besides being unsafe, is utterly unfit and inadequate for our requirements.

All horses not required for duty during the winter months have as usual been sent on herd, where they are under the care of a detachment whose duty it is to look after them. These horses are constantly visited by myself.

Before closing I would like to draw attention to the manner in which Constable W. G. Harrison has performed his duties. He has given me every satisfaction, and is a thoroughly reliable man.

I inclose an appendix of diseases from 30th November, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.

Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
		Days.	
Incised wound.....	6	13	Returned to duty.
Collar gall	4	13	"
Debility.....	3	8	"
Lacerated wound.....	2	9	"
Spd. fetlock.....	8	8	"
" tendon.....	7	13	"
Calked.....	9	17	"
Scratches.....	3	13	"
Bruised foot.....	7	6	"
Shoulder lameness.....	3	23	"
Laryngitis.....	1	6	"
Paraphymosis.....	1	46	"
Influenza.....	3	26	"
Laminitis.....	2	47	"
Gravel in foot.....	5	10	"
Splint.....	1	16	"
Contusion.....	8	10	"
Punctured wound.....	4	5	"
Saddle gall.....	2	5	"
Supp. corn.....	6	6	"
Girth gall.....	1	5	"
Anasarca.....	1	5	"
Ringbone.....	2	16	"
Abscess.....	2	8	"
Pleurisy.....	1	10	Died.
Rope burn.....	1	8	Returned to duty.
Conjunctivitis.....	1	9	"
Curb.....	1	13	

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.

Inspector and Veterinary Surgeon.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT J. PRINGLE.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

The general health of the horses of the division is good.

An epidemic of strangles broke out among our horses last winter, but with great care and nursing they all recovered. I cannot speak too highly of the able assistance Constable Lindsay rendered me during that time.

The sick stable in course of erection will, I can assure you, be a great aid to me in making our sick animals more comfortable.

The hay, which was an abundant crop this year, was delivered well cured.

The oats were of first-class marketable quality.

One death occurred in the division during the year, which took place at herd, cause of death being peritonitis.

Our detachment horses have been subject to incessant duty during the year, but notwithstanding that they are in excellent health and condition.

The reserve that has been fenced in during the year has been of incalculable benefit to our horses, it being a grand range for them when turned out. It is also a great saving in forage.

We have at present sixteen horses at winter herd. They came in last spring looking as well as when they went out. It has proved beneficial to them, as it in a measure renews them for the following summer's work—prolonging their usefulness in the force.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. PRINGLE,

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding
"C" Division.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Strangles.....	3	66	22	
Typhoid.....	1	28	28	
Sprains.....	4	48	12	
Cystitis.....	1	35	35	
Debility.....	1	30	30	
Synovitis.....	1	35	35	
Sore shoulder.....	3	30	10	
Bruises.....	4	28	7	
Wounds.....	3	30	10	
Paralysis.....	1	40	40	
Thoroughpin.....	1	45	45	
Gastritis.....	1	20	20	
Laminitis.....	2	46	23	
Colic.....	3	3	1	

J. PRINGLE.

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

To the Officer Commanding
"K" Division, N.W.M. Police,
Lethbridge.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT G. FRASER.

LETHBRIDGE, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to tender my report for the year ending this day.

The general health of the horses of this division has been excellent during the past year; four deaths occurred during the year, viz.: Reg. No. 1938 was drowned while crossing the St. Mary's River on the 2nd December, 1897; Reg. No. 1082 was destroyed on 31st May, 1898; Reg. No. 1083 died from "acute enterites" on the 15th August, 1898, and Reg. No. 728 from "rupture of the stomach;" these are the only deaths I have to report.

During the past year the following horses were cast and sent to Macleod for sale:—Reg. Nos. 553, 1459, 1529, 1538, 1595, 1599, 1647, 1703, 1777 and 2063.

The following horses were transferred to "Depot" Division for duty in the Yukon:—Reg. Nos. 1464, 1534, 1874, 1931; also Reg. No. 1775 to "E" Division.

Horse Reg. No. 1941 was lost from herd on 18th April, 1898, and Reg. No. 1703 on the 30th July, nothing has been heard of these so far.

Horse Reg. No. 2062 lost in 1894 has been struck off the strength of the division by general order.

At last inspection of the herd by me the horses were in good health and condition.

The forage delivered by the contractors is of good quality.

The supply of drugs is satisfactory.

I beg to attach herewith a list of the horses treated this year.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. FRASER,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

List of horses Off Duty for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

Reg. No.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Number of Days.
1601	Lame.....	Sept. 15, 1897.	Nov. 4, 1897	51
1599	Ringbone.....	Oct. 22, 1897.	do 4, 1897.	14
1088	Sprained shoulder	Jan. 10, 1898.	Jan. 17, 1898.	8
538	Kick on shoulder	May 17, 1898.	May 29, 1898.	13
1940	Sore back	June 15, 1898.	June 28, 1898.	14
1569	Torn eyelid.....	July 17, 1898.	July 24, 1898.	8
2260	Sore back	Aug. 21, 1898.	Sept. 18, 1898.	29

G. FRASER,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT H. T. AYRE.

REGINA, 30th November, 1898.

The Officer Commanding,
Depot Division, N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report for Depot Division, for the year ending this date.

The general health of the horses of this division has been remarkably good during the past year, there have been no cases of contagious disease in the post, and only one death, caused by accident. I, however, have to report three cases of glanders on detachment, no doubt contracted while on patrol, as quite a number of animals belonging to settlers were destroyed, affected with the disease, in the districts patrolled by them, their numbers are Reg. No. 1981 at Kutawa and Reg. Nos. 1920 and 1898 at the Qu'Appelle detachments, these horses were destroyed, their carcasses burned, the stables thoroughly disinfected, and every precaution taken, with the satisfactory result that no other cases occurred. Horse Reg. No. 2371 was accidentally killed by throwing himself violently while being caught up off herd, thereby rupturing the diaphragm.

On the 17th January I left Regina in charge of 36 horses, 1 mule and 40 dogs for use in the Yukon district. I sailed from Vancouver on the 25th arriving at Skagway on the 31st January, these animals stood the voyage well considering the very rough passage, we encountered quite a gale going up the Lynn Canal, with the result that on arriving at Skagway both horses and dogs were covered with ice, with the exception of one dog suffering from distemper, they were all in good health and condition, when I handed them over to Sergt.-Major Tucker on the evening of my arrival.

During the past year 71 remounts were purchased at Regina and posted to Depot Division, one was transferred from "D" to Depot making a total of 72, out of these 52 were transferred to the Yukon to "H" Division and 2 to "C" Division, 18 remaining in the post, 10 of these deserve special notice, being, in my opinion the best horses purchased for some years, they were bred by Mr. H. C. Lawson, in the Qu'Appelle valley, by a thoroughbred horse called Derwentwater. Forty-eight pack ponies and 1 mule were also purchased, 45 ponies and 1 mule were sent to the Yukon district, and have since been posted to "H" Division, three are kept in the post and are used for carrying the mail to and from town, these ponies were good useful animals, and suitable for either pack or jumper work. Only 14 horses were cast and sold since last November, they averaged \$25 each, a very fair price considering their age and the service they have performed while in the force.

This winter there are 21 team, 24 saddle horses and 3 ponies in use in the post, all in good health and condition, the stabling is good, great care being taken as to the ventilation. The electric light in the stables is also a great improvement.

The hay used during the past year was of good quality, most of it put up by the Indians; the stacks were well built. We also had the usual quantity of straw for bedding, thereby effecting a great saving of hay. The oats were only fairly good; they were well cleaned, but not so heavy as in former years. Owing to the failure of the oat crop in this district the prices were higher than usual, ranging from 30 to 40c per bushel.

On detachments there have been the usual amount of small ailments, nothing of a serious nature, with the exception of the cases of glanders heretofore mentioned. Reports show the shoeing to be fairly good; in my opinion there is room for improvement. All detachments are kept supplied with medicines of a simple nature; if anything serious occurs a veterinary surgeon is called in, that is if the cost is less than sending one from here.

All patrols leaving the post are supplied with medicines and directions as to use.

The winter herd has been (as in the last few years) sent out to O'Brien's, who has given every satisfaction; 15 head were sent out this year. These horses are taken by contract at \$15 per month for the above mentioned number or under, if any more than 15 be sent \$1 per head each per month is to be paid. He guarantees to feed them hay during stormy weather and stable any that may get run down or be taken sick.

During the winter months a course of veterinary lectures is given twice a week. The men are instructed how to take care of their horses so as to keep them in health and condition, also the symptoms of the different diseases, more particularly glanders and other contagious diseases, are thoroughly described to them. A course of shoeing is also given in the blacksmith's shop.

Great care has been taken with the shoeing in the post. Every horse is either re-shod or shoes removed every month, as far as practicable. It is by comparing the work done by our blacksmith, Sergt. Robinson, with those outside the service that I think there is room for great improvement amongst the civilian blacksmiths. A shoeing book is also kept, in which all shoeing is entered. This is inspected by the officer commanding every month.

I append herewith a summary of cases treated, and under treatment, the past year.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. L. AYRE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

North-west Mounted Police.

SUMMARY of Cases treated from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess on nostril	1	5	5	Returned to duty.
" shoulder	1	8	8	"
Anæmia	6	108	18	"
Cold	1	8	8	"
Colic	4	12	3	"
Injury to eye	1	30	30	"
<i>Lameness.</i>				
Bruised foot	1	8	8	"
Corns	10	150	15	"
Injury to hock	1	35	35	"
" stifle	1	14	14	"
Hip joint lameness	1			Still off duty.
Kicked on knee	1	11	11	Returned to duty.
Laminitis	11	198	18	"
Scratches	4	36	9	3 returned to duty, 1 still off duty.
Sprained fetlock	1	20	20	Returned to duty.
" muscles of back	1	32	32	"
" shoulder	2	62	31	"
" tendons	18	284	16	16 returned to duty, 2 still off duty.
Glanders	3			These horses contracted the disease while on detachment Reg. No. 1981 at Kutawa, destroyed and struck off strength G. O. 13103. Reg. Nos. 1920 and 1898 at Qu'Appelle Station, both destroyed and struck off strength G. O. 13103 and 13221.
Phthiriasis	1	18	18	
Rheumatism	1	68	68	Returned to duty.
Ring worm	1	17	17	"
Rupture of diaphragm	1			Dead, struck off strength G.O. 13610.
Sore mouth	1	8	8	Returned to duty.
Synovitis	1	40	40	"
Tumor melanotic	1	20	20	"
<i>Wounds.</i>				
Contused	4	56	14	"
Lacerated	1	7	7	"
Punctured	5	80	16	"

H. T. AYRE,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT W. MITCHELL.

ST. MARY'S, 5th November, 1898.

The Officer Commanding,
Macleod District.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions I have the honour to forward the following veterinary and quarantine report for the St. Mary's district for the past year.

Including horses brought into this country from the United States as settlers' effects or for purpose of sale, the total number entered at this Customs Port for the season just closed was 3,144, while of cattle, brought in as settlers' effects or imported for breeding purposes, a total of 312 animals were entered.

Of the horses referred to about 1,200 were the property of in-coming settlers, chiefly from Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, and destined, with scarcely an exception, for the Mormon settlement in the vicinity. The remainder, with the exception of about 500 including discarded cowboys horses and pack ponies, imported from Montana for the Klondike trade, were a useful class of work horses, brought in by Canadians for speculative purposes.

It might be here mentioned that a careful supervision was invariably exercised with reference to the healthfulness of the larger importations, and the same is true, with scarcely an exception, so far as the smaller lots were concerned, but nevertheless, a rumour having become prevalent towards the close of April, to the effect that mange existed amongst a large importation of 643 (brought in during March) at their ranges in the vicinity of Macleod and Mosquito Creek, the writer, acting under instructions from the officer commanding Macleod district, visited the animals in question, with the result that no foundation was found to exist for the origin of this rumour. Evidently their ragged appearance, in many instances, due to the desultory shedding of their coats, gave rise to the suspicions referred to.

With reference to the cattle it might be stated that, with the exception of 49 thoroughbred bulls, including Galloways and Herefords, imported from Utah and Iowa for breeding purposes, they were ordinary grade animals, but in good condition, considering their long over land journey, and, after inspection only, were allowed to proceed to their destination in the vicinity. In the case of the bulls, however, the non-compliance on the part of their owner with the regulations prior to their arrival on the Canadian frontier, necessitated the administration of the tuberculin test subsequently. Accordingly arrangements were made for administering the test at their owner's ranche, about 25 miles distant, and, as a result, one yearling Galloway bull was pronounced tuberculous, and, by order of the O. C. was driven across the Canadian frontier to the country from whence he came.

A cutaneous affection, known locally as "buffalo itch" and affecting range stock in the winter season, is said to have been more prevalent hereabout last season than formerly. Assuming, however, the existence of this condition, its nature and courses are already known to the authorities, because its presence here,

North-west Mounted Police.

to a greater or less extent, is said to have characterized each successive season, almost back to buffalo days.

A few victims of black leg were encountered here and there on the prairie, and two or three came under the writer's own observation, but, considering the number of susceptible subjects in the ranging centre, the loss from this cause was very slight.

I have the honour to be sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. MITCHELL,
Vety. Staff Sergt.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT C. H. SWEET-APPLE.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 30th November, 1898.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward the following annual veterinary report for the year ending this date.

The general health of the horses of this division during the past year has been good. Besides the slight injuries and incidental complaints I have to report that owing to the roughness of the trails, and obstructions met with in the Peace River district, horse Reg. No. 1876, which was cast as unfit for further service, and five pack ponies have died there. Two of these received injuries which proved immediately fatal, and the remainder ultimately died of their injuries. Some of these might have recovered if proper care and accommodation were accessible. Five cart ponies were purchased for service in the north and they have proved most useful animals.

There are about 10 old horses on hand which will be unfit for service after another summer's work and it will be necessary to have them replaced by some remounts in the coming spring.

A standing herd has been kept up and horses requiring a rest are given a run at grass, and when necessary or advisable they are kept out during the winter months. Weekly visits have been made to the herd during the year.

I frequently visited the different detachments and have found the horses in good health and well taken care of. The stable accommodation is all that could be desired.

Most of the saddle horses have gone without shoes, but it has been found necessary to keep the team horses shod except when the snow is very deep.

The condition of all classes of stock in the district has been good, and there is a marked decrease in the number of cases of glanders and "lumpy jaw," actinomycosis, black leg, symptomatic charbon, has been most prevalent in all parts of the district and with considerable loss in some localities. It will be advisable at an early date to adopt preventive inoculation to all young cattle.

The different detachments and all patrol parties have been supplied with veterinary medicines and instructions as to their use. I have examined all forage delivered at the post and have found it of good quality.

There has been on hand at all times what drugs and appliances were necessary.

I attach herewith table of cases under treatment and work performed, for Department of Agriculture during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
your obedient servant,

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding,
N. W. Mounted Police,
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

North-west Mounted Police.

CASES under treatment during year.

Number of Cases.	Disease.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
		Days.	
3	Laminitis	17	Recovered.
2	Rheumatism	14	"
1	Sore shoulder	10	"
1	Injury to leg, "contusion"	6	"
3	Strangles	17	"
2	Sprained foreleg	12	"
1	Catarrh	11	"
1	Influenza	17	"
1	Low condition	30	"
1	Abcess in nostril	4	"
1	Injury to mouth	10	"
1	Burnt heel	17	"
5	Lame	10	"

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

SERVICES performed for the Department of Agriculture since November, 1897.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Animals examined and Number.	Disease.	Remarks.
1897.					
Dec. 5.	A. R. Moody, McAlister, Clarke	Beaver Lake.....	50 cattle.....	3 cows lumpy jaw, actinomycosis	1 destroyed and carcass burned, 2 isolated.
" 5.	Mr. Logan.....	".....	200 ".....		
" 10.	McBizneau.....	LaDuc.....	6 ".....	1 lumpy jaw.....	Destroyed and carcass burned.
" 14.	J. Shea.....	Ponoka.....	10 horses.....	Typhoid fever.....	Non-contagious.
1898.					
Jan. 22.	Mr. Grey.....	Red Deer.....	1 ".....	Nasal gleet.....	
Feb. 10.	F. Hamilton.....	Battle River.....	20 ".....	3 Epezzartie pneumonia.....	
Mar. 17.	E. Anderson.....	Stony Plains.....	1 ".....	Glandered.....	Destroyed and carcass burned.
" 18.	J. Halverston.....	Burnt Lake.....	1 cow.....	Lumpy jaw.....	" "
May 17.	Henderson & Stewart.....	Penhold.....	20 cattle.....	2 lumpy jaw.....	" "
" 18.	J. Hartz.....	Red Deer.....	1 horse.....	Nasal gleet.....	
" 23.	Mr. Gaugh.....	Fort Sask.....	1 heifer.....	Symptomatic charbon black leg..	Carcass burnt.
" 27.	Mr. Smith.....	".....	2 steers.....	" ".....	"
" 27.	Mr. Nolin.....	".....	1 horse.....	Nasal gleet.....	"
June 11.	M. Royal.....	Sturgeon River.....	4 calves.....	Symptomatic charbon, black leg.	"
" 16.	Wm. Brandon & Lyman.....	Victoria.....	4 ".....	" ".....	"
Aug. 9.	Maloney Lavasseur & O'Donnell	St. Albert.....	6 ".....	" ".....	"
" 10.	Gartz.....	".....	15 cattle.....	Lumpy jaw.....	Isolated.
" 10.	P. Kelly.....	".....	18 ".....	".....	"
" 13.	Wm. Vold & Ravensburg.....	Battle Lake.....	27 ".....	3 symptomatic charbon.....	Carcasses burned.
Sept. 15.	A. Arcand.....	St. Albert.....	25 ".....	8 calves.....	"
Aug. 30.	Dr. Braitwaite.....	Edmonton.....	1 horse.....	Glanders.....	Destroyed and carcass burned.
Sept. 22.	Mr. Good.....	South Edmonton.....	120 cattle.....	2 lumpy jaw.....	Isolated.
" 23.	Chamberlin & Connell.....	".....	7 calves.....	Symptomatic charbon.....	Carcasses burned.
Oct. 4.	O. Mickelson.....	Edmonton.....	1 horse.....	Nasal gleet.....	
" 6.	Bonston & Montgomery.....	Fort Sask.....	7 calves.....	Symptomatic charbon.....	"
" 27.	Peters, Raikes, Evans & Wilson	Pine Lake.....	10 ".....	".....	Isolated.
" 27.	Gunston.....	".....	1 bull.....	Lumpy jaw.....	"
" 28.	Krames.....	Innisfail.....	1 cow.....	".....	"
" 29.	Botlez.....	".....	1 steer.....	".....	"
" 30.	Jos. Bengois.....	St. Albert.....	100 cattle.....	4 symptomatic charbon.....	Carcasses burned.

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT J. J. MOUNTFORD.

PRINCE ALBERT, 30th November, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report of "F" Division of the North-west Mounted Police for the year ending this date.

The general health and condition of the horses in this division for the past year has been good, though quite a number of them have suffered from influenza during the last two months. Two of the horses are still under treatment but are doing well, though it will be some time before they will be returned to duty.

Horse Reg. No. 1676 which, had been exposed to glanders, was isolated and tested with the mallein test as soon as it came to barracks. The horse yielded to the test and was shot, the carcass burned and the stable disinfected.

I have examined all the forage delivered by the different contractors and found it to be satisfactory.

There has been on hand at all times what drugs and appliances were necessary.

I attach hereto a list of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. MOUNTFORD, V.S.,
Vet. Staff-Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding "F" Division,
Prince Albert.

Number of Cases.	Disease.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
16	Influenza	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ days.	14 returned to duty, 2 off duty.
1	Elephantiasis.	30 days...	Returned to duty.
5	Wounds.....	13 " ..	"
2	Caulk.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	"
1	Cracked heels.....	6 " ..	"
1	Glanders.....	.....	Tested with mallein and shot ; carcass burned, stable disinfected.
1	Sprained muscle	7 days...	Returned to duty.
1	Azatuna.....	32 " ..	"
1	Sore neck	12 " ..	"
3	Sprained tendons	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " ..	"
1	Saddle gall.....	5 " ..	"
1	Sore feet.....	8 " ..	"
1	Fever.....	19 " ..	"
1	Rheumatism.....	60 " ..	"
1	Colic.....	1 " ..	"
1	Indigestion.....	3 " ..	"
1	Debility.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	"

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT G. STEVENSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CALGARY, 12th December, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following annual report for "E" Division, for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

The general health of the horses at this post for the last year has been very good, there has been no disease of an infectious or contagious type.

During the past summer nearly all the horses were turned out on herd for a few weeks. At the present time the horses are in very good condition, and fit for hard work; they have been shod regularly and satisfactorily.

The hay and oats delivered at this post are of good quality.

All parties leaving the post were supplied with the veterinary medicines necessary, also instructed as to the method of administering the same.

The detachments have been kept supplied with medicines for immediate use, with directions on all for what they were for, and how to apply and administer them.

All detachment horses have been shod at the Post when in on duty, as it is difficult to get the detachment horses shod very satisfactory, but on the whole there has been very little poor shoeing done on detachments, and this was overcome by instructing the blacksmiths how the horses were to be shod. In winter when the horses are sharp shod the caulks are very small, but as long as they answer the purpose for which they are intended the smaller they are the better.

During the winter months the horses that were on herd, were visited once a week, and the feed and the condition of the horses thoroughly examined and reported upon.

The following horses were cast and sold:—

Reg. Nos. 1289, 1262, 1293, 1500, 1692, 1902, 1924, 1960, 1961, 2026, 1432, 1511, 1638, 1947 and 2289.

The following horses were transferred:—

Reg. Nos. 1957, 2114, from E. to D.; Pony, Reg. Nos. 160, 162, from E. to Dp.; Reg. No. 1775, from K. to E.

The following horses were purchased:—

Reg. Nos. 2375, 2386, 2387 and 2388, also three pack ponies, Reg. Nos. 160, 161, and 162.

The remounts are doing their work very well, except Reg. No. 2386, which in my opinion was injured prior to purchase by the police, which I reported on the 13th October, 1898.

The stock in this district is in very good condition, there has been during the past year several cases of black-leg, anthrax and actinomycosis, and a few deaths due to lack of care and feeding, the latter was amongst heifers that had either calved early or were heavy in calf.

All cases reported were attended to immediately, and if it was an infectious or contagious disease the animals were isolated from all other healthy animals, and all carcasses properly buried.

North-west Mounted Police.

I recommend that the following horses be cast and sold:—

Reg. Nos. 1791, 1498, worn out; Reg. No. 1970, worn out and knee sprung; Reg. No. 2097, weak tendons (Flexor pedis); Reg. No. 2241, splint (lame); Reg. No. 2246, enlarged hock; Reg. No. 2274, fistula; Reg. No. 2290, cut (lame).

I inclose list of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. T. STEVENSON, D.V.S.,
Vet. Staff-Sergeant.

Veterinary cases in "E" Division from 30th November, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess (single).....	2	16	8	Recovered.
" in foot.....	1	74	74	"
Bruised withers.....	1	12	6	"
" knee.....	1	7	7	"
Barburic cut.....	4	74	18·5	One useless.
Bruised heel and foot.....	2	11	7	Recovered.
Colic (spasmodic).....	1	2	2	"
Chill.....	1	1	1	"
Conjunctivitis.....	2	17	8·5	"
Contusion.....	3	20	6·66	"
Corns.....	1	3	3	"
Collar galls.....	3	27	9	"
Dermatitis.....	1	13	13	"
Enlarged bursa.....	1	12	12	"
Favus.....	1	7	7	"
Lymphangitis.....	1	5	5	"
Luxation patella.....	1	4	4	"
Lacerated wounds.....	3	13	4·33	"
Open joint.....	1	30	30	"
Pneumonia.....	1	45	45	"
Run down.....	3	23	7·66	"
Scratches.....	1	4	4	"
Sprained tendons.....	1	4	4	Useless.
Splint.....	1	5	5	Lame.
Saddle galls.....	3	28	9·33	Recovered.
Worms.....	1	4	4	"

GEO. T. STEVENSON, D.V.S.,
Vet. Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX AA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT W. MITCHELL.

MAPLE CREEK, 6th December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding,
"A" Division.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to forward the following veterinary report for this division for the year just closed.

During the interval, since assuming the veterinary duties of this post (a little less than a month ago) the health of the horses has been exceptionally good, only two cases having occurred, and these of a trivial character, necessitated the placing them on the sick list.

Obviously, coming here as I did, so near the close of the year, limits me in the use of material for this report to such data as may have been left by my predecessor; and I find, on referring to the medical history of the horses of this division, that the following cases having been recorded:—

Reg. No.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remarks.
1492 {	Nail in foot.....	31, 3, '98....	11, 4, '98....	Returned to duty.
	Lame.....	9, 8, '98....	12, 8, '98....	"
	".....	29, 10, '98....	2, 11, '98....	"
1072	Caulked.....	26, 3, '98....	15, 4, '98....	Transferred to depot, 30, 5, '98.
2060	Cracked hoof.....	18, 6, '98....	27, 6, '98....	Returned to duty.
2367	Sprained hock.....	12, 9, '98....	21, 9, '98....	"
2385	" tendon.....	12, 9, '98....	29, 9, '98....	"
2317	Sore shoulders.....	20, 9, '98....	4, 10, '98....	"
2031 {	Incised wound.....	18, 6, '98....	30, 6, '98....	"
	Sprained shoulder.....	3, 7, '98....	2, 8, '98....	Turned on herd.
1484	Incised wound.....	22, 7, '98....	2, 8, '98....	Returned to duty.
2017	Sprained tendon.....	30, 8, '98....	12, 9, '98....	"
2057	Anasoreas.....	19, 7, '98....	16, 8, '98....	Turned on herd.
1833	Sore shoulders.....	22, 10, '98....	4, 11, '98....	Returned to duty.
2056	Quarter crack.....	27, 6, '98....	24, 7, '98....	"
1735	Pneumonia.....	22, 8, '98....	29, 9, '98....	"
1627	Colic.....	31, 3, '98....	1, 4, '98....	"
2023 {	Sore neck.....	3, 3, '98....	15, 8, '98....	On herd.
	Diarrhoea.....	1, 12, '98....	3, 12, '98....	Returned to duty.
2055	Broken hoof.....	3, 10, '98....	14, 11, '98....	On herd.
2160 {	Contused wound.....	2, 6, '98....	20, 6, '98....	Returned to duty.
	Sore shoulders.....	17, 8, '98....	20, 9, '98....	"
	".....	13, 2, '98....	1, 3, '98....	"
1522 {	".....	24, 3, '98....	13, 4, '98....	"
	Debility.....	4, 10, '98....	28, 10, '98....	"
2159	Sprained tendon.....	11, 8, '98....	16, 8, '98....	On herd.
1734	Saddle galls.....	29, 9, '98....	4, 10, '98....	Returned to duty.
2151	Lame.....	12, 10, '98....	24, 10, '98....	"
2007	Colic.....	5, 12, '98....	7, 12, '98....	"

In conclusion, I might say that the horses of this division, to the extent that I have seen them, present a healthy appearance, and, generally speaking, are in good working condition, while the spare horses, twenty-one in number, are kept on herd a few miles distant from this Post.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

W. MITCHELL, V.S.,
Veterinary Staff Sergeant.

APPENDIX BB.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1897.				1897.			1897.			
Dec. 1	J. C. Couplan...	J. Hamplain...	Assault	Dec. 1	C. Troyer, J. P.	Oxbow	Dec. 1	C. Couplan.....	No.	Dismissed.
" 3	Queen	Thos. N. Morris.	Theft by agent.....	" 24	"	Yorkton	" 24	W.P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	"
" 7	License Insp...	Stuart Mundell.	Selling liquor illegally	" 15	"	Wolseley.....	" 15	J. Benson & O. Tourquay, J.P's.	"	"
" 10	Queen	H. S. Pierpointe	Horse stealing	"	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	"	"	"	"	Prosecutor with-drew charge.
" 10	"	C. Schattenkerk.	Assault	Dec. 13	W.H. Neilson, J.P.	Yorkton	"	Judge Wetmore...	"	Dismissed.
" 13	"	Geo. Skinner ..	Horse stealing	"	"	Moosomin	Dec. 15	"	"	3 months h. l.
" 13	"	W. Latta	Theft	Dec. 14	A. E. Hart & G. F. Dunn, J.P's.	"	1898.	"	"	Discharged.
" 14	"	John Palmer...	Vagrancy	"	"	Wolseley.....	Dec. 14	J. Benson, J.P....	"	1 month h. l.
" 15	E. Einlinson...	K. Preton	Non-payment of wages	"	"	Moosomin	" 20	G. F. Dunn, J.P....	"	Fined \$29.85.
" 15	Queen	Joseph Gilleaux.	Theft	"	"	"	" 22	Judge Wetmore...	"	Dismissed.
" 20	"	Steven Toye ..	Refusing to obey summons.	Dec. 20	"	Yorkton	" 20	W.P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 20	J. L. Lamont...	James Gilleaux..	Theft	" 20	W.A. Lamont, J.P.	Whitewood	"	"	"	Brought to Moosomin to await trial
" 21	N. W. M. P	Chas. Langstaff.	Drunk and disorderly	" 21	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Yorkton	Dec. 21	W.P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	Fined \$3 and costs.
" 21	"	J. W. Jenzen...	"	" 21	"	"	" 21	"	"	" \$2 and costs.
" 21	C. M. Abbott...	E. S. Brown ..	Deserting employment	" 29	"	"	" 29	"	"	" costs of co'rt
" 23	Queen	J. B. Hostetter..	Horse stealing	" 23	J. Saddler, J. P.	Gainsboro'	" 23	J. Saddler & N. Henderson, J.P's	"	" \$10 & costs.
" 24	Percy W. Durant	Thos. Stuart ..	Non-payment of wages	"	"	Whitewood	" 27	W. A. Mann & W. A. Lamont, J.P's	"	" \$21.25 & costs
" 24	J. E. Jenkinson.	Wm. Watson ..	Theft	"	"	Balgonie	" 28	Messrs. Barber & Hawks, J.P's.	"	4 months h. l.
" 25	Queen	Emma Eli	Pointing firearms	"	"	Saltcoats	1898.	"	"	Dismissed.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jan. 12	J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J.P's.	"	"

North-west Mounted Police

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Com- Date of mittal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1897.				1898.			1898.			
Dec. 28	Queen	Alfred Stevensen	Assault	Jan. 6	W. P. Hopkins, J. P.	Yorkton	Jan. 6	W. P. Hopkins	No.	Dismissed
" 29	"	E. Ellermun	Stealing hay			Wolseley	Dec. 29	J. Benson & O. Tourguay, J.P's.	"	Fined costs.
" 17	Mary Whitlock	J. Peronelly	Theft			Grenfell	" 17	E. Fitzgerald & W. H. Ball, J.P's.	"	To pay half costs.
" 17	J. Taylor	J. W. Rollinson	Mischief			"	" 17	"	"	Dismissed.
1898.							1898.			
Jan. 3	Queen	R. Shupe	Drunk and disorderly			Moosomin	Jan. 4	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 4	"	A. Elliott	Assault			Wolseley	" 7	J. Bensou & O. Tourguay, J.P's.	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
" 4	"	J. Elliott	"			"	" 7	"	"	\$5 "
" 5	"	J. Bailey	"			"	" 7	"	"	\$10 "
" 5	"	J. Wood	"			"	" 7	"	"	\$5 "
" 6	N. W. M. P.	John Foster	Insanity			Regina	" 6	W. Trant, J.P.	"	Sent to asylum.
" 7	Rose Pritchard	Joseph Pritchard	Assault			Fort Qu'Appelle	" 8	Gurnsey & North, J. P's.	"	Fined \$5 & costs.
" 7	"	Chas. Allary	"			"	" 8	"	"	\$5 "
" 8	N. W. M. P.	J. T. Shaw	Supplying liquor to In- dians.			"	" 8	"	"	\$50 "
" 8	"	Thos. Robillard	"			"	" 12	"	"	\$50 "
" 8	"	Wm. Flavel	Infraction of liqu'r license ordinance.			"	" 12	"	"	\$1 "
" 9	Queen	Pede Tardy de Montrevel.	Destroying account books to defraud creditors.			Saltcoats	" 13	J. A. McGibbon & T. McNutt, J.P's.	"	Dismissed.
" 10	"	John Eli	Fraud			"	" 11	J. A. McGibbon & E. Bolton, J.P's.	"	"
" 11	"	"	Theft			"	" 14	J. A. McGibbon & T. McNutt, J.P's.	"	"
" 12	Thos. Good	Thos. E. Good	Assault			Qu'Appelle	" 11	Brown & Hanley, J. P's.	"	Suspen'd sentence.
" 12	Queen	T. Fobart	Theft	Jan. 12	E. Scott, J. P.	Estevan	" 12	E. Scott, J.P.	"	2 months h. l.
" 12	"	D. Markle	Concealment of birth		A. C. Macdonell, J. P.	Moosomin	" 12	Judge Wetmore	"	Dismissed.
" 12	"	"	Perjury		"	"	" 12	"	"	"

15-103	"	12	N. W. M. P....	D. Matheson...	Appeal from conviction for breach of Prairie F.O.			"	19	"	"	"
	"	13	E. Scowan	H. Mulford....	Assault	Jan. 13	E. Scott, J. P....	Estevan.....	"	13	E. Scott, J.P.....	Fined \$2 & costs.
	"	14	N. W. M. P....	Chas. Folster....	Supplying liquor to In- dians.			Qu'Appelle...	"	15	Brown & Hanley, J. P's.	" \$50 "
	"	18	"	A. Shuster.....	Peddling			Whitewood.....	"	18	W. A. Lamont, J. P.	" \$5 "
	"	19	Henry Mabb....	Mrs. L. V. Mar- lett.	Insanity			Moosejaw	"	19	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	Committed to Re- gina jail.
	"	20	Agnes Purvis...	John Cadden....	Assault			Saltcoats..			J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	Withdrawn.
	"	21	Jos. Chalbott...	F. Martin	"			Moosejaw	Jan. 21		W. C. Sanders, J. P.	Fined \$10 and \$12 costs.
	"	22	N. W. M. P....	T. C. McQuarrie	Peddling			Saltcoats	"	25	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.	Fined \$10 & costs.
	"	25	Dorothy Maple- ton.	John Cadden....	Assault			"	"	26	"	Withdrawn.
	"	25	Guy Mapleton..	"	"			"	"	26	"	Fined \$15 & costs. Appealed.
147	"	25	John Cadden....	Guy Mapleton..	Assault.			Saltcoats.....	Jan. 26		"	"
	"	25	"	Dorothy Maple- ton.	"			"	"	26	"	"
	"	25	Henry Anthony.	Duncan Fumer- ton.	Malicious destruction.			Yorkton	Feb. 1		N. W. Neilson, J. P.	"
	"	28	N. W. M. P....	James McCoy ..	Drunk and disorderly...			Regina.	Jan. 29		W. Trant, J. P. ...	Fined \$5 and costs.
	"	29	"	Abe Tebbitts....	} Larceny and obtaining money under false pre- tences from Boston. }	Mar. 7	Judge Richardson	"				Extradited Mar. 7, 1898.
	"	29	"	Emma Tebbitts.				"				
	"	29	N. W. M. P....	Victor Waller...				Moosejaw	Jan. 29		S. Green, J. P.	No. Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days h. l.
	Feb. 1	"	"	Francis Dumont	Supply'g liquor to Indians			Fort Qu'Appelle.	Feb. 1		W. M. Graham, J. P	2 months h. l.
	" 1	"	"	John Belgard...	"			"	" 1		"	"
	" 2	"	"	J. D. Gale	Peddling.....			Whitewood	" 12		A. B. Potter, J. P.	30 days imprison't.
	" 3	"	"	Chas. Allary ..	Supply'g liquor to Indians			Fort Qu'Appelle.	" 3		Gurnsey & North, J. P.'s.	6 months h. l.
	"	4	J. B. Patterson	Thos. Blackwell.	Infrac'n of liquor ord'n'ce			Qu'Appelle Stn..	" 12		Hanley and Brown, J. P.'s.	Fined \$50 and costs
	" 10	"	N. W. M. P....	Wm. Powley ...	Supply'g liquor to Indians			"	" 12		"	Dismissed.
	" 10	"	"	Wm. Gibson	"			"	" 12		"	"
	" 10	"	"	James Bungor...	"			"	" 12		"	Fined \$60 and costs
	" 10	"	"	Jos. Tait (Ind'n)	Drunk.....			"	" 12		"	Suspended sent'nce
	" 10	Queen	"	W. Pickard	Drunk and disorderly...			Moosomin	" 11		G. F. Dunn, J. P. .	Dismissed.
	" 11	Chas. Stevenson	W. Lipsey ..	Larceny.....	Feb. 12		W. C. Sanders...	Moosejaw	" 14		W. C. Sanders, J. P.	" with costs \$3
	" 14	A. Ogier.....	Alfred Downen..	Mischief.....				Wolseley	" 19		J. Benson and O. Tourguay, J. P.'s	Fined \$10 and costs
	" 14	"	"	Leon Downen...	Pointing firearms...			"	" 19		"	Dism'd; to pay costs
	" 14	Queen	"	John Renden- knight.	Theft.....			Yorkton	" 25		W. P. Hopkins, N. W. Neilson, J. P.'s	Dismissed.
	" 22	"	"	Geo. H. Meikle..	Fraud.....	Feb. 23	E. Bolton, J. P. .	Saltcoats	Mar. 28		Judge Wetmore...	"
	" 22	"	"	P. de Tardg. de Montrevel.	"	" 23	"	"	" 28		"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Feb. 22	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Kennedy ..	Supply'g liquor to Indians			Fort Qu'Appelle.	Feb. 25	Gurnsey & North, J.P.'s.	No.	Fined \$50 and costs
" 9	"	J. B. Hosteller..	Horse stealing....	Feb. 9	Saddler and Henderson, J.P.'s.	Gainsboro'	" 9	Saddler and Henderson, J.P.'s	"	Fined costs of court
" 23	"	S. Ludon	Vagrancy.....			Regina.....	" 23	W. Trant, J.P....	"	1 month h. l.
Mar. 28	Queen	W. Flanagan ..				Wolseley	" 28	J. Benson, J.P....	"	20 days h. l.
" 1	"	R. N. Woods....	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			"	Mar. 1	"	"	10 days imprison't.
" 1	N. W. M. P.	L. Scott	Creating disturbance...			Regina.....	" 5	C. E. Phipps, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
" 2	"	Pukutch (Indian)	Drunk.....			Fort Qu'Appelle.	" 2	Guernsey & North, J.P.'s.	"	2 months h. l.
" 2	"	Golden Bird ..	"			"	" 2	"	"	1 month h. l.
" 2	"	Rustis Brabon ..	Selling liquor to Indian			"	" 2	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
" 2	"	Paul Bruno	"			"	" 2	"	"	"
" 4	L. King	{ Adam Bull.... Thos. White... W. McBride.. }	{ Committing wilful injury to property. }			Moosejaw.....	" 4	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	To repair damage and pay costs.
" 7	N. W. M. P.	E. Harrocks....	Vagrancy			Regina.....	" 7	C. E. Phipps, J. P.	"	1 month h. l.
" 7	Kate Moke	Frank Moke	Assault			"	" 8	"	"	Case dismissed.
" 10	G. Van der Ven.	R. Hamilton....	Refusing to pay wages...			Yorkton.....	" 11	W. P. " Hopkins, J.P.	"	To pay wages and half costs.
" 16	Arthur Moore ..	N. W. Watts....	Corruption and disobedience.	Mar. 21	E. Salisbury, J.P.	Crescent Lake.				Thrown out by Crown Prosecutor
" 18	N. W. M. P.	Edward Cane....	Vagrancy			Regina.....	" 18	C. E. Phipps, J. P.	"	1 month h. l.
" 18	"	Alex. Laroque..	Giving liquor to Indians.			Fort Qu'Appelle.	" 30	Guernsey & North, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$50 and costs
" 21	"	J. Morton	Setting out poison....			Moosomin	" 21	A. E. Hart, J. P. .	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 26	Queen	Francis A. Coventry.	Neglecting to provide, &c.	Mar. 26	W. C. Sanders & H. Donell, J.P.'s	Moosejaw.....			"	Dismissed.
" 28	C. C. Bird	John Moore	Theft of wheat	" 30	G. Thompson, J.P.	Indian Head....				Not yet heard.
" 30	Kirkland Ross..	W. T. Smith....	Assault			Yorkton.....	April 15	W. P. Hopkins, N. W. Neilson, J.P.'s	"	Each to pay half costs.
" 31	W. T. Smith....	Kirkland Ross..	Mischief.....			"		N. W. Neilson, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 31	"	Almont Ross....	"			"		"	"	"
" 31	"	{ Kirkland Ross. Almont Leroy Ross. }	{ Creating disturbance.. }			"		"	"	"
" 31	"	Leroy Ross.....	Mischief.....			"		"	"	"

Apr. 2	Neil McCannel..	F. J. Gregory...	Horse stealing.	Apr. 14	W. Trant, J.P...	Regina.	Apr. 22	Judge Richardson.	No.	1 year hard labour.
" 4	Jno. Cadden ...	Robert Horan...	Non-payment of wages.			Saltcoats....	" 5	E. Bolton, J.P....	"	To pay wages and costs of court.
" 5	Emil Seibet....	W. Child.	Assault.			Regina.	" 6	W. Trant, J.P....	"	Fined \$3 and costs.
" 5	W. Weightman..	L. Scott.	Theft.			"	" 4	W. Trant & Phipps, J. P.'s.	"	Dismissed.
" 7	Queen.	C. F. Swenson..	Drunk and disorderly.			Moosomin....	" 7	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.	"	7 days hard labour.
" 7	N.W.M.P.	E. Honocks	Vagrancy.			Regina....	" 7	W. Trant, J.P....	"	1 mo. "
" 7	Eliza Hornyak..	Vincent Kurney	Assault.			Whitewood.	" 12	W. A. Mann & L. Robertson, J.P.'s	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 7	"	"	Shooting and wounding dog.			"	" 12	"	"	Fined \$5 "
" 11	B. Fletcher.	Jas. G. Chalmers	Larceny.	Mar. 14	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	Moosejaw.	" 11	"	"	Not yet heard.
" 11	Queen.	R. Peatman	Vagrancy.			Moosomin....	" 12	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.	"	21 days h. labour.
" 11	N.W.M.P.	J. Ellis.	Nuisance.	Apr. 11	E. H. Scott, J.P.	Estevan.	" 11	E. H. Scott, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs
" 12	P. Barnblatt ..	Mike and L. Rosenblate.	Assault with intent to steal.	" 12	Judge Wetmore..	"	" 12	Judge Wetmore..	"	L. Rosenblate fined \$10.
" 13	N.W.M.P.	Jas. McLillan..	Drunk and disorderly....			Regina....	May 13	W. Trant, J.P....	"	1 mo. hard labour.
" 14	Queen.	W. Hartley.	Housebreaking and theft.			Grenfell.	Apr. 16	E. Fitzgerald & W. H. Ball, J.P.'s.	"	Dismissed.
" 15	D. A. Lindsay..	G. S. Davidson..	Theft.			Fort Qu'Appelle.	" 16	Guernsey & North, J.P.'s.	"	"
" 20	Entin Kaiser....	S. Weist.	Assault.			Regina....	" 23	W. Trant, J.P....	"	Fined \$2 and costs.
" 21	K. T. Stemshom	Peter Jacob.	Using abusive language..			"	" 21	"	"	Dismissed.
" 24	N.W.M.P.	Charles Smith...	Vagrancy.			Barracks, Regina	" 22	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	1 mo. hard labour.
" 25	"	Edward Kavery.	Stealing ride on C.P.R..			"	" 25	"	"	10 d. imprisonment
" 25	"	Thomas Dunkin.	"			"	" 26	"	"	10 "
" 25	"	G. Nelson.	Theft.	Apr. 25	E. H. Scott, J.P.	Estevan.	" 26	E. H. Scott, J.P....	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 27	"	A. E. Boake....	Refusing to go to prairie fire.			Saltcoats.	" 25	E. Bolton, J.P....	"	Fined \$1 "
" 27	"	John Bird.	Setting out prairie fire..			"	" 29	"	"	Dismissed.
" 27	Thomas Klyne..	Joseph Warta.	Drunk and disorderly....			Qu'Appelle....	" 30	Brown & Hanley..	"	30 days h. labour.
" 29	N.W.M.P.	James McCoy.	"			Barracks, Regina	" 30	J. A. McGibbon..	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 30	"	W. Boats.	Setting prairie fire.	Apr. 30	J. Saddler, J.P.	Gainsboro'....	" 30	J. Saddler, J.P....	"	Fined \$50 "
May 3	A. Preston.....	H. Goldenburg..	Obtaining money by false pretences.	May 3	Cope & Disney, J.P.'s.	Oxbow.	May 3	Cope & Disney, J. P.'s.	"	Case withdrawn with costs.
" 3	N.W.M.P.	James Cooke....	Stealing ride on C.P.R..			Barracks, Regina	" 3	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	10 d. imprisonment
" 3	"	James LaRoque.	"			"	" 3	"	"	10 "
" 3	"	John Luscombe.	"			"	" 3	Supt. Howe.	"	10 "
" 4	Fannie McCaw..	Marion McCaw..	Insane.			Whitewood.	" 4	W. A. Mann, J.P.	"	Sent to Regina.
" 7	N.W.M.P.	Mongomery.	Stealing ride on train.	May 7	E. H. Scott, J.P.	Estevan.	" 7	E. H. Scott, J.P....	"	Fined \$10.
" 7	"	J. Reid.	Breach of Prairie F. O.			Moosomin....	" 18	G. F. Dunn, J.P....	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.
" 8	Queen.	Matthew Conal..	Vagancy.			Barracks, Regina	" 9	Supt. Howe.	"	1 mo. hard labour.
" 8	"	Ed. Horrocks....	"			"	" 9	"	"	15 d. "

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

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Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
May 9	F. C. Mercer...	G. Spring Rice...	Shooting on Sunday.....			Regina.....	May 12	W. Trant, J.P....	No.	Dismissed; prosecutor to pay costs
" 9	Queen.....	William Croft...	Drunk.....			Barracks, Regina	" 9	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	Fined \$3 and costs.
" 10	J. Hildebrand...	Alex. Laroque...	Forgery.....			Fort Qu'Appelle	" 19	Guernsey & North, J.P.'s.	"	Dismissed.
" 10	Alex. Goyer....	J. Hildebrand....	Theft of tree.....			"	Mar. 10	"	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 10	T. Robillard....	F. Shepperd....	Non-payment of wages.....			"	" 19	"	"	To pay wages, \$10.
" 14	N.W.M.P.....	Weightman.....	Stealing ride on C.P.R....			Moosojaw.....	Apr. 14	S. Green, J.P....	"	Fined \$1.40 & costs
" 14	Queen.....	John Armstrong.	Stealing and killing cattle	May 18	W. A. Mann & A. P. Potter, J.P.'s	Whitewood.....			"	Allowed bail.
" 14	N.W.M.P.....	W. Wains.....	Breach of Prairie F. O....			Moosomin.....	May 16	G. T. Dunn, J.P..	No.	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 week h. l.
" 16	Katherine Legg.	Thos. Hisscocks.	Indecent assault.....	May 18	W. Trant, J.P....	Regina.....	June 21	Judge Richardson.	"	Acquittal.
" 13	Queen.....	Kenneth McDonald.	Vagrancy.....			Barracks, Regina	May 14	Supt. Howe.....	"	20 d. hard labour.
" 16	"	C. H. Gilvay, jr.	Kindling fire without guard.			"	" 16	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	Fined \$5 and \$2 costs.
" 17	N.W.M.P.....	A. Hewgill.....	Breach of Prairie F. O....			Moosomin.....	" 30	G. F. Dunn, J.P..	"	Fined \$25 and costs or 1 m. h. l.
" 17	"	G. W. Downie..	Setting prairie fire.....			Grenfell.....	" 17	R. S. Lake & S. Fleming, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$2 and costs.
" 19	"	J. B. Laroque...	Forgery.....			Fort Qu'Appelle.			"	Not yet heard.
" 20	"	Do-choo-os-sen.	Breach of Prairie F. O....			Touchwood.....	May 20	Jos. Hollies, J.P..	No.	Dismissed.
" 20	"	Ka-he-se-kow-paw-wist-to-ways-son.	"			"	" 20	"	"	"
" 21	S. Sanderson....	T. N. Morris....	Obtaining money by false pretenses.			Yorkton.....	" 27	N. W. Neilson....	"	"
" 20	N. W. M. P.....	Wm. Boyd.....	Setting prairie fire.....			Montgomery....	" 26	A. B. Potter, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
" 20	"	Wm. Johnston..	"			Wapella.....	" 25	W. Logan, J.P....	"	" \$10 "
" 13	L. D. Keown....	J. Fudge.....	Breach of license ordinance.			"	" 13	W. Logan & W. Blyth, J.P.'s.	"	" \$50 "
" 23	J. S. Crearer....	Gafetzi Paulek..	Insane.....			Yorkton.....	" 23	W.F. Hopkins, J.P.	"	Committed to Regina jail.

"	23	J. Hammell	L. Hammell	"	May 23	J. A. McKenzie, J. P.	North Portal	"	23	A. McKenzie	"	"
"	24	David Scott	John Oxnerd	Deserting employment	"	"	Wapella	"	25	W. Logan, J. P.	"	30 days imprison't with hard labour.
"	26	N. W. M. P.	S. Hagward	Insane	May 26	J. J. Heaslip, J. P.	Alameda	"	26	J. Heaslip, J. P.	"	Committed to Regina jail.
"	26	"	W. Wolf	Breach of Prairie F. O	"	"	Moosomin	"	28	G. F. Dunn, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
"	28	"	H. Petrie	"	"	"	Wolseley	"	28	J. Benson, J. P.	"	Fined \$25.
"	29	"	E. Kinlock	Vagrancy	May 29	E. H. Scott, J. P.	Estevan	"	29	E. H. Scott, J. P.	"	1 month hard lab'r
"	29	"	J. Long	"	" 29	"	"	"	29	"	"	"
"	30	"	J. Vipond	Setting prairie fire	"	"	Wolseley	"	30	J. Benson, J. P.	"	Fined \$25.
"	30	John Stewart	Peter Jacob	Stealing stone	"	"	Regina	"	30	W. Trant & C. Phipps, J. P's	"	To pay costs.
"	31	N. W. M. P.	Samuel Hazell	Vagrancy	"	"	Moosomin	"	31	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	1 m. with h. labour.
June	1	Queen	Jos. Brand	Horse stealing	"	"	Moosomin	June 24	Judge Wetmore	"	2 years penitentiary	
"	1	"	"	Forgery	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	2 mos.
"	2	"	P. Martineau	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	Wolseley	"	3	O. Tourguay, J. P.	"	Fined \$3 & costs.
"	1	Joseph Turner	Ray Hatch	Deserting employment	"	"	Sunnymead	"	1	W. A. Mann, J. P.	"	" \$2 "
"	1	N. W. M. P.	J. L. Lamont	Drunk	"	"	Whitewood	"	4	"	"	" \$10 "
"	1	"	Peter Rimer	Killing game in close season	"	"	"	"	6	"	"	" \$1 "
"	2	"	Peace Hans	Theft	"	"	Moosejaw	"	2	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	1 m. hard labour.
"	3	"	J. Jones	Vagrancy	June 3	W. Cope, J. P.	Oxbow	"	3	W. Cope, J. P.	"	Ordered to leave the town.
"	4	"	Charles Allen	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	Moosejaw	"	4	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 30 days h. l.
"	4	"	Jas. Summers	"	"	"	"	"	4	"	"	Fined \$15 and costs or 30 days h. l.
"	4	Queen	J. Pooler	Stealing ride on railway	"	"	Moosomin	"	5	A. C. Macdonell, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
"	5	T. Powell	Annie Powell	Insane	June 5	G. Thompson, J. P.	Indian Head	"	5	G. Thompson, J. P.	"	Committed to Regina jail.
"	6	N. W. M. P.	Thomas T. Terry	Drunk	"	"	Whitewood	"	7	Colin Bird, J. P.	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
"	11	"	Stanley Bond	" and disorderly	"	"	Moosejaw	"	11	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	"	Fined \$5 & costs or 30 days h. l.
"	13	Peter Hourie	The Young Salt-eaux (Indian)	" on reserve	"	"	Crooked Lake	"	13	J. P. Wright, J. P., Indian agent.	"	30 days hard labo'r
"	13	Queen	J. McGeary	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	"	"	Wolseley	"	13	J. Benson, J. P.	"	10 d. imprisonment
"	13	"	A. S. Pendleton	" and vagrancy	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	10 d. imprisonment with hard labour
"	15	"	Harry Joselvitiz	Theft	"	"	Barracks, Regina	"	16	Insp. McGibbon & Supt. Howe	"	1 month h. l.
"	6	Rose Pritchard	Joseph Pritchard	Desertion	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defendant left country.
"	14	N. W. M. P.	James McCoy	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	Regina	June 15	W. Trant, J. P.	"	1 month h. l.	
"	9	"	D. Dreaper	Vagrancy	June 9	E. H. Scott, J. P.	Estevan	"	9	E. H. Scott, J. P.	"	"
"	11	"	C. Hanson	Theft	" 11	E. H. Scott, J. P. Taggart & J. Stockwell, J. P's	"	"	9	E. H. Scott, J. P. Taggart & J. Stockwell, J. P's	"	30 days h. l.
"	16	Robt. Burnett	Neil McMillan	"	" 16	W. C. Sanders, J. P.	Moosejaw	"	"	"	"	Not yet heard.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
June 17	D. D. McLeod.	Mondy (Indian).	Assault			Moosejaw	June 17	W.C.Sanders, J.P.	No.	Dismissed with costs.
" 17	N. W. M. P.	W. Slattery.	Drunk and disorderly.			Regina.	" 17	W. Trant, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
" 18	"	M. Pierce	Common nuisance.	June 18	F. Cope, J.P.	Oxbow	" 18	J. Pope, J. P.	"	To pay costs, \$1.25.
" 17	"	B. Cope	Stealing ride on train.	" 17	E. Scott & J. Stockwell, J.P's	Estevan	" 17	E.Scott & J. Stockwell, J.P's.	"	Given 10 hours to leave town.
" 20	"	M. Burnmar	Drunk and disorderly.	" 20	E. Scott, J. McTaggart & J. Stockwell, J.P's	"	" 20	E. Scott, J. McTaggart & J. Stockwell, J.P's.	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
" 21	"	Jas. Moore	Prairie fire.....	" 23		Cannington Manor.....	" 23	J. G. Hardy, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 22	"	Thos. Howe	"	" 23		"	" 23	"	"	"
" 22	Queen	T. Gwilliams	Drunk and disorderly.	" 23		Wolseley.....	" 22	J. Benson, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
" 22	N. W. M. P.	W. Gorman	Stealing ride on C.P.R.	"		Regina.....	" 23	W. Trant, J.P.	"	15 d. imprisonment.
" 22	"	B. Stevens	"	"		"	" 23	"	"	15 "
" 22	"	J. Stevenson	"	"		"	" 23	"	"	10 "
" 9	"	J. Rinderknight.	Drunk and disorderly.	"		Yorkton	" 10	W.P.Hopkins, J.P	"	Fined \$2 & costs.
" 14	C. Hachn.	A. Brucks	Statute Labour Ordinance	"		"	" 17	"	"	Dismissed.
" 22	N.W.M.P.	L. Scott	Drunk and disorderly.	"		Regina.	" 24	W. Trant, J.P.	"	2 months h. labour.
" 22	"	J. Williamson	"	"		"	" 24	"	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
" 23	"	J. Hickey	Vagrancy	"		Barracks, Regina	" 24	J.A.McGibbon, J.P	"	10 days h. labour.
" 23	"	W. Slattery	Drunk and disorderly.	"		Regina.	" 24	W. Trant, J.P	"	1 month h. labour.
" 23	"	J. Henderson	"	"		"	" 24	"	"	Dismissed.
" 23	"	S. Lyons	Vagrancy	"		Barracks, Regina	" 24	J.A.McGibbon, J.P	"	10 days h. labour.
" 24	John Cadden.	P. de Tardy de Montrvil.	Insulting language	"		Saltcoats	" 25	E. Bolton, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 24	R. G. Hall.	J. Jackson	Deserting employment	"		Wolseley.....	" 24	J. Benson, J.P.	"	To pay costs.
" 25	N.W.M.P.	T. Hiscox	Interfering with constable in execution of duty.	"		Regina	July 4	W. Trant and C. Phipps, J.P's.	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
" 25	"	M. Pierce	Committing a nuisance.	June 25	J. Cope, J. P.	Oxbow	June 25	J. Cope, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 25	"	J. Laroque	"	" 25	"	"	" 25	"	"	Fined \$1.25.
" 25	Frank Bray.	John Ardemal	Horse-stealing	" 27	Jos. Hollis, J.P.	Touchwood	" 27	Jos. Hollis, J.P	"	Awaiting trial.
" 25	Queen	J. McLennan	Drunk and disorderly.	"		Moosomin	" 27	A.C.Macdonell, J.P	"	Dismissed.

"	25	Joseph Pash....	Charles Larson..	Cruelty to animals.....			Whitewood.....	"	28	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P.'s	"	Fined \$2 and costs.	
"	29	S. V. Kingsey ..	Donald McKillop Chas. Ritchie....	} Non-payment of wages			Saltcoats.....	July	5	E. Bolton, J.P....	"	McKillop to pay \$40 wages and costs; appealed; decision reserved	
"	30	Jacob Daum....	Paul Ulrich.....		Assault.....			"	"	7	"	"	Fined \$10; appeal- ed; heard before Judge Wetmore, Oct. 7, 1898; de- cision reserved.
"	30	Eliza Airdnas...	"	"			"	"	7	"	"	"	
"	29	M. H. King....	Walter Weir....	Theft.....			"	June	29	Judge Wetmore...	"	Committed for trial July 2.	
"	29	A. Kelly.....	E. Scowan.....	"	"	1	"	"	29	"	"	"	
"	30	L. Gobel.....	F. Schneider....	Assault.....			Grenfell.....	"	30	E. Fitzgerald, & Dr. Bushe, J.P.'s	"	Fined \$5 and costs.	
July	1	N.W.M.P.....	And. McGindley	Drunk and disorderly...			Yorkton.....	July	2	W.P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	" \$1 "	
"	1	"	Mirvin Carson...	"			"	"	2	"	"	" \$1 "	
"	2	Peter Besaw...	A. Blackman....	Cohabiting with E. Besaw			Regina.....	"	6	W. Trant, J.P....	"	Dismissed.	
"	3	D. J. O'Keefe...	Wm. H. Major, jr	Theft of dog chain.....			Saltcoats.....	"	18	E. Bolton, & Thos. McNutt, J.P.'s.	"	His father was bound for his good behaviour for 1 year.	
"	3	"	Fred'k. R. Major	"			"	"	18	"	"	"	
"	4	John Allan....	G. Endicott.....	Deserting employment..			Pleasant Forks..	"	5	J. Lavnell and W. Mothiswell, J.P.	"	Dismissed.	
"	4	Queen.....	"	Theft.....			"	"	5	"	"	"	
"	5	N.W.M.P.....	J. L. Lamont....	Drunk.....			Whitewood.....	"	5	Colin Bird, J.P....	"	Fined \$10 and c'ts.	
"	5	"	Dan. Hunter, jr.	Assault.....			"	"	7	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P.'s	"	" \$1 "	
"	7	"	C. Semineau....	Vagrancy.....	July	7	J. Heaslip, J.P..	Alameda.....	"	7	J. Heaslip, J.P....	"	30 days h. labour.
"	7	Queen.....	B. Walton.....	Theft.....			Moosomin.....	"	9	A. C. Macdonell & G. F. Dunn, J.P.'s	"	1 month h. labour.	
"	7	"	J. Crewe.....	"			Wolseley.....	"	7	J. Benson & Touri- guay, J. P.'s.	"	20 days h. labour.	
"	7	Romuld Mutere.	Joseph Guyer...	Theft of C.P.R. ticket..			Qu'Appelle.....	"	9	Brown & Hanley, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$5.	
"	7	"	Garfon. Guyer...	Theft.....			"	"	9	"	"	"	
"	7	Mrs. P. Favel...	P. Favel.....	Neglecting family.....			Fort Qu'Appelle.	"	9	Gurnsey & North, J.P.'s.	"	3 months h. labour.	
"	8	Queen.....	E. Rawlinson...	Found in dwelling-house with intent to steal....	July	9	W. Logan, J.P..	Moosomin.....	"	19	Judge Wetmore...	"	1 month h. labour.
"	8	"	"	Having dirk illegally....			Wapella.....	"	19	W. Logan & W. Lowe, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$10 costs or 10 days h. l.	
"	8	N.W.M.P.....	F. Talbot.....	Breach of P.F. Ordinance			Moosomin.....	"	16	R. J. Phin, J.P..	"	Dismissed.	
"	8	D. L. McDonald	Ewen McKay....	Abusive language.....			Saltcoats.....	"	12	E. Bolton, J.P....	"	Defendant to pay costs.	
"	8	Annie Boblick..	Emma Eli.....	Non-payment of wages..			"	"	"	"	"	Settled out of court.	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	It tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
July 8	N.W.M.P.	George Davis....	Drunk and disorderly....			Regina	July 9	W. Trant, J.P.	No.	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 9	"	C. H. Fielder....	Theft			Moosejaw....	" 9	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	" \$15 and c'sts or 30 days h.l.
" 9	Queen	A. Townhill....	Pointing firearms			Wapella	" 9	W. Logan & W. Lowe, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$30 and c'sts or 30 days h.l.
" 9	W.T Girdlestone	"	Master and Servant			"	" 9	"	"	Allowed to settle by J.P.
" 13	N.W.M.P.	— Williams....	Furions driving	July 13	J. Cope & Disney, J.P.'s.	Oxbow	" 13	J. Cope & Disney, J.P.'s.	"	Fined \$1.25.
" 13	"	R. Croft....	Insane	" 18	E. Scott, J.P.	"	" 18	E. Scott, J.P.	"	Committed to Regina jail.
" 14	"	J. Stirling	"			Indian Head	" 13	Hanley & Brown, J.P.'s.	"	"
" 16	Queen	A. Henderson....	Theft			Wolseley	" 16	A. Kindred & J. Benson, J.P.'s.	"	30 d. imprisonment.
" 16	"	D. Campbell....	Drunk and disorderly....			"	" 16	J. Benson, J.P.	"	Fined \$3 and costs.
" 16	W. Handley....	J. Fitz	Demanding fees illegally.			"	" 16	"	"	" \$1
" 16	Queen	G. Biden.	Assault			"	" 16	"	"	Fined costs of court and bound over to keep the peace.
" 19	Betsey Daniel.	William Daniel.	Assault on wife and threatening her with further violence.			Touchwood.	" 20	Jos Hollis, J.P.	"	2 mos. hard labour
" 21	Queen	David J. O'Keefe	False pretences	Aug. 4	E. Bolton, J.P.	Saltcoats	Aug. 4	E. Bolton, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 21	"	"	Breaking into granery			"	" 4	"	"	Thrown out by Crown Prosecutor.
" 21	"	J. Hardy	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Grenfell	July 21	E. Fitzgerald, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 21	Miss Smith.	Goodier	Theft.			"	" 21	"	"	3 m s. hard labour
" 22	J. Oppenheimer	O. Krenke	Assault			Hyde	" 30	Hyde, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 and costs
" 25	J. Johnston.	Fred Diamond.	Damaging hay			Moosomin	" 26	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days.
" 25	J. Johnston.	Chas Diamond.	"			"	" 26	"	"	Dismissed.
" 25	Algery Jarvis.	Clara Jacobs....	Theft			Regina	" 26	W. Trant & C. Phipps, J.P's.	"	1 month hard lab.
" 25	David J. O'Keefe	J. P. Campbell.	Assault			Saltcoats	Aug. 2	E. Bolton, J.P.	"	Prosecution to pay costs (appealed).

	27	Jacob Wurtz.....	Christian Mundt..	Theft of hay			Moosegaw	July 27	S. Green.....	"	"	Settled out of court
	27	N. W. M. P.....	Ernest Gagnon..	Drunk and disorderly..			Whitewood.....	" 29	W. A. Mann & A.	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs
	26	John Hawkes.....	John Street, jun.	Selling liquor without license.			"	" 27	B. Potter, J. P's	"	"	" \$100 "
	27	Miles McArthur.....	Erie Bloom.....	Deserting employment..			"	" 27	Colin Bird, J. P....	"	"	" \$1 "
	27	Andrew Grega.....	Caspa Susanna Grega.....	Insane			"	" 27	"	"	"	Sent to Brandon Asylum.
	26	Queen.....	R. Kowasni.....	Theft			Yorkton.....	" 27	W.S.Anderson, JP	"	"	1 mo. hard labour
	28	".....	Basile Krebega- witch.	Stealing hay	Aug. 4	W. S. Anderson, J.P.	"	Oct. 4	Judge Wetmore....	Yes	1	"
	28	M. H. King.....	W. Weir.....	Theft and burglary	July 28	Judge Wetmore.	Moosomin.....	July 28	"	"	"	6 "
	28	A. Kelly.....	E. Scowan.....	" "	" 28	"	"	" 28	"	"	"	6 "
	30	Queen.....	Nicolai Russniak	Assault. "	Aug. 1	W. S. Anderson, J.P.	Yorkton.....	Oct. 4	"	"	"	3 "
	30	N.W.M.P.....	K w e e - K a w Hawk.	Drunk	July 30		Fort Qu'Appelle	July 30	Gurney & North, J.P's.	No.	30 days	"
	30	".....	William Debouw.	"			"	" 30	"	"	"	Fined \$25 and costs
	30	".....	J. P. Jones.....	Liquor to Indians.....			"	" 30	"	"	"	\$50 "
	30	".....	P. Peltier.....	"			"	" 30	"	"	"	\$50 "
Aug.	1	J. Johnston.....	Harry Campbell.	House-breaking	Aug. 1	R. Chappell, J.P.	Fleming.....	"	"	"	"	Withdrawn on parents guaranteeing conduct.
	1	".....	Jas. Clark.....	"	" 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
	1	".....	M. Shillingford.	"	" 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
	1	".....	W. Shillingford.	"	" 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
	1	".....	C. Shillingford..	"	" 1	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
	1	".....	J. Gagné.....	Stealing ride on Rly.....			Moosomin.....	Aug. 2	A.C.Macdonell,JP	No.	Dismissed.	
	1	Ferdina'd Jamet	John Martin.....	Assault			Whitewood.....	" 4	W. A. Mann & Colin Bird, J.P's.	"	"	Fined \$5 and costs
	2	N.W.M.P.....	James.....	Insane	Aug. 3	J.Stockwell, J.P.	Estevan....	" 3	J. Stockwell, J.P.	"	"	Committed to Regina Jail.
	2	S. Wagner.....	Frank Hest.....	Stealing hay			Regina.....	" 5	W. Trant, J.P....	"	"	John Hest to pay for hay.
	2	".....	John Hest.....	"			"	" 5	"	"	"	J. Hest to pay for hay (and costs).
	2	".....	Fred Besair.....	"			"	" 5	"	"	"	"
	2	John Steed.....	John Lond.....	Assault			"	" 6	C. Phipps, J.P....	"	"	To pay costs.
	2	Co-CoKwatoway	Joseph Pritchard	Theft of horse.....	Aug. 2	G. F. Gurnsey...	"	" 25	Judge Richardson.	"	"	2 years hard labour
	2	N.W.M.P.....	A. Nartar.....	Liquor to Indian... ..			Fort Qu'Appelle	" 2	Gurnsey & North..	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
	4	J. Johnston.....	H. Decamor.....	Stealing ride on Rly.....			Moosomin.....	" 4	A.C.Macdonell,JP	"	"	Dismissed.
	4	".....	C. Cousseas.....	"	"	"	"	" 4	"	"	"	"
	4	".....	B. McEwen.....	Vagrancy	"	"	"	" 4	"	"	"	1 month hard lab.
	4	N.W.M.P.....	Sarah Bourns.....	Peddling			Whitewood.....	" 6	W. A. Mann, J.P.	"	"	Fined \$5 and costs (appealed).
	4	Queen.....	James Pinke.....	Forgery			"	" 6	W. A. Mann & A. B. Potter, J.P's.	"	"	Dismissed.
	2	".....	Wm. Clark.....	Stealing hay			Wolseley.....	" 3	J. Benson and O. Touriguay, J.P's	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs
	2	".....	J. Gibson.....	"			"	"	"	"	"	\$10 "
	4	".....	J. Manns.....	Drunk and disorderly..			"	" 3	O. Touriguay, J.P.	"	"	15 days hardbour l

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Aug. 7	N. W. M. P. . . .	Spokan (Indian).	Drunk and disorderly. . .			Whitewood . . .	Aug. 8	J. P. Wright, agt. & Colin Bird, J.P.'s	No.	1 month hard labo'r
" 7	"	(woman)	"			"	" 8	Colin Bird, J.P.'s	" 1	" " " "
" 8	"	A. G. Playfair. . .	Supplying liquor to Indians.			"	" 8	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs
" 8	"	John Fisher . . .	" " " "			"	" 8	"	"	" \$50 "
" 8	Queen	F. Adams	Horse stealing	Aug. 10	J. Benson, J.P.	Wolseley			"	Not yet heard.
" 8	"	"	Theft	" 10	"	"			"	"
" 9	N. W. M. P. . . .	Jim Black	Drunk and disorderly . .			Regina	" 10	C. Phipps, J.P. . . .	"	To pay costs.
" 10	M. Pachal	E. Hoffman.	Stealing hay			Whitesand.	" 13	A. Hutchinson, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 10	"	O. Foudri	"			"	" 13	"	"	"
" 10	"	E. Much	"			"	" 13	"	"	"
" 10	"	A. Much	"			"	" 13	"	"	"
" 11	W. Sider	Jas. Ramsey	"			Qu'Appelle.	" 13	Hanley & Brown, J. P's.	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
" 11	"	David Ramsey . . .	"			"	" 13	"	"	"
" 12	Queen	E. Souchetti. . . .	Assault and threatening to stab.			Wolseley	" 12	J. Benson and O. Touriguay, J.P's.	"	6 mos. hard labour.
" 13	"	C. Simoni	Vagrancy.			"	" 13	J. Benson, J.P.'s	"	10 days "
" 13	"	C. H. Hales	Assault	Aug. 13	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P's	(Sunnymead)	Oct. 14	Judge Wetmore. . .	"	Suspend'd sentence
" 13	"	"	Having pistol on his person when arrested.	" 8	"	Sunnymead	Aug. 13	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P's.	"	2 mos. hard labour.
" 13	N. W. M. P. . . .	M. Muir	Insanity			Moosomin	" 13	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.	"	Com. to asylum.
" 17	L. Klyne	Joseph Guiris. . .	Impounding cattle			Qu'Appelle	" 19	Brown and Hanley, J.P's.	"	Dismissed.
" 18	A. Clancy	W. Clancy, jr. . . .	Rape	Aug. 27	W. Trant, J.P.	Yorkton	Aug. 18	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	Not heard yet.
" 18	J. A. Salter	L. H. Salter	Insane.			Moosejaw	" 18	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	Com. to Regina jail
" 18	Henry Gloster. . .	Jas. McLeman. . . .	Non-payment of wages . .			"	" 18	"	"	To pay wages & costs
" 18	Thos. Howarth . .	Wellington White . .	" " " "			"	" 18	"	"	Dismiss'd with costs against plaintiff.
" 19	Alex. Jeannot . . .	Gabrl. Anderson . .	Deserting employment . .			Sunnymead	" 22	W. A. Mann, J.P.	"	Fined \$3 and costs.
" 20	M. Hyde	Julie Exner.	Quitting "			Hyde	" 27	Dr. Busche and Sager, J.P's.	"	Hyde to pay costs of court.
" 20	"	A. Ruguski.	" "			"	" 27	"	"	Dismissed.

"	22	Queen	M. Pivier.	Drunk and disorderly			Moosomin	"	23	A. E. Hart, J.P.	"	Suspend'd sentence
"	20		Thos. Gay	Attempting suicide	Aug. 20	R. Chappell, J. P	Fleming	Sept. 6			"	Disch. without trial
"	23	N. W. M. P.	W. Waddell	Vagrancy			Moosejaw	Aug. 23	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	"	6 mos. hard labour.
"	22	J. Bettridge	John Smith	Assault			Regina	"	24	W. Trant, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	22	N. W. M. P.	Victor Stubbis	Committing mischief			"	"	23	"	"	Dismissed.
"	22	"	Arthur Smith	"			"	"	23	"	"	Fined 50c. & costs.
"	22	"	Toby Greig	"			"	"	23	"	"	"
"	22	"	Richard Arnold	"			"	"	23	"	"	"
"	22	"	Westley Arnold	"			"	"	23	"	"	"
"	19	Queen	John Cadden	Unlawful seizure			Saltcoats	"	22	E. Bolton, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
"	19	"	E. W. Boake	Receiving stolen goods				"	22	"	"	"
"	23	O. Tourigny	B. Lavivie	Illegally impounding			Wolseley	"	25	J. Benson, J.P.	"	Disinis'd with costs
"	23	C. G. Butstron	Joseph Yeger	Deserting employment			Qu'Appelle	"	23	Brown and Hanley, J.P's.	"	Returned to work.
"	25	A. Fotheringham	J. Dolfin	Stealing hay			Grenfell	"	25	Dr. Busche and E. Fitzgerald, J.P's.	"	Judgm't suspend- ed for 6 months; Dolfin to return hay.
"	26	Wm. Evans	W. C. Skinner	Deserting employment			Can'ingt'n Manor	"	26	J. G. Hardy, J.P.	"	Boy allowed to re- turn to his present employment.
"	27	N. W. M. P.	Richard Street	Drunk and disorderly			Whitewood	"	28	Colin Bird, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	29	"	Thos. T. Terry	"			"	"	29	"	"	\$5
"	26	"	B. Mott	Insane	Aug. 27	J. R. Gibson, J.P	Oxbow	"	27	J. R. Gibson, J.P.	"	Com. to Regina jail
"	29	"	J. Williamson	Burglary	Sept. 1	W. Trant, J.P.	Regina	Sept. 13	Judge Richardson.	Yes	Verdict not guilty.	
"	29	"	J. Dowling	"	" 1		"	"	13	"	"	"
"	30	"	J. Johnson	Stealing ride on train	Aug. 31	E. H. Scott, J.P.	Estevan	Aug. 31	E. H. Scott, J.P.	No	Fined costs of court	
"	31	"	John Woolborin	Allowing a nuisance			Regina	Sept. 3	C. Phipps, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.	
Sept. 1	Queen	G. Parker		Drunk and disorderly			Moosomin	"	2	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 & costs or 7 d. hard labour.
"	4	"	F. Hoydon	Stealing hay			Rocanville	"	6	A. H. R. Bastrand & W. Moran, J.P's.	"	Dismissed.
"	6	Annie Shauk	Rudolph Pactral	Assault			Yorkton	"	13	W. P. Hopkins, J.P	"	"
"	5	Wm. Graham	Simon Crow	Theft of horse	Sept. 5	G. F. Gurney, J.P	Regina	"	8	Judge Richardson.	"	1 year hard labour.
"	6	A. J. Brabazon	F. W. Ross	Deserting employment			Yorkton	"	10	W. P. Hopkins, J.P	"	Dismissed, costs against defend't.
"	6	"	Horace Jackson	"			"	"	10	"	"	"
"	6	"	Peter McNichol	"			"	"	10	"	"	"
"	7	N. W. M. P.	J. N. Sharman	Dentistry without license			"	"	8	"	"	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	7	"	W. Donovan	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Barracks, Regina	"	8	J. A. McGibbon, J.P	"	10 d. imprisonment
"	7	Queen	B. McEwan	Vagrancy			Moosomin	"	8	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	3 months h. l.
"	8	Mrs. Weatly	Walcom	Drunk and disorderly	Sept. 9	E. Scott, and J. Stockwell, J.P's	Estevan	"	9	E. Scott and J. Stockwell, J.P's.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	9	Queen	Michael Kelly	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Regina	"	9	J. A. McGibbon, J.P	"	" \$10 or 10 d. imprisonment.
"	12	N. W. M. P.	A. Auger	Profanat'n of Lord's Day	Sept. 12	H. Disney, J.P.	Oxbow	"	12	H. Disney, J.P.	"	Fined \$1.50 & costs
"	12	"	J. Sair	"	" 12	"	"	"	12	"	"	"
"	13	"	Geo. Barber	Theft			Moosejaw	"	17	W. C. Sanders, J.P	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

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1898.				1898.			1898.			
Sept. 14	N. W. M. P. . . .	M. Grover	Assault			Regina	Sept. 17	C. Phipps, J.P. . .	No.	Fined \$10 and costs
" 15	D. McIntosh . . .	J. Bartlett	Deserting employment . .			"	" 15	"	"	" 25c. "
" 15	"	W. Courtney . . .	"			"	" 15	"	"	" 25c. "
" 15	N. W. M. P. . . .	H. Huges	Smuggling	Sept. 15	W. Coade, J.P. . .	Oxbow	" 15	W. Coade, J.P. . .	"	Fined \$2 per ton and costs.
" 15	"	J. Buske	"	" 15	"	"	" 15	"	"	" " "
" 15	"	W. Harris	"	" 15	"	"	" 15	"	"	" " "
" 15	"	B. Kimerly	"	" 15	"	"	" 15	"	"	" " "
" 15	Queen	N. McLeod	Fraud	" 26	G. F. Dunn, J.P. .	Moosomin	" 15	"	"	Dismissed at preliminary trial.
" 15	Felixan Bangot . .	Lucien Morange . .	Deserting employment . .			Sunnymead	Sept. 16	W. A. Mann, J.P. .	"	Fined the costs of court.
" 15	Charles Larson . .	Black Smith	Unlawfully claiming damages for horses . .			"	" 16	"	"	Fined the costs of court and to refund \$15 claimed
" 17	N. W. M. P. . . .	Samuel Prior . . .	Insane		Hanley & Brown . .				"	Com. to asylum.
" 17	John Linkham . . .	L. Munson	Fraud			Regina	Sept. 24	C. Phipps, J.P. . .	"	Dismissed.
" 19	L. Lafontaine . . .	N. Sparvier	Theft			Grenfell	" 21	Dr. Busche and E. Fitzgerald, J.P.'s	"	"
" 19	N. W. M. P. . . .	Slyman Hasan . . .	Peddling			Whitewood	" 19	Colin Bird, J.P. . .	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 19	"	J. H. Langstaff . .	Creating disturbance . .			Yorkton	" 20	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	" \$1 "
" 19	"	Wm. Fiddler (an Indian)	Drunk			"	Nov. 10	N. W. Neilson, J.P.	"	" \$10 "
" 20	"	C. P. Dermody . . .	Working an estray horse .			Whitewood	Sept. 21	Colin Bird, J.P. . .	"	" \$1 "
" 20	W. Pettingell . . .	R. Laurie	Theft	Sept. 23	C. Phipps, J.P. . .	Regina	" 24	Judge Richardson .	"	2 years h. l.
" 22	C. M. Abbott . . .	Mrs. G. Newton . .	Stealing cow	" 27	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	Yorkton			"	Not yet heard.
" 22	Queen	Donald Simpson . .	Perjury	" 26	L. Robertson and Colin Bird, J.P.'s	Whitewood			"	Allowed bail.
" 22	Frank Sloggatt . .	John Busby	Assault			Wapella	Sept. 24	W. T. Blythe, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 24	N. W. M. P. . . .	William Kinel . . .	Drunk and disorderly . .			Whitewood	" 24	Colin Bird, J.P. . .	"	" " "
" 24	Queen	G. Parker	"			Moosomin	" 26	G. F. Dunn	"	" \$5 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 26	J. Caldwell	Robert Moore . . .	Shooting a bull			Yorkton			"	Prison'r shot whilst resisting arrest.
" 26	Mary Stoolback . .	E. Letner	Assault			Qu'Appelle	Sept. 26	Brown & Hanley, J.P.'s.	"	Dismissed.

"	26	N. W. M. P . . .	W. W. Stoddart.	Drunk and disorderly			Whitewood.	"	27	Colin Bird, J.P. . .	"	Fined \$1 and costs.	
"	27	Ernest Wilmers.	A. B. Potter . . .	Unlawfully collecting pound fees for horses.			Sunnymead. . . .	"	30	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P's	"	" \$1 and \$1.50 compensation.	
"	27	"	"	"			"	"	30	"	"	Fined \$1 & \$14.10 compensation.	
"	27	J. Fregentt. . . .	R. Boez.	Assault.			Regina.	Oct.	1	C. Phipps, J.P. . . .	"	Dismissed.	
"	27	"	M. Boez.	Master and servant. . .			"	"	1	"	"	"	
"	29	N. W. M. P . . .	F. Pollard	Drunk and disorderly . .	Sept.	29	H. Cope, J.P. . . .	Oxbow.	Sept.	29	W. Coade, J.P. . . .	"	Fined \$5.
"	29	"	J. Ayer.	"	"	30	E. H. Scott and J.R. Stockwell, J.P's.	Estevan.	"	30	E. H. Scott and J. Stockwell, J.P's.	"	Costs of court.
"	30	"	G. Muna.	Stealing ride on C.P.R. . .			Barracks, Regina	"	30	J.A. McGibbon, JP	"	10 d. imprisonment	
"	30	"	C. J. Farrow . . .	"			"	"	30	J. A. McGibbon, J.P., and Supt. Howe.	"	10 "	
"	30	"	"	Whilst committing an offence had in his possession a revolver.			"	"	30	J. A. McGibbon, J.P., and Supt. Howe.	"	10 " to run concurrently.	
"	28	"	Donald Simpson.	Having an estray animal on his premises and not advertising same.			Sunnymead. . . .	"	30	Colin Bird, J.P. . .	"	Fined \$5 and costs.	
"	28	Charles Larson. .	P. H. Curry . . .	Theft			"	"	30	W. A. Mann and A. B. Potter, J.P's.	"	Dismissed.	
"	30	N.W.M.P	B. McEwan	Lunacy			Regina.			Supt. Howe.	"	Committed to town jail.	
Oct.		Mrs. Kelly.	A. Kelly	Drunk and disorderly . .	Oct.	3	J. Stockwell, J.P	Estevan	Oct.	3	J. Stockwell, J.P. .	"	Dismissed.
"	2	J. B. Ritchob. . .	Monson John. . .	Theft			"	Moosejaw	"	4	W. C. Sanders, J.P	"	"
"	4	N. W. M. P . . .	"	Peddling without license.	Oct.	4	"	"	"	"	"	"	Fined \$15 and costs
"	7	T. Toth	J. Anderson. . . .	Shooting with intent. . .	"	8	J. Stockwell and J. McTaggart, J.P's.	Estevan	Oct.	8	J. Stockwell and J. McTaggart, J.P's	"	Case dismissed.
"	8	N. W. M. P . . .	J. Williamson . . .	Drunk and disorderly . .			Regina	"	10	W. Trant, J.P. . . .	"	1 month h. l.	
"	10	"	T. Stein	"			Grenfell	"	10	E. Fitzgerald, J.P.	"	Fined \$1.	
"	10	"	J. McLanaghan. .	"			Whitewood	"	10	Colin Bird, J. P. . .	"	Fined \$10 and costs	
"	11	T. McAra.	C. Melnezmick. . .	Horse stealing	Oct.	15	C. Phipps, J.P . . .	Regina.				"	Case not heard.
"	12	N. W. M. P . . .	John Cadden. . . .	Drunk and disorderly . .			Saltcoats	Oct.	13	E. Bolton, J.P. . . .	No.	Fined \$1 and costs.	
"	12	Alfred Elfick . .	Robt. Green. . . .	Fighting on public street			Moosejaw	"	12	W. C. Sanders, J.P	"	" \$5.	
"	13	C. Macklonery . .	F. Engle	Theft			Indian Head	"	13	Donleyand Thompson, J.Ps.	"	" \$10 and costs	
"	14	N. W. M. P . . .	J. McCoy	Drunk and disorderly . .			Regina.	"	14	C. Phipps, J.P. . . .	"	" costs of court	
"	14	"	"	Obtaining liquor when interdicted.			"	"	14	"	"	" \$20 and costs	
"	17	"	G.W.L. McLeod . .	Insanity			Moosomin.	"	18	G. F. Dunn, J.P. . .	"	Committed to Regina jail.	
"	17	"	L. Coy	Refusing to destroy carcass of glandered horse			Grenfell	"	19	S. Rillerter and E. Fitzgerald, J.P's	"	Dismissed.	
"	17	"	T. Williams	Drunk and disorderly . .			Regina.	"	17	C. Phipps, J.P. . . .	"	Fined \$1 and costs	
"	17	"	T. Colson	"			"	"	17	"	"	" \$1	
"	18	"	E. Sheridan	Stealing ride on C.P.R. . .			"	"	19	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	"	5 days' impris'nm't	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Oct. 21	Frank Apperley.	Alex. McKenzie.	Shop-breaking			Whitewood.....	Oct. 22	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P's	No.	Dismissed.
" 22	N. W. M. P.	Jas. Murphy.....	Drunk and disorderly.....			Moosejaw	" 22	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 24	"	L. Freeman.....	Profanation of Lord's day	Oct. 24	A. Cope, J.P.	Exbow	" 24	A. Cope, J.P.	"	" 50c. "
" 24	Queen	Jos. Sharpe	Disorderly conduct			Moosomin.....	" 25	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	" \$2 or 7 d. impris'm't
" 24	"	G. W. Campbell.....	Robbery	Oct. 27	Colin Bird, J.P.	"			"	"
" 26	N. W. M. P.	Julia Hiesinger.....	Obtaining money by false pretences.	Oct. 29	E. Bolton, J.P.	Whitewood	Nov. 15	Judge Wetmore.....	"	6 mos. impris'nm't.
" 28	Queen	David J. O'Keefe.....	Assault			Saltcoats			"	Not yet tried.
" 28	J. Oppenheimer.	Krenke	Breach of by-laws			Hyde	Nov. 1	Hyde, J.P.	No.	Oppenheimer to pay costs.
" 28	Town of Regina.	L. Munson	Theft			Regina	Oct. 28	W. Trant, J.P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
" 29	N. W. M. P.	Geo. Hiesinger.....	Having a pistol on his person.			Whitewood	" 31	W. A. Mann and Colin Bird, J.P's	"	2 months' h. l.
" 29	"	Ed. Sherwin.....	Theft			"	" 31	"	"	Fined \$5 and costs
" 29	"	"	Vagrancy			Moosomin.....	Nov. 1	A. E. Hart and G. F. Dunn, J.P's	"	1 month's h. l.
" 31	"	Fred. Hawkins.....	Cruelty to animals.....			"	" 1	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	2
Nov. 1	"	Elliott Gordon.....	Shipping cattle out of Territories without having brand inspected.			Moosejaw	" 3	F. Lewis, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 2	Rudolph Patral.	W. Hoffman	Stealing hay	Nov. 4	W. P. Hopkins, J.P.	"	" 12	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	"	" \$20 "
" 2	"	E. Much	"	" 4		Yorkton				Awaiting trial.
" 2	C. Seibel	John Krapp.....	Stealing wood.....			Regina	Nov. 9	W. Trant, J.P.	No.	Dismissed.
" 3	Queen	J. McLeod	Drunk and disorderly			Moosomin	" 4	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.	"	Dismissed.
" 3	"	Henry James.....	"			Whitewood	" 5	Colin Bird, J.P.	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
" 4	"	A. Thorne	"			Moosomin	" 5	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
" 5	"	G. F. England.....	"			"	" 7	"	"	Fined \$2 and costs or 10 days h. l.

"	5	R. Sanpli	Joseph Daniels	"	"	Indian Head	"	5	Donelley, J.P.	"	Fined \$2 and costs.
"	8	Queen	J. D. Jojust	Fraud	Nov. 9	W. Logan, J.P.	Wapella				Discharged.
"	8	J. Dolfin	W. Tailor	Assault			Grenfell	Nov.	11	Skilliter & Ball, J.P's.	No Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month h. l.
"	9	W. Tailor	J. Dolfin	Ill-treating a colt the property of W. Tailor.			"	"	11	"	Dismissed.
"	9	N.W.M.P.	Archibald Cowan	Working an estray team of horses.			Whitewood	"	12	W. A. Mann & Colin Bird, J.P's	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	12	T. Lawes	J. Holnoka	Theft			Yorkton	"	12	W. E. Hopkins, J.P.	" \$1 "
"	14	Queen	Adam Riez	Putting iron in grain to break a threshing machine.			Churchbridge	"	21	W. Robert & W. Rowland, J.P's.	Case remanded.
"	10	Hilda Taube	J. H. Kern	Non-payment of wages			Moosejaw	"	11	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	16	R. Crispin	J. Glenn	Indecent assault on his wife.			Indian Head	"	25	T. Donelley & G. Thompson, J.P's	Bound over to stand trial in two sureties of \$400 at the sittings of Supreme Court.
"	16	F. Shepherd	Peter Desepps	Assault			Moosejaw	"	16	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	17	Queen	Jno. Bryon	Theft			Wolseley	"	17	Benson & Tourigy, J.P's.	Dismissed.
"	23	"	Edgar Dell	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Regina	"	23	Insp. McGibbon, J.P.	"
"	25	N.W.M.P.	W. Engle	Theft			Indian Head	"	25	Geo. Thompson & T. E. Donnelly, J.P's.	2 months h. l.
"	26	J. Glenn	R. Crispin	Intent to extort			"	"	28	"	Bound over to stand trial in two sureties of \$400 at sittings of Supreme Court.
"	28	N.W.M.P.	John Paterson	Stealing ride on C.P.R.			Moosejaw	"	28	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	10 days imprisonment
"	28	"	Arthur Hales	"			"	"	28	"	10 "
"	28	"	James Black	Theft	Nov. 28	W. Trant, J.P.	Regina	"	29	Judge Richardson	3 years "
"	28	"	John Smith	"	" 28	"	"	"	29	"	Remanded.
"	28	"	Edward Sprague	"	" 28	"	"	"	30	Judge Richardson	1 m. imprisonment
"	25	"	R. A. McDonald	Neglecting to provide for family.			"	"	25	W. Trant, J.P.	1 "
"	30	"	James Boyle	Drunk			Moosomin	"	30	J. F. Dunn, J.P.	10 days h. l.
"	30	"	"	Vagrancy			"	"	30	"	1 month h. l.
"	12	J. A. Healy	Jno. Farrel	Theft			Moosejaw	"	14	W. C. Sanders, J.P.	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
Medicine Hat.	Dec. 6	N. W. M. P.	John Cooper.	Selling diseased meat			Medicine Hat.	Dec. 17	Ins. Wilson & F. J. Reynolds, J.P.'s	No.	Fined \$40.
Swift Current.	" 11	"	Wm. Chamberlain.	Vagrancy			Maple Creek.	" 11	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"	2 mos. imp. h. l.
Piegan Creek.	" 13	"	George Larson	Theft			"	" 16	"	"	1 month imp. h. l.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Maple Creek.	Jan. 1	"	Jos. Tobin	Stealing a ride.			"	Jan. 1	"	"	F'd \$5 & costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 1	"	Ang. Gamache	"			"	" 1	"	"	"
"	" 1	"	James White	"			"	" 1	"	"	"
"	" 4	"	H. H. Keys.	Neglecting to proceed to a prairie fire after being warned.			"	" 4	"	"	Fined \$2 and costs
"	" 4	"	Chas. Harris	Stealing a ride.			"	" 4	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	John McKay.	"			"	" 14	"	"	F'd \$5 & costs or 10 days imp. h. l.
"	" 13	"	Arthur Walker	"			"	" 14	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	William Milne	"			"	" 14	"	"	"
Medicine Hat.	" 21	C. Rogers.	W. Gillespie.	Threatening			Medicine Hat.	" 21	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	"	Bound over to keep peace 1 year.
"	" 21	"	W. Kyle.	"			"	" 21	"	"	"
"	Feb. 2	C. Sherman.	Mary Odell.	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	Dec. 29	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	"	Feb. 2	Judge Scott	No.	Dismissed.
"	" 2	"	G. Holder	Conducting a lottery.	" 29	"	"	" 2	"	"	Convicted, released on susp. sentence
Maple Creek.	" 2	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Simpson.	Creating disturbance and drunk.			Maple Creek.	" 2	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"	Fined \$5 and costs
"	" 2	"	White Thund'r (Cree).	Drunk (Indian Act).			"	" 2	"	"	1 month imp. h. l.
"	" 3	Jean Claustre.	Paul Leviellie.	Assault			"	" 3	John Dixon, J.P.	"	F'd \$5 and costs or 30 days imp.
"	" 13	N. W. M. P.	A. Guardipui.	Breach Game Ordinance.			"	" 13	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"	Convicted, released on susp. sentence
"	" 13	"	F. Gandré.	"			"	" 13	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	J. B. Laframboise.	"			"	" 13	"	"	"

"	"	"	13	"	C. Tenneault.		"	"	13	"	"	"
"	"	"	28	"	Alf. Marshall.	Stealing a ride....	"	"	28	"	"	10 days imp. h. l.
"	"	"	28	"	Peter Barrows.	"	"	"	28	"	"	"
"	"	Mar.	4	"	John Kelly..	"	"	"	Mar.	4	"	Fined \$2 and costs
"	"	"	"	"	John Hanley..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Medicine Hat.	"	"	5	J. Thompson	Geo. Nofield.	Assault, threatening.		Medicine Hat.	"	5	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	Case dismis'd, costs against prosec'r.
"	"	"	5	Geo. Nofield..	J. Thompson.	Assault and abusive language.		"	"	5	"	"
"	"	"	10	N. W. M. P.	"Sour Belly" (Cree).	Giving intoxicants to Indians.		"	"	10	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	Convicted, released on susp. sentence
Maple Creek..	"	"	15	J. O. Beesley..	E. A. Chase.	Assault		Maple Creek..	"	15	"	Case dismis'd, costs against prosec'r.
"	"	"	15	N. W. M. P.	John Gibson..	Stealing a ride		"	"	15	"	10 days imp. h. l.
"	"	"	15	"	Wm. Smith....	"		"	"	15	"	"
"	"	"	"	Louis Fiddler.	Alex. Lafram- boise.	Assault		"	"	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs
Maple Creek..	Apl.	"	7	N. W. M. P.	Marshall Jones	Vagrancy		"	Apl.	7	"	Released, susp'nd'd sentence.
"	"	"	7	"	Jas. O'Keefe.	Stealing a ride		"	"	7	"	10 days imp. h. l.
"	"	"	11	"	Chas. Smith.	Vagrancy		"	"	11	"	"
"	"	"	11	"	Edward Crew.	"		"	"	11	"	"
"	"	"	11	"	John Fuhrman	Stealing a ride		"	"	11	"	"
"	"	"	11	"	A. Shaw.....	"		"	"	11	"	"
"	"	"	11	"	J. Erb.....	"		"	"	11	"	"
"	"	"	11	"	N. A. Shaw ..	"		"	"	11	"	"
"	"	"	11	"	J. Kerr	"		"	"	11	"	"
"	"	"	11	"	Alf. Halot ..	"		"	"	11	"	Fined \$2 and costs
"	"	"	13	"	W. Lowes ..	"		"	"	13	"	"
"	"	"	13	"	F. Stobo.....	"		"	"	13	"	"
"	"	"	13	"	Wm. Picton..	"		"	"	13	"	"
Swift Current.	"	"	14	"	Fred. Payne.	"		"	"	14	"	10 days imp. h. l.
"	"	"	14	"	Fred. Horley.	"		"	"	14	"	"
Maple Creek..	"	"	14	Ths. Callaghan	Jno. Newberry	Theft.....		"	"	14	"	Case dismissed.
Medicine Hat.	"	"	15	N. W. M. P.	John Dreman.	"		Medicine Hat.	"	15	Supt. Moffatt & Reynolds, J.P.	No. 10 days imp. h. l.
"	"	"	18	"	Pat Kelly ..	Assault		"	"	18	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs
Maple Creek..	"	"	24	"	Wm. Babcock.	Stealing a ride		Maple Creek..	"	24	Supt. Moffatt, J.P.	10 days imp. h. l.
"	"	"	24	"	Wm. Jones....	"		"	"	24	"	"
"	"	"	26	"	Wm. Simpson.	Creating disturbance		"	"	26	"	2 mos. imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat.	"	"	29	P. Kelly	Geo. Nofield.	Assault		Medicine Hat.	"	29	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs
Maple Creek..	May	"	4	N. W. M. P.	J. Daulton....	Stealing a ride		Maple Creek..	May	5	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	10 days imp. h. l.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Vagrancy		"	"	5	"	1 m. imp. h. l. (con- current).
Medicine Hat.	May	"	11	A. Mort	Chas. Cooper..	Cattle stealing	May 16	Medicine Hat.	"	16	"	Case dismissed.
"	"	"	11	A. Mort	J. Cooper, jr..	"	May 16	"	June 17	17	Judge Scott....	Acquitted.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Medicine Hat.	May 13	W. H. Winterburne.	A. Mort. . . .	Cattle stealing			Medicine Hat.	May 16	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	No.	Case dismissed.
Maple Creek.	" 14	N. W. M. P. . .	Wm. Lobban (juvenile).	Setting prairie fire. . . .			Maple Creek. . .	" 14	"		Dismissed with caution.
"	" 19	"	M. Hadd. . . .	Peddling without license. . . .			"	" 19	"		Fined \$2 and costs.
Medicine Hat.	" 23	F. G. McLaughlin.	Chas. Cooper.	Cattle stealing.	May 23	Supt. Moffatt, J.P.	Medicine Hat.	June 17	Judge Scott . . .	No.	Acquitted.
"	" 23	Betsey O'Neill	H. Flack.	Creating disturbance			"	May 23	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.		Case dismissed.
164 Maple Creek. .	June 4	N. W. M. P. . .	Frank Davidson.	Stealing a ride			Maple Creek. . .	June 4	John Dixon, J.P.		5 dys. imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat.	" 6	"	W. Cheeseman	Lunacy			"	" 6	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.		Dismissed.
"	" 15	F. G. McLaughlin.	J. Cooper, sr. . .	Cattle stealing	June 15	Supt. Moffatt, J.P.	Medicine Hat.	" 17	Judge Scott. . . .	No.	Acquitted.
Maple Creek. . .	" 13	N. W. M. P. . .	F. J. Kenny. . .	Stealing a ride.			Maple Creek. . .	" 13	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.		10 dys. imp. h. l.
"	" 18	"	Ed. Johnson. . .	"			"	" 18	"		"
"	" 20	C. Seymour. . .	J. C. Auger. . .	Non-payment wages. . . .			"	" 20	"		Ord'r paym't \$22.20
Swift Current.	" 21	N. W. M. P. . .	John Tone. . . .	Vagrancy.			"	" 21	"		1 month imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat.	" 25	"	Ketiwayho. . . .	Breach Game Ordinance.			"	" 25	"		Fined \$10 and costs.
Maple Creek. . .	" 29	"	John Hickey. . .	Stealing a ride			"	" 29	"		10 dys. imp. h. l.
"	" 16	"	Upton Breckenridge.	Defrauding revenue. . . .			"	" 30	Sup. Moffatt and John Dixon.		Fined \$50 and costs.
"	" 16	"	A. W. T. Martin.	"			"	" 30	"		"
Medicine Hat.	July 2	Jas. Johnson.	Chas. Jenkins.	Malicious wounding. . . .			Medicine Hat.	July 4	Sup. Moffatt and Ins. McGibbon		1 month imp. h. l.
"	" 5	N. W. M. P. . .	Dan Miller. . . .	Creating disturbance and drunk. . . .			Maple Creek. . .	" 6	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.		10 dys. imp. h. l.
Maple Creek. . .	" 12	I. D. Willett. . .	J. F. Hastie. . .	Non-payment wages. . . .			"	" 12	"		Ord'r paym't \$31.25
Swift Current.	" 23	N. W. M. P. . .	Fred Brown. . .	Stealing a ride.			"	" 23	"		10 dys. imp. h. l.
Morse.	" 26	"	James Brown. . .	"			"	" 26	"		"
"	" 26	"	"	Vagrancy.			"	" 26	"		1 month imp. h. l. (concurrent).

Lethbridge.	"	27	"	Oliver Worth.	Theft.	"	"	29	Sup. Moffatt and L. Paré, J.P's.	2 months imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat.	Aug.	1	R. Loudon...	G. Hudson...	Assault	Medicine Hat.	Aug.	1	J. Wilkinson, J.P.	Case dismissed.
"	"	9	License Inspector.	R. Blacklaws.	Selling liquor without license.	"	"	10	Reynolds & Wilkinson, J.P's.	Fined \$50 and costs.
"	"	9	A. O'Neil...	G. Lee...	Assault	"	"	10	J. Wilkinson, J.P.	" \$75 "
Maple Creek.	"	10	S. Sgt. Farr, Quar. Insp.	J. Bohnet...	Breach of Contagious Diseases Act.	Maple Creek.	"	10	Sup. Moffatt and L. Paré, J.P's.	" \$5 "
Medicine Hat.	"	10	N. W. M. P.	G. Coope...	Drunk and disorderly	Medicine Hat.	"	11	J. Wilkinson, J.P.	" \$5 "
"	"	12	"	W. McEwan...	"	"	"	13	"	" \$3 "
Medicine Hat.	"	12	"	G. Coope...	"	"	"	13	"	" \$5 "
"	"	22	"	W. Tom...	Creating disturbance	"	"	23	"	" \$5 "
"	"	22	N. W. M. P. and J. E. Grey.	N. Ryan...	Assault	"	"	23	"	" \$10 "
"	"	24	N. W. M. P.	E. Ryan...	Drunk.	"	"	25	"	" \$2 "
Maple Creek.	"	25	"	Sam'l. Hadfield	Stealing a ride.	Maple Creek.	"	25	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	10 dys. imp. h. l.
"	"	25	"	Don'd Macleod	"	"	"	25	"	"
"	"	25	J. A. Ross...	J. J. English.	Assault	"	"	25	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	Sept.	1	N. W. M. P.	Stone-breather (Cree).	Drunk.	"	Sept.	3	"	14 dys. imp. h. l.
"	"	1	"	"	"	"	"	3	"	"
Medicine Hat.	"	3	"	J. D. Kelly...	Peddling without a license.	Medicine Hat.	"	3	J. Wilkinson, J.P.	Fined \$10 & costs or 14 d. imp. Fine not paid.
"	"	3	"	J. M. Murray.	"	"	"	3	"	"
"	"	3	"	J. Young...	"	"	"	3	"	Fined \$10 and costs. Fine paid.
Maple Creek.	"	4	"	J. Claustre...	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	Maple Creek.	"	6	Sup. Moffatt and L. Paré, J.P's.	Case dismissed.
"	"	10	"	R. M. Bebes...	Stealing a ride.	"	"	10	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs.
"	"	10	"	H. Chapinan...	"	"	"	10	"	"
Medicine Hat.	"	9	"	G. Donnelly...	Drunk and creating disturbance.	Medicine Hat.	"	10	J. Wilkinson, J.P.	" \$3 "
Maple Creek.	"	12	"	H. Heron...	Vagrancy.	Maple Creek.	"	13	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	1 month imp. h. l.
Medicine Hat.	"	11	"	G. Larson...	Horse stealing.	Medicine Hat.	"	13	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	Case dismissed.
"	"	26	C. A. Adsitt.	J. Rae...	Assault	"	"	26	"	"
Maple Creek.	"	26	M. Elliott...	A. Heffer...	Stealing cattle.	Maple Creek.	"	28	L. Paré, J.P.	Rele'd on susp. sent.
Medicine Hat.	"	29	T. Baker...	L. Bruce...	Assault	Medicine Hat.	Oct.	1	J. Wilkinson, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.
Maple Creek.	Oct.	1	N. W. M. P.	John Bertram.	Creating disturbance and drunk.	Maple Creek.	"	1	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	"
Swift Current.	"	3	C. P. R.	Jan. Donegan	Deserting employment.	Swift Current.	"	3	"	" \$5 "
"	"	3	"	Geo. Donegan.	"	"	"	3	"	" \$5 "
Maple Creek.	"	1	N. W. M. P.	John Gardipui	Drunk and creating disturbance.	Maple Creek.	"	4	"	" \$5 "
"	"	1	"	Wm. Sinclair.	"	"	"	4	"	" \$25 "
"	"	1	"	Thos. Sinclair.	"	"	"	4	"	" \$10 "
"	"	2	"	Colin Telfer...	Creating disturbance.	"	"	4	L. Paré, J.P.	Case dismissed.
"	"	2	"	Ivy Wilson...	"	"	"	4	"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Maple Creek..	Oct. 2	N. W. M. P..	Burns Burling.	Creating disturbance	.....	.....	Maple Creek..	Oct. 4	L. Paré, J.P.	No.	Case dismissed.
" ..	" 3	" ..	Frank Laframboise.	Drunk and committing nuisance.	.....	.....	" ..	" 4	Sup. Moffatt, J.P.	.	30 dys. imp. h. l.
" ..	" 7	A. Heffer.	Moses Elliott	Non-payment wages.	.....	.....	" ..	" 7	L. Paré, J.P. ....	.....	Order for payment.
Swift Current.	" 17	N. W. M. P..	N. F. Wachter	Stealing a ride. ....	.....	.....	" ..	" 17	Sup. Moffatt, J.P. ....	.....	10 dys. imp. h. l.
" ..	" 17	" ..	Joseph Yerdon	" ..	.....	.....	" ..	" 17	" ..	.....	" ..
" ..	" 17	" ..	Henry Spencer	" ..	.....	.....	" ..	" 17	" ..	.....	" ..
Medicine Hat.	" 19	License Inspector.	J. Bassett	Breach License Ordinance.	.....	.....	Medicine Hat.	" 19	L. Paré & Wilkinson, J.P's.	.....	Case dismissed.
" ..	" 19	" ..	H. Parkin .....	" ..	.....	.....	" ..	" 19	" ..	.....	" ..
166 Maple Creek..	" 24	Fred. Fisher..	Wm. Stothers.	Non-payment wages.	.....	.....	Maple Creek..	" 24	D. M. Howard .....	.....	Order for payment by defend't \$5.50
" ..	" 24	" ..	" ..	Assault .....	.....	.....	" ..	" 24	" ..	.....	Case dismissed.
" ..	" 24	Wm. Stothers.	Fred Fisher.	Maliciously ill-treating horses.	.....	.....	" ..	" 24	" ..	.....	Released on suspended sentence.
Medicine Hat.	Nov. 6	N. W. M. P..	T. Reilly	Drunk .....	.....	.....	Medicine Hat.	Nov. 7	J. Wilkinson, J.P. ....	.....	Fined \$5 and costs.
" ..	" 18	" ..	D. Cavan	Assault .....	.....	.....	" ..	" 19	" ..	.....	" ..
" ..	" 19	" ..	D. Calder	Insanity	May 19	J. Wilkinson, J.P.	" ..	" ..	" ..	.....	Sent to Terr. " jail, Regina.
Maple Creek..	" 23	Jas. Martin..	Jules Quesnelle	Horse stealing. ....	.....	.....	Maple Creek..	Nov. 23	J. D. Moodie and D. M. Howard, J.P's.	.....	Dismissed.
Medicine Hat.	" 24	N. W. M. P..	J. Lachappelle	Breaking prison. ....	.....	.....	Medicine Hat.	" 25	F. J. Reynolds and Wilkinson, J.P's.	.....	60 dys. imp. h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
Lethbridge	Dec. 8	Queen	Chas. Robinson	Drunk and disorderly			Lethbridge	Dec. 9	F. Champness.		Prisoner sent to Macleod to appear on warrant issued at Pincher Creek for assault.
"	" 26	"	Wm. McElroy	Vagrancy			"	" 31	Sup. Deane		6 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 28	"	"	Theft	Dec. 29	Sup. Deane	"	Apl. 2	Judge Scott.		3 m. penitentiary.
"	" 28	"	"	Burglary	" 29	"	"	" 2	"		3 years "
	1898.				1898.						
"	Jan. 6	"	S. Walitzko	Theft	Jan. 7	"	"	" 1	"		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 17	"	J. Campbell	Burglary			"	Jan. 17	Sup. Deane		Case dismissed.
"	" 17	"	"	Vagrancy			"	" 19	"		Case adj. <i>sine die</i> .
Conta	Feb. 2	"	S. Macdonald	Theft	Feb. 5	F. Champness	Lethbridge	Apl. 1	Judge Scott.		Prisoner discharged
Lethbridge	" 17	"	F. Millions	Assault			"	Feb. 17	F. Champness		Fd \$2 costs or 14 d. h. l.
"	Mar. 2	"	Jas. McGuire	Drunk and disorderly			Lethbridge	Mar. 3	"		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 6	"	Ch. Northwest	Cattle killing			"	" 7	"		Case dismissed.
"	" 6	"	Pat. Oulette	"	Mar. 7	F. Champness	"	Apl. 2	Judge Scott.		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 19	"	Thos. Farrar	Wilfully removing posters for quarantine			"	Mar. 19	F. Champness		Fined \$10 & costs.
"	" 23	"	Wm. McEwen	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 24	"		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 23	"	C. Elwyn	Theft	Mar. 24	F. Champness	Lethbridge	Apl. 2	Judge Scott.		Prisoner released on susp. sentence.
"	" 29	"	Thos. Bayer	"	" 30	"	"	" 2	"		3 years penitentiary.
"	" 29	"	Y. Seaman	"	" 30	"	"	" 2	"		1 m. imp. h. l.
"	Apl. 7	"	J. H. Vere	Assault			"	" 7	F. Champness		Fined \$10 & costs.
"	" 7	"	Wm. Barton	"			"	" 7	"		"
"	" 7	"	S. Vere	"			"	" 7	"		Case dismissed.
"	" 7	"	J. Davenport	"			"	" 7	"		"
"	" 11	"	Jas. Peirce	"			"	" 11	"		Fined \$20 & costs.
"	" 15	"	Chas. Bulger	"			"	" 16	"		2 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 18	"	W. D. Hill	Theft	April 19	F. Champness	"	July 19	Judge Rouleau		Case dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Lethbridge...	Apr. 18	Queen	G. Macdonald.	Theft.	April 19	F. Champness.	Lethbridge...	July 19	Judge Rouleau.	No.	Case dismissed.
"	" 21	"	John Vere	Neglecting to provide for his family.	"	"	"	Apr. 21	F. Champness.	"	Fined \$20 & costs or 3 m. imp. h. l.
"	May 2	"	J. Zimony	Assault	"	"	"	May 2	Sup. Deane.	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
"	" 4	"	A. Knowl.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	"	" 4	F. Champness.	"	1 m. imp. h. l. or
"	" 13	"	Wm. Gay.	Assault	"	"	"	1891.	Oct. 17	Sup. Deane.	2 m. imp. h. l.; released 14-6-'98 by order of Gov. Gen.
"	" 10	"	Robt. Laidlaw	"	"	"	Lethbridge...	1898.	May 10	F. Champness.	Fined \$20 & costs or 2 m. h. l.
"	" 11	"	Chas. Younger	Lunacy	"	Retained for observation; committed suicide on May 13	"	"	"	"	by hanging himself to cell door.
"	June 5	"	Geo. Fargo.	Assault	"	"	Lethbridge...	June 13	F. Champness.	"	Case dismissed.
"	" 5	"	Frank Rutki.	"	"	"	"	" 13	"	"	"
"	" 5	"	Joe Bodie.	"	"	"	"	" 13	"	"	2 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 5	"	John Fuzie.	"	"	"	"	" 13	"	"	"
"	" 13	"	Frank Rutks.	Unlawfully having firearms on person.	"	"	"	" 20	Sup. Deane & F. Champness.	"	Fined \$10 & costs or 1 m. imp. h. l.
"	" 11	"	A. E. Hilsden	Lunacy	June 30	F. Champness.	Sent to Regina jail.	July 4	"	"	Adjudged insane.
"	" 17	"	E. Campbell.	Wilfully damaging property.	"	"	Lethbridge...	June 17	F. Champness.	"	Ordered to pay \$10 damage & costs or 1 m. h. l.
"	" 23	"	W. D. Whitney	Allowing a horse to be moved from quare.	"	"	"	" 27	Sup. Deane & F. Champness.	"	Fined \$50 & costs or 6 w. imp.
"	July 6	"	Thos. Elliott.	Theft.	July 6	F. Champness.	"	July 18	Judge Rouleau.	"	Case adjourned.
"	" 12	"	J. Beach	Burglary and theft.	"	"	Sent to Macleod for trial.	"	"	"	"
"	" 12	"	J. McDade	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	" 12	"	Wm. Ryan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	" 18	"	Thos. Latham.	Seduction under promise of marriage.	July 20	F. Champness.	"	"	"	"	"

"	"	20	"	C. Rose.	Stealing from the person.	"	25	"											
"	Aug.	9	C. Lowther.	J. Aschroft.	Selling liquor during prohibited hours.	Lethbridge.	Aug.	16	F. Champness.										Fined \$50 & costs.
"	"	9	"	W. Henderson	" "	"	"	16	"										"
"	Sept.	8	Queen	Joe Peel	Attempting to steal a ride on A.R. & C. Co's train.	"	Sept.	8	"										Fined \$10 & costs.
"	"	25	"	Nic. Omesko.	Assault	"	"	26	"										Fined \$3.50 & costs or 7 d. h. l.
"	Oct.	2	"	Thos. Bouttler	Drunk and disorderly	"	Oct.	3	"										Fined \$5 & costs.
"	"	4	"	Jas. Gray.	Creating disturbance	"	"	5	"										Fined \$1 & costs or 14 d. h. l.
"	"	3	"	Mike Kovash.	Wilfully destroying property.	Oct.	7	F. Champness.											
"	"	3	"	A. Bodie.	"	Lethbridge.	Oct.	4	F. Champness.										Fined \$5 & costs.
"	"	13	"	W. C. Slattery	Wilful insult	"	"	14	F. Champness & L. G. de Veber.										Fined \$10 & costs or 1 m. h. l.
"	"	27	"	Took-a-man.	The t	"	"	31	Sup. Deane & F. Champness.										7 d. imprisonment.
"	"	28	"	S. Foster.	Assault	"	"	28	F. Champness.										Fd \$5 & costs or 7 d. h. l.
"	"	31	"	A. Denton	"	"	Nov.	1	"										2 m. imp. h. l.
"	Nov.	6	"	Geo. Korko.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	7	Sup. Deane										Fined \$1 & costs.
"	"	7	"	Geo. Rowe.	Cruelty to animals	"	"	14	F. Champness & L. G. de Veber.										Case dismissed.
"	"	8	"	A. Lieshman.	Assault	"	"	8	F. Champness.										Fd \$5 & costs or 7 d. h. l.
"	"	19	Thos. Lewis	Chin How.	Selling liquor without a license.	"	"	19	"										Fined \$50 & costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1897.				1897.			1898.			
Calgary	Dec. 2	Queen	J. Cooper	Selling steer affected with actinomycosis			Medicine Hat.	Jan. 16	J. O. Wilson and F. J. Reynolds		\$40 and costs.
"	" 9	"	N. Griffen	Vagrancy				Dec. 9	W. R. Winter, P.M.		14 days h. l.
Gleichen	" 9	"	H. Bell	Stealing ride				" 9	V. J. Beaupré, J.P.		10 " Gleichen.
"	" 9	"	H. Britton	"				" 9	"		10 " "
Calgary	Nov. 27	"	W. Pebbles	Cattle stealing		W. R. Winter, P.M.	Calgary	" 11	Judge Rouleau		Dismissed.
"	Dec. 11	"	J. Maynard	Vagrancy			"	" 13	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		1 month h. l.
"	" 11	"	H. George	"			"	" 16	A. B. Perry, J.P.		Dismissed.
"	" 27	"	S. Johnson	Furious driving			"	" 28	W. R. Winter, P.M.		10 days h. l.
"	" 28	"	D. Samples	Theft		W. R. Winter, P.M.	"	" 30	Judge Rouleau		Dismissed.
	1898.							1898.			
"	Jan. 2	"	J. Leclair	"	Jan. 3	"		Jan. 11	W. R. " Winter, P.M.		6 months h. l.
"	" 6	"	N. Griffin	Vagrancy				" 7	"		30 days h. l.
"	" 8	"	G. Dawson	Drunk and obstruct'g				" 10	A. C. Macdonell		\$10 and costs or 14 d. h. l. (did imp't)
"	" 8	"	C. H. Stroud	"				" 10	"		" 10 d.
"	" 15	"	D. Campbell	Stealing ride on rail'y				" 16	"		"
"	" 20	T. Douglas	C. Jackson	Theft of oats				" 21	W. R. " Winter, P.M.		Dismissed.
"	" 20	"	H. Clarke	"				" 21	"		"
"	" 20	Queen	E. Everett	Lunacy	Jan. 22	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		" —	"		Comm'd to Regina to await pleasure of Lieut.-Gov.
"	" 20	D. McInely	Blood Indian Jack Crow	Pointing a loaded gun				" 22	W. D. Shaltuck & A. Bamuster, J.P.'s.		30 days h. l.

"	"	21	I. Mackie.....	Oscar Ranta..	Firing 3 shots from re- volver with intent to do grievous bodily harm.	Jan. 22	A. C. McDon- ell, J.P.	Feb. 21	Hon. Justice Rouleau.	1 month h. l.
"	"	24	Queen.....	Henry Perrin.	Theft.....	" 24	W. R. Winter, P.M.	" 21	"	Dismissed.
		1897.								
"	Nov. 28	"	"	E. H. Smith..	"	Nov. 29	"	Jan. 12	"	2 months h. l.
"	" 28	"	"	J. Simon.....	"	" 28	"	" 15	"	Dismissed; charge withdrawn.
		1898.								
"	Jan. 31	"	"	Donald Mor- rison.	"			" 31	W. R. Winter..	14 days h. l. (did imprisonment).
"	Feb. 6	"	"	A. Murdock..	Vagrancy.....			Feb. 7	A. C. Macdonell, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	" 7	"	"	Wm. Murphy.	Theft.....			" 8	"	"
"	" 13	"	P. Cardell...	P. Fosberg...	Assault.....			" 14	"	\$5 and costs.
"	" 26	"	Queen.....	A. Brenean...	Drunk, &c.....			" 26	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	\$2 and costs or 10 d. h. l. (fine paid).
"	" 28	"	"	E. H. O. Vandin	Larceny.....			Mar. 4	W. R. Winter, P.M.	Dismissed.
"	Mar. 4	"	Min. McLeod.	Reuben Pulkey	Rape.....	Mar. 9	W. R. Winter, P.M.	" 31	Hon. Justice Rouleau.	"
"	" 6	"	Queen.....	G. E. Patmore	Cattle stealing.....	" 10	"	Mar. 31	"	"
"	" 8	"	"	Jas. Sullivan..	Vagrancy.....			Mar. 10	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	Sentenced to 12 d. h. l.
"	" 11	"	"	D. M. Jones..	Stealing ride, C.P.R.			" 12	"	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days imp't.
"	" 14	"	"	— Gomley....	Vagrancy.....			" 15	"	Dismissed.
"	" 19	"	"	N. Leach.....	Breaking quarantine.			" 19	W. R. Winter, P.M.	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days imp't. (fine paid).
"	" 22	"	"	D. Thomas....	Vagrancy.....			" 23	"	14 days imp't.
"	April 1	"	"	Jerome Lewis.	Stealing ride, C.P.R.			April 1	Insp. Wilson, J.P.	Fined \$1 or 1 day's imprisonment.
"	" 3	"	"	F. Hurst.....	"			" 1	"	"
"	" 3	"	"	A. Mack.....	Pistol illegally in pos- session.			" 3	"	Dismissed with caution.
"	" 3	"	"	J. Paterson...	Breaking quarantine.			" 4	W. R. Winter, P.M.	Fined \$5 and costs.
"	" 6	"	"	R. Chenie....	Vagrancy.....			" 7	Inspect. Wilson, J.P.	Sentenced 10 d. h. l.
"	" 6	"	"	J. Dudley....	House breaking.....	April 7	W. R. Winter, P.M.	May 5	Hon. Justice Rouleau.	3 years Stoney Mountain.
"	" 11	"	"	D. Jones.....	Vagrancy.....			"	W. R. Winter, P.M.	\$5 and costs or 21 days h. l.
"	" 13	"	"	An Eagle (Blackf't Ind)	Skinning cattle.....			April 13	Insp. Wilson, J.P.	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1897.			1898.			
Calgary	April 13	Queen	Bending Man (Blackf't Ind)	Skinning cattle				April 13	Insp. Wilson	No.	Dismissed with caution.
"	" 13	"	Mouse (Black-foot Indian).	"				" 13	"		"
"	" 13	"	Black Bull (Blackf't Ind)	"				" 13	"		"
"	" 13	"	Both Relations	Vagrancy.				" 13	"		Dismissed; ordered back to reserve (Onion Lake).
"	" 13	"	J. Reid	"				" 14	"		5 days h. l.
"	" 18	"	A. Waller	Causing disturbance and vagrancy.				" 19	W. R. " Winter, P. M.		14 "
"	" 20	"	K. F. Stevenson	"				" 22	"		14 "
"	" 24	"	T. Maloney	Stealing ride, C. P. R.				" 25	V. J. " Beaupré, J. P.		Dismissed with caution.
"	" 24	"	G. McNichol	"				" 25	"		"
"	" 28	"	W. O. Neal	"				" 28	Insp. Wilson, J. P.		\$5 and costs or 5 d. imprisonment.
"	May 2	"	J. McKay	Drunk and vagrancy.				May 3	W. R. " Winter, P. M.		\$2 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	" 2	"	W. White	"				" 3	"		"
"	" 2	"	Geo. Graham	"				" 3	"		"
"	" 2	"	Geo. Wright	Vagrancy.				" 3	Insp. Wilson, J. P.		Dismissed.
"	" 2	"	W. B. Conklin	Stealing ride				" 3	"		10 days imp't.
"	" 2	"	D. McCurdy	Theft.	May 3	Insp. Wilson		" 9	Hon. Justice Rouleau.		Dismissed (complainant did not appear).
"	" 2	"	M. Ichi	Vagrancy.				" 4	Insp. Wilson		6 days imp't.
"	" 27	"	W. Brealy	Letting prairie fire escape.				May 5	"		Fined \$10.
"	May 5	"	Thos. Shaw	Stealing ride, C. P. R.				" 6	V. J. Beaupré, J. P.		10 days h. l.
"	" 6	"	Owen Jones	"				" 7	J. O. Wilson, J. P.		5 days imprisonment at Banff.
"	" 6	"	R. McDonald	"				" 7	"		"
"	" 6	"	John White	Drunk and creating a disturbance.				" 7	"		14 days h. l.

"	"	8	"	Geo. Wright.	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	9	V. J., Beaupré, J.P.	10 days h. l.
"	"	10	"	I. Sullivan	Vagrancy.	"	11	W. R. Winter, P.M.	21 days h. l.
"	"	10	"	Isaac Koanse.	"	"	11	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	"	11	"	Tim Makasta.	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	12	D. F. Knight, J.P.	\$1 and costs or 10 days imprison- ment (fine paid).
"	"	21	"	Black Jack (Sarcee In- dian).	Drunk, &c.	"	23	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	10 days h. l. and 7 days h. l. for not telling where he got the liquor.
"	"	24	"	J. Dennie & J. Stevenson.	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	25	"	\$1 and costs or 2 days imprison- ment (the former paid fine).
"	"	24	"	C. Fox	"	"	25	"	\$5 and costs or 10 days imprison- ment (fine paid).
"	"	27	"	T. Penticost.	"	"	28	"	8 dys. imprisonm't
"	"	27	"	F. Nairn	"	"	28	"	10 d. "
"	June	1	"	H. Cochrane.	"	June	1	"	7 dys. "
"	"	3	"	J. Maki	Drunk, &c.	"	3	"	Fined \$10 and costs
"	"	13	"	A. Baker	Vagrancy.	"	13	V. J., Beaupré, J.P.	10 days h. l.
"	"	13	"	C. Vuicine.	"	"	13	"	"
"	"	13	Wm. Boy	R. gina Waven- bach.	Theft.	"	13	J. O. " Wilson, J.P.	Dismissed.
"	"	13	A. Dugnease	Marie Hoest.	"	"	13	"	"
"	"	13	Queen	G. Ellerbeck.	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	13	V. J., Beaupré, J.P.	Fined \$3 and costs or 10 days imp. (fine paid).
"	"	17	"	J. Keeler	Fraud "	"	18	D. F. Knight, J.P.	Dismissed, caution.
"	"	11	"	J. W. Colpitts	"	July	2	Hon. Justice Rouleau.	Dismissed.
"	"	17	"	"	Vagrancy.	June	18	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	1 month h. l.
"	"	17	"	{ L. Tadasure. M. Carter. }	Fighting	"	18	"	Dismissed, caution.
"	"	24	T. Murray	{ T. Cappi- thome R. Cappi- thome }	Assault.	"	24	"	The former fined \$5 and cost, the latter dismissed with costs against pro- secutor.
"	"	24	Queen	J. Pelletier	Stealing ride, C.P.R.	"	25	"	5 dys. imprisonm't.
"	"	24	"	J. Edmonds	"	"	25	"	5 dys. "
"	"	24	"	P. Sherridan	Theft.	"	25	W. R. Winter, P.M.	3 months h. l.
"	"	25	"	Bad Young Man, Balck- foot Indian.	Drunk.	"	26	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	14 days imprison- ment.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Com-mittal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Calgary	June 25	Queen	C. Godin	Liquor to Indians				June 26	W. R. Winter, P.M.		6 months hard labour.
"	" 27	"	"Cut Lip" (Sarcee).	Drunk				" 28	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		20 days imprisonment.
"	" 25	"	'Ainelia' (Cree)	"				" 26	"		14 dys. imprisonm't
"	" 29	"	W. R. Wallace	Liquor to Indians				" 29	W. R. Winter, P.M.		\$50 and costs or 3 mos. imprisonm't
"	" 29	"	M. Gaudin	Theft.				" 30	"		3 months h. l.
"	" 30	"	Chen T Su	Arson	June 30	W. R. Winter, P.M.		July 21	Hon. Justice Rouleau.		3 years Stony Mountain.
"	July 1	"	G. Turner	Assault on Indian							Case settled out of court.
"	" 1	"	Thos. Behan	Theft.	July 6	W. R. Winter, P.M.		July 19	Hon. Justice Rouleau.		Dismissed.
"	" 1	"	Jos. Patton	"	" 6	"		" 21	"		Suspend'd sentence
"	" 4	"	Janet Grumble	Drunk, &c				" 5	Insp. Wilson, J.P.		\$5 and costs or 14 days imprisonm't (fine paid).
"	" 6	"	Jas. Sullivan	Vagrancy.				" 7	W. R. Winter, P.M.		3 months h. l.
"	" 6	"	Jas. Southin	"				" 7	D.F. Knight, J.P.		10 days h. l.
"	" 8	A. Francis	G. Cuff	Assault				" 8	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		Dismissed with costs against pro-secutor.
"	" 11	Queen	J. L. Jackson	Vagrancy				" 12	"		14 days h. l.
"	" 13	"	J. Campbell	Drunk, &c				" 14	"		\$5 and costs or 14 days hard labour (fine paid).
"	" 19	"	Jas. Patterson	Cattle stealing.				" 19	"		Dismissed.
"	" 20	"	The Writer (Blackfoot)	Drunk, &c				" 20	G. H. Wheatley, Z. Quinn.		14 days h. l.
"	" 20	"	Crane Chief	"				" 20	"		30 days h. l.
"	" 20	"	"	Liquor to "The Writer."				" 20	"		"
"	" 20	"	W. Gilmore	Theft				" 21	W. R. Winter, P.M.		2 months h. l.

"	"	21	"	I. Cook	Vagrancy				"	22	Jno. T. Lun, n.J.P.	"
"	"	22	"	Carrie Hougl	Keeper of house of ill-fame.				"	22	J. O. Wilson, J.P.	\$10 and costs
"	"	22	"	Leon Sinclair	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	Alice Munroe	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	Dolly Lyons	Inmate of house of ill-fame.				"	22	"	\$5 and costs.
"	"	22	"	Freddie Wilson	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	Mamie Sheppard	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	Flora McKay	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	May Reynolds	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	Lulu Baillie	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	Gertrude Gardiner	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	Tiny Mason	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	Ollie Hagen	"				"	22	"	"
"	"	22	"	W. J. Howard	Horse stealing	July 27	Insp. J.O. Wilson		"	28	Hon. Justice Rouleau	6 month' h. l.
"	Aug.	3	"	Prairie Head (Sarcee)	Drunk				Aug.	8	J.O. Wilson, J.P.	14 days' imprison't.
"	"	3	"	John Rogers	Vagrancy				"	12	T. Lunn	1 months' h. l.
"	"	12	"	Jas. Ferrier	Liquor to Prairie Head				"	12	W. R. Winter	Fined \$50 and costs (Case appealed).
"	"	16	"	H. Gumber	Stealing ride on C. P.R.				"	16	T. Lunn	Dismissed caution.
"	"	16	"	S. Ryckman	"				"	16	"	"
"	"	22	"	Abekinas	Assault				"	27	W. McRae	\$3 and costs.
"	"	23	"	W. Toad	Drunk, &c				"	24	J. O. Wilson	\$5
"	"	29	"	B. Atkinson	Theft				Sept.	1	J. Rogers & W. Speakman	Dismissed.
"	"	29	"	— Crawford	"				"	2	G. H. Wheatley, Indian Agent	"
"	Sept.	2	"	Sun Calf	Assault				"	2	G. H. Wheatley, Indian Agent	"
"	"	2	"	F. S. Stimson	R. Gervais	Sept. 9	H.N. Sheppard		Nov.	16	Hon. Judge Rouleau	"
"	"	4	"	Queen	J. Duggan				Sept.	6	J. O. Wilson	3 days' imprison't.
"	"	6	"	"	W. H. Miamix				"	10	A. McRae	Dismissed.
"	"	8	"	"	J. Smith				"	8	V.J. Beaupre, J.P.	10 days' imprison't.
"	"	8	"	R. A. Jones	A. C. Sparrow				"	26	J.O. Wilson, J.P.	\$5 and costs.
"	"	8	"	"	"				"	26	"	"
"	"	8	"	Queen	T. Lacusta	Sept. 8	W. R. Winter, P.M.		Nov.	10	Hon. Justice Rouleau	6 weeks' imp. h. l.
"	"	10	"	"	H. DeVine				Sept.	12	T. Lunn, J.P.	Fined \$1.
"	"	11	"	"	A. Wigham				"	12	"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
Calgary	Sept. 12	Queen	G. Lewis	Stealing ride				Sept. 13	D. F. Knight, J. P.	No.	Dismissed.
"	" 18	"	A. Rodgers	"				" 19	T. Lunn, J. P.	"	"
"	" 23	"	J. Derouin	"				" 24	V. J. Beaupré, J. P.	"	Fined \$1.
"	" 24	"	R. Pectman	Vagrancy				" 24	J. R. Richards, J. P.	"	30 days' imp. h. l.
"	" 26	"	S. Roberts	Setting prairie fire				" 29	A. McRae, J. P.	"	\$10 and costs.
"	Oct. 1	"	R. Gilmore	Assault				Oct. 7	W. R. Winter, P. M.	"	4 months' h. l.
"	" 5	"	W. Williamson	Vagrancy				" 6	J. Lunn, J. P.	"	15 days' h. l.
"	" 5	"	J. Campbell	"				" 6	W. R. Winter, P. M.	"	Fined \$2 and costs.
"	" 8	Jessie Reid	John Lee	Rape				Nv. 8-11	T. Lunn, V. J. Beaupré & D. F. Knight, J. P.'s	"	Dismissed.
"	" 8	Queen	S. Brown	Letting out prairie fire				Oct. 9	A. B. Welsh, J. P.	"	Fined \$10 and costs
"	" 8	"	J. Daley	House breaking				" 10	J. R. Richards, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
"	" 14	J. Brayden	W. Stewart	Selling liquor without license.				" 14	J. O. Wilson, J. P.	"	Fined \$50 and costs
"	" 25	M. McNeil	M. McLean	Theft				" 26	F. White	"	Decision held till 4th Nov., 1898.
"	" 27	Queen	The Louse	Obtaining a cow under false pretences.				"	A. McRae, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
"	Nov 1	"	C. London	House breaking	Nov. 5	W. R. Winter		Nov. 16	Hon. Justice Rouleau	"	"
"	" 4	"	G. D. Milburn	Theft				" 5	W. R. Winter, P. M.	"	2 months' h. l.
"	" 4	"	D. Dalmon	Vagrancy				" 5	"	"	3
"	" 7	"	R. Fay	"				" 7	V. J. Beaupré, J. P.	"	10 days' h. l.
"	" 7	"	F. Wheeler	"				" 7	"	"	"
"	" 7	"	C. McGuire	"				" 7	"	"	"
"	" 8	"	J. W. Grafton	Driving faster than a walk.				" 8	G. E. Sanders, J. P.	"	Dismissed.
"	" 9	"	C. Young alias N. West	Horse stealing				"	"	"	"
"	" 12	"	P. B. Campbell	Setting prairie fire				Nov. 14	G. E. Sanders, J. P.	"	"
"	" 13	"	Sun Calf (B. C. Indian)	Drunk, &c.				" 14	G. H. Wheatley, J. P.	"	30 days' h. l.

	"	13	"	Emily T w o Guns.	"				"	14	"	"
	"	13	"	D. Brown	Liquor to Indians				"	14	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 3 mos.' h. l.
	"	17	"	Big Hair (Sar cee).	Leaving camp fire				"	17	A. McRae, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs
	"	17	"	E. D. Holgood.	Lunacy	Nov. 17	D. F. Knight, J.P.					To Regina jail to await pleasure of Lt.-Gov.
	"	24	"	J. Low.	Vagrancy				Nov. 25	J.R. Pennefather		30 days' h. l.
	"	29	"	Tom-owning-a horse(Sarcee)	Drunk				" 29	J. O. Wilson, J.P.		10 days' imprison't.
Macleod	Dec.	1	Macleod	H. Derg.	Caused a disturbance on street.		H. S. Casey	Macleod	Dec.	2	H S. Casey	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	1	"	A. Lebard	" " "			"	"	2	"	" "
"	"	1	"	J. Miller	" " "			"	"	2	"	" "
"	"	3	"	T. Magoie	" " "			"	"	4	"	" "
"	"	3	"	T. Mahobey	" " "			"	"	4	"	" "
"	"	4	Chas. Olson	Alex. Telford	In fear of personal injury.							Settled out of court
"	"	6	Macleod	D. Sanderson	Caused a disturbance on street.			Macleod	"	7	"	\$3 and costs or 11 days h. l.
"	"	6	"	J. Lynch	" " "			"	"	7	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
Stand Off	"	12	Regina	A. Chrighton	Drunk on reserve			Stand Off	"	13	H. J. A. Davidson	3 m. imprison't h. l.
Macleod	"	15	"	M. Burns	Swearing on street			Macleod	"	16	H. S. Casey	\$1 and costs.
"	"	8	Macleod	W. Berry	Drunk			"	"	8	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	8	"	J. Ellison	" " "			"	"	9	"	" "
"	"	8	J. Burns	A. Roleau	Non-payment of wages.			"	"	9	"	To pay \$12.25 and each to pay own costs.
"	"	8	Macleod	Chas. Cox	Drunk			"	"	9	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	9	"	Chas. Côté	" " "			"	"	10	"	" "
"	"	9	"	Alex. Hebe	" " "			"	"	10	"	" "
Pincher Creek	"	10	Regina	Mike Granville	" " "			Pincher Creek	"	11	A. R. Cuthbert	8 days h. l.
"	"	10	"	T. Murphy	" " "			"	"	11	"	" "
Macleod	"	10	"	H. Kennell	Assault			Macleod	"	11	H. S. Casey and A. Jarvis.	42 days h. l.
"	"	10	"	J. Mahoney	" " "			"	"	11	"	30 days h. l.
"	"	10	Macleod	T. Prouort	Drunk			"	"	11	H. S. Casey	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	10	"	W. Vaughan	" " "			"	"	11	"	" "
Pincher Creek	"	17	Regina	C. Robinson	Assault			Pincher Creek	"	18	A. R. Cuthbert	2 months h. l.
Macleod	"	18	"	Girard	Theft			Macleod	"	18	H. S. Casey	Dismissed.
"	"	20	Macleod	O'Neil	Drunk			"	"	21	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	20	"	Savoie	" " "			"	"	21	"	" "
"	"	20	"	McGuire	" " "			"	"	21	"	" "

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

	Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commital.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1897.				1897.			1897.			
	Macleod.....	Dec. 20	Regina.....	T. Hanley....	Theft.....			Macleod.....	Dec. 21	H. S. Casey and A. Jarvis.	No.	Dismissed.
	Pincher Creek	" 20	"	" "Chickey" ..	"			"	" 21	"	"	"
	"	" 23	"	" "Chickey" ..	"			Pincher Creek	" 24	Cuthbert and Morden.	"	6 months h. l.
	"	" 23	Regina.....	" "Chickey" ..	"			"	" 24	"	"	4 months h. l.
	"	" 23	"	" "Jack"	"			"	" 24	"	"	1 month h. l.
	Macleod	" 23	Macleod.....	J. Robertson.	Drunk.....			Macleod	" 24	H. S. Casey ..	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
	"	" 26	Regina.....	W. McKewan.	Theft.....			"	" 27	H. S. Casey and A. Jarvis.	"	Dismissed.
	Crow's Nest L.	" 14	"	N. Louse	Selling liquor without license.			Crow's Nest ..	" 15	Sanders and Cuthbert.	"	\$200 and costs or 3 m. imprisonment
		1898.							1898.			
	Macleod	Jan. 2	"	McEntee.....	Theft			Macleod	Jan. 3	H. S. Casey and A. Jarvis.	"	1 month h. l.
	"	" 2	Macleod.....	Ward	Drunk.....			"	" 3	H. S. Casey	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
	Pincher Creek	" 8	Regina.....	Eva Moser....	"			Pincher Creek	" 8	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$5 and costs
	Macleod	" 18	Shelton	J. B. Smith...	Wages.....			Macleod	" 18	H. S. Casey	"	Plaintiff awarded \$10.85 and costs.
	"	" 7	Regina.....	Proctor	Not sending child to school.			"	" 7	"	"	Suspend'd sentence
	"	" 10	W. Dowling ..	R. Evans.....	Non-payment of wages.			"	" 10	A. M. Jarvis ..	"	No record by J. P.
	"	" 12	Regina.....	V. V. Kennelly	Theft.....			"	" 10	"	"	Search warrant issued.
	"	" 31	G. Hanson....	G. Cody	Non-payment of wages.			"	" 31	Casey and Wroughton.	"	Dismissed.
	"	Feb. 3	Macleod.....	Alex Anderson	Drunk.....			"	Feb. 4	H. S. Casey	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
	"	" 4	Regina.....	Sadie Smith & George Bartley	Theft.....			"	" 4	Casey and Wroughton.	"	Discharged.
	"	" 6	Macleod.....	Daisy Walker.	Keeper of house of ill-fame.			"	" 6	H. S. Casey	"	\$15 and costs or 15 days h. l.

	"	7	"	Eva Moser	Inmate of house of ill-fame.		"	7	"	"	\$10 and costs or 10 days h. l.
	"	7	"	Ida Miller	"		"	7	"	"	"
	"	7	"	Violet Hart	"		"	7	"	"	"
	"	14	"	James Hosmer	Drunk		"	15	T. A. Wroughton	"	\$3 or 10 days h. l.
	"	17	Regina	Samuel Potts	Liquor to Indians		"	17	"	"	\$100 or 3 monthsh. l.
	"	17	"	M Cunningham	Drunk		"	17	"	"	\$1 or 7 days h. l.
	"	18	"	A. Roleau	Non-payment of wages.		"	17	"	"	Defendant to pay amount claimed.
	"	22	"	Nicholas Hart	Insane	Mar. 3	H. S. Casey	22	H. S. Casey	"	Sent to Regina March 4th.
	"	24	"	Macleod	Lucy Garcici	Inmate of house of ill-fame.		24	"	"	\$10 or 15 days h. l.
	"	24	2	Mabel Wright	"	"	"	24	"	"	"
	"	24	"	Stella Duffield	"	"	"	24	"	"	"
	"	24	"	J. Lee	"	"	"	24	"	"	"
	"	24	"	Alice Munroe	"	"	"	24	"	"	"
Crow's Nest Lake.	"	13	Queen	J. Manseau	Theft less than \$10		Crow's Nest Lake.	14	G. E. Sanders & A. R. Cuthbert	"	Dismissed.
Pincher Creek	"	13	"	L. Johnson	"		Pincher Creek	14	"	"	"
"	"	17	E. G. Ambrose	P. Beaulieu	Selling liquor to Indians.		"	23	A. R. Cuthbert & A. M. Morden.	"	"
"	"	10	J. Cardinal	Chas. Robinson	Assault		"	18	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$20 or in default 2 m. h. l.
"	"	15	G. Solz	G. Mass	"		"	15	A. M. Morden	"	\$2 or in default 8 d. h. l.
"	"	23	Queen	"Chickey"	Theft less than \$10		"	24	A. R. Cuthbert & A. M. Morden.	"	6 m. h. l.
"	"	23	E. G. Ambrose	"	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	24	"	"	\$50 or in default 4 m. h. l.
Crow's Nest Lake.	"	23	Queen	"Jack"	Theft less than \$10		"	24	"	"	1 m. h. l.
"	"	22	"	D. Mahoney	"		"	24	"	"	Dismissed.
"	"	22	D. Mahoney	N. Nelson	Assault		"	24	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$20 or in default 2 m. h. l.
"	"	29	J. Mains	J. C. O'Neil	Non-payment wages		Crow's Nest Lake.	30	"	"	Order for \$20.
"	"	30	Queen	R. Clarke	Vagrancy		"	30	"	"	Dismissed.
		1898.				1898.		1898.			
Pincher Creek	Jan.	1	"	J. C. Routhier	Drunk		Pincher Creek	Jan.	4	"	Released on suspended sentence.
"	"	5	E. G. Ambrose	E. Edwards	Supplying liquor to Indians.		"	5	A. M. Morden & A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$50 or in default 2 m.
Crow's Nest Lake.	"	7	Queen	Eva Mosher	Drunk		Crow's Nest Lake.	8	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$5 or in default 14 d.
"	"	13	S. Johnston	A. Swanson	Non-payment wages		"	13	"	"	Order for \$20.
"	"	13	E. Macdonald	J. C. O'Neil	"		"	13	"	"	Order for \$2.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	It tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Crow's Nest Lake.	Jan. 13	Queen.....	F. Carson.....	Theft less than \$10.			Crow's Nest Lake.	Jan. 13	A. R. Cuthbert & A. M. Morden.	No.	Dismissed.
" "	" 13	"	A. Holloway..	" "			" "	" 13	"		1 m. h. l.
" "	" 14	"	H. Mix	" "			" "	" 14	"		Dismissed.
" "	" 14	E. Hilliam....	J. Harrington	Having liquor for purpose of sale.			" "	" 14	"		\$50 or in default 2 m. h. l.
" "	" 14	Queen.....	"Trixy".....	Prostitution			" "	" 14	"		\$10 or in default 14 d. h. l.
Pincher Creek	" 15	J. J. McHugh..	J. Shaddy	Refusing to work.			Pincher Creek	" 19	A. R. Cuthbert..		Dismissed.
" "	" 18	J. Lewis	J. J. McHugh..	Non-payment wages.			" "	" 22	"		Order for \$31.68.
" "	" 20	Queen.....	J. Carmichael.	Theft less than \$10.			" "	" 22	"		No prosecution.
Crow's Nest Lake.	" 20	D. Carleton ..	N. Keith	Non-payment wages.			Crow's Nest Lake.	Jan. 28	A. R. Cuthbert..		Order for \$50.30.
" "	" 20	J. J. Shannon.	W. S. Reid	" "			" "	" 28	"		Order for \$33.30.
Pincher Creek	Feb. 11	Queen.....	P. Beaulieu ..	Causing disturbance.			Pincher Creek	Feb. 12	"		\$10 or in default 2 m. h. l.
" "	" 11	"	A. Rouleau ..	Drunk.....			" "	" 16	"		\$2 or in default 8 d. h. l.
" "	" 11	'YellowWings'	F. McAllister.	Supplying liquor to Indians.			" "	" 16	"		\$50 or in default 4 m. h. l.
Macleod.....	" 24	Town of Macleod.	John Willis..	Inmate of house of ill fame.			Macleod.....	" 24	H. S. Casey.....		\$10 or 15 d. h. l.
" "	" 24	"	Wm. McGarry ..	" "			" "	" 24	"		\$10 or 20 d. h. l.
" "	" 25	"	O'Keefe	Loitering on street.			" "	" 25	T. A. Wroughton		Dismissed with caution.
" "	Mar. 1	Regina.....	Dennis	Vagrant.....			" "	Mar. 1	"		"
" "	" 1	"	Barnard	"			" "	" 1	"		"
" "	" 1	"	Decamsurt ..	"			" "	" 1	"		"
" "	" 2	"	D. Killmartin.	Drunk.....			" "	" 3	"		\$3 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" "	" 10	"	Eva Moser.....	Prostitute			" "	" 10	A. M. Jarvis		14 d. imp.
" "	" 15	"	J. McEchanray	Drunk.....			" "	" 16	H. S. Casey		\$3 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
" "	" 1	"	Carl Swanson.	Insane.....			" "	" 1	T. A. Wroughton		Dismissed.
" "	" 24	"	Chas. Spence..	Drunk.....			" "	" 24	"		\$3 or 10 d. h. l.

"	"	26	"	P. Munns	"	"	"	27	"	"	"
"	"	26	"	J. Blais	"	"	"	27	"	"	"
"	"	29	"	W. Dallas	"	"	"	30	"	"	"
"	April	1	"	Geo. Sternes	"	"	"	April	2	H. S. Casey	\$3 or 15 d. h. l.
"	"	2	"	Jos. McElroy	Indecent exposure	"	"	"	3	R. B. Deane & H. J. A. Davidson	7 d. h. l.
"	"	2	"	"	Carrying firearms	"	"	"	3	"	"
"	"	4	"	H. B. DeWolf	Non-payment wages	"	"	"	4	H. J. A. Davidson	Settled out of court.
"	"	5	Regina	John Mahoney	Drunk	"	"	"	6	T. A. Wroughton	7 d. h. l.
"	"	5	"	E. Clancy	"	"	"	"	6	"	\$3 or 7 d. h. l.
"	"	6	"	Maggie Mulvaney	"	"	"	"	7	H. S. Casey	\$20 and costs or 1 m. h. l.
"	"	6	"	Joseph Lyons	Theft	April	7	H. S. Casey	7	"	Yes, Dismissed.
"	"	6	"	Maggie Mulvaney	Receiving stolen property	"	"	"	7	H. S. Casey	No, "
"	"	12	"	David Proudfoot	Sending threatening letter	"	"	"	13	H. J. A. Davidson	Charge withdrawn.
"	"	13	"	"Pet White Hat."	Liquor in possession	"	"	"	13	"	1 m. imp.
"	"	15	"	James Jones	Drunk	"	"	"	16	H. S. Casey	\$3 or 10 d. h. l.
"	"	15	"	Harris-Forbes	House-breaking	"	"	"	16	H. S. Casey & H. J. A. Davidson	Dismissed.
"	"	15	"	Findlay Anderson	Assault	"	"	"	16	G. E. Sanders	\$20 or 6 w. h. l.
"	"	15	"	Edward Welsh	Drunk	"	"	"	16	H. S. Casey	\$3 or 10 d. h. l.
"	"	19	"	Wm. McLean	"	"	"	"	16	T. A. Wroughton	\$3 or 7 d. h. l.
"	"	20	"	L. Casola	"	"	"	"	21	T. A. Wroughton	\$3 or 3 days h. l.
"	"	20	"	M. Boland	Vagrant	"	"	"	21	"	24 hours to leave town.
"	"	22	"	D. Killmartin	Drunk	"	"	"	23	"	7 days h. l.
"	"	30	"	Geo. Scouten	Assault	"	"	"	30	H. S. Casey	\$10 or 30 days h. l.
"	May	2	"	D. St. Eloy	Drunk	"	"	May	3	"	\$3 10 "
"	"	4	"	Geo. How	"	"	"	"	5	H. J. A. Davidson	\$4 4 "
"	"	4	"	R. Honeyman	"	"	"	"	5	"	\$1 3 "
"	"	4	"	Jos. Bebea	"	"	"	"	5	"	Dismissed with a caution.
"	"	9	"	Louis Langray	"	"	"	"	5	" and Wroughton	"
"	"	13	"	Jno. Chagman	"	"	"	"	5	H. J. A. Davidson	\$1 or 3 days h. l.
"	"	13	"	John Reno	"	"	"	"	5	"	\$1 or 2 "
"	"	13	"	"Looking Cross"	"	"	"	"	5	"	7 dys. imprisonm't.
"	"	12	"	"Big Calf"	"	"	"	"	5	"	1 mo. "
"	"	14	"	"Single Bear"	"	"	"	"	14	"	7 dys. "
"	"	17	"	Jas. Berland	"	"	"	"	18	"	\$2 or 4 days h. l.
"	"	18	"	D. Mahoney	"	"	"	"	19	"	\$1 or 3 "
"	"	19	"	Strong Buffalo	"	"	"	"	20	A. R. Cuthbert	8 days h. l.
"	"	19	"	Ernest Gagnon	"	"	"	"	20	H. J. A. Davidson	\$1 or 3 days h. l.
"	"	26	"	James Miller	"	"	"	"	27	H. S. Casey	\$3 or 10 days h. l.
"	"	26	"	F. Appicotts	"	"	"	"	27	"	"
"	"	28	"	W. Pacaud	"	"	"	"	29	"	"
"	"	28	"	J. McAllister	"	"	"	"	29	"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Macleod	May 28	Regina	A. Hout	Drunk			Macleod	May 29	H. S. Casey	No.	\$3 or 10 days h. l.
"	" 28	"	R. Goir	"			"	" 29	"	"	"
"	" 27	"	J. Burke	Horse-stealing			"	" 28	Casey-Davidson	"	1 month h. l.
"	" 27	"	F. Anderson	Assault			"	" 23	T. A. Wroughton	"	"
"	" 31	Watts	Winter	Non-payment wages			"	" 31	H. S. Casey	"	Withdrawn.
"	June 2	Regina	F. Appicots	Drunk			"	June 3	T. A. Wroughton	"	\$5 or 7 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	J. Nelson	"			"	" 5	"	"	\$3
"	" 4	"	"	Indecent exposure			"	" 5	"	"	10 days h. l.
"	" 8	"	J. Prior	Drunk			"	" 9	H. J. A. Davidson	"	7
"	" 10	"	J. Herbert	"			"	" 11	"	"	Dismissed with a caution.
"	" 10	"	M. Granrine	"			"	" 11	"	"	\$3 or 7 days h. l.
"	" 10	"	P. Munday	"			"	" 11	"	"	\$3 or 5
"	May 16	"	J. Marks	"			"	May 17	"	"	\$3 or 4
"	" 19	"	F. J. M. Iredell	Indecent assault			"	" 19	H. S. Casey	"	Dismissed.
"	" 21	"	C. Spence	Vagrant			"	" 22	H. J. A. Davidson	"	"
"	" 30	"	T. Tuttle	Intent to defraud			"	" 30	H. J. Casey	"	Defen. released on bail until June 3; he failed to appear; papers sent to Sup'me Court.
"	June 1	"	J. McGarry	Drunk			"	June 2	"	"	\$3 & costs or 10 d. h. l.
"	" 1	"	M. Power	"			"	" 2	"	"	"
"	" 1	"	J. Ryan	"			"	" 2	"	"	"
"	" 3	"	J. Elliott	Theft			"	" 3	A. R. Cuthbert	"	Dismissed.
"	" 7	"	C. Broulette	Vagrant			"	" 8	"	"	\$5 or 14 days h. l.
"	" 9	"	J. Elliott	"			"	" 10	"	"	"
"	" 10	"	N. O'Brien	"			"	" 11	H. J. A. Davidson	"	Dismissed.
"	" 13	"	R. Gladstone	Drunk			"	" 14	A. R. Cuthbert	"	\$5 or 14 days h. l.
"	" 13	"	C. Smith	"			"	" 14	"	"	"
"	" 17	"	J. B. Lalond	Disorderly house			"	" 17	T. A. Wroughton	"	Dismissed.
"	" 18	"	T. Laneck	Drunk			"	" 19	H. S. Casey	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 20	"	J. Comtois	Theft			"	" 21	A. R. Cuthbert	"	Dismissed.
"	" 20	Duncan	" Mary "	Assault			"	" 23	"	"	"

	"	"	22	Regina.	J. Carlisle.	Assault with intent.	"	"	23	"	"	"	"
	"	"	24	"	A. Roleau.	Drunk.	"	"	25	T. A. Wroughton	"	\$5 and costs or 10 days h. l.	"
	"	"	26	"	J. Carlisle.	"	"	"	27	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	Suspen'd sentence.	"
	"	"	26	"	J. Wilson.	"	"	"	27	H.J.A.Davidson	"	\$4 & cos. or 7 d. h.l.	"
	"	"	26	"	E. Connors.	"	"	"	27	"	"	\$3 " 4 "	"
	"	"	28	"	J. Roderick.	Indecent exposure.	"	"	29	"	"	\$5 " 10 "	"
Pincher Creek	May	2	Regina.	D. Cyr.	Drunk.		Pincher Creek.	May	2	A.M. Morden, sr	"	\$5.	
"	"	"	2	A. M. Morden	Assault		"	"	2	"	"	Settled out of court	
"	"	18	Regina.	Stronz Buffalo	Drunk.		"	"	19	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	8 days h. l.	
"	"	19	"	Chas. Beebe.	Selling liquor to Indians.		"	"	19	Cuthbert and Morden.	"	Justices disagreed, Beebe released.	
"	"	23	"	M. Bellon	Horse stealing		"	"	23	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	Dismissed.	
"	"	25	"	T. Heap	Drunk.		"	"	26	"	"	\$2 or 8 days h. l.	
"	"	28	Peter Bertles	G.A.Ryckman	Complaint for interdiction.		"	"	30	"	"	Order of interdiction made.	
"	July	2	Regina.	W. Power	Drunk.		"	July	2	"	"	\$2 or 8 days h. l.	
"	"	2	"	T. Heap	"		"	"	2	"	"	"	
"	"	2	"	Little Plume.	"		"	"	4	"	"	14 days h. l.	
"	"	2	"	Missus	"		"	"	4	"	"	"	
"	"	4	"	J. C. Routhier	"		"	"	11	"	"	3 months h. l.	
"	"	4	"	"	Allowing delivery of liquor while interdicted.		"	"	11	"	"	1 month h. l.	
"	"	6	"	J. Elliott	Giving liquor to an interdicted person.		"	"	6	"	"	6 months h. l.	
"	"	14	"	W. Walker	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	"	18	Cuthbert and Morden.	"	Dismissed.	
"	"	18	"	J. Eley	Theft		"	"	13	"	"	3 months h. l.	
Macleod	"	27	"	R. Schnze	Drunk.		Macleod	"	28	H.J.A.Davidson	"	Dismissed with a caution.	
"	"	27	"	A. Anderton	"		"	"	28	"	"	"	
"	"	28	"	M. Killnary	Vagrant		"	"	29	"	"	10 days h. l.	
"	"	29	"	Chas. Austin	Drunk.		"	"	30	"	"	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.	
"	Aug.	2	"	E. Blake	"		"	Aug.	3	"	"	14 days h. l.	
"	"	3	R. A. Fraser	G. Gongeon	Assault		"	"	4	H. S. Casey	"	Settled out of court	
"	"	12	Regina.	M. Flanagan	Drunk		"	"	13	T. A.Wroughton	"	Dismissed with a caution.	
"	"	12	"	J. Norten	"		"	"	13	"	"	10 days h. l.	
"	"	15	"	Broken Legs	"		"	"	16	H.J.A.Davidson	"	14 dys. impris'n't	
"	"	15	"	Peigan Frank.	"		"	"	16	"	"	"	
"	"	15	"	Shot Close	"		"	"	16	"	"	"	
"	"	15	"	L. Johnstone.	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	"	16	Davidson and Wroughton.	"	6 weeks h. l.	
"	"	6	"	W. Delage	Assault		"	"	7	T. A.Wroughton	"	Dismissed.	
"	"	12	Town of Macleod.	A. J. Rid ding.	Hawking without license.		"	"	6	"	"	"	
"	June	28	Hicks	M. Cook	Assault.		"	June	28	G. E. Sanders	"	\$3 and costs	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898-			1898.			
Pincher Creek	June 29	Regina.....	A. Young	Drunk.....			Pincher Creek.	June 30	A. R. Cuthbert ..	No.	Costs of court, suspended sentence.
"	" 29	"	W. Garden...	"			"	" 30	"	"	"
Macleod.....	July 4	"	J. E. Hayes...	Inmate of house of ill-fame.			Macleod.....	July 4	H. S. Casey	"	1 month h. l. " Appealed to Supreme Court.
"	" 6	"	C. Watts	Theft			"	" 5	"	"	14 days h. l.
"	" 2	"	Eva Wilson...	Keeper of house of ill-fame.			"	" 4	"	"	\$15 and costs or 20 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	K. Macleod....	Drunk.....			"	" 5	"	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	J. H. Thompson	Inmate of house of ill-fame.			"	" 4	"	"	1 month h. l.
"	" 4	"	Annie Stewart	"			"	" 4	"	"	\$10 and costs or 15 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	Frankie Forest	"			"	" 4	"	"	"
"	" 4	"	Madge Hart...	Keeper of house of ill-fame.			"	" 4	"	"	\$15 and costs or 20 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	John Cook.....	Drunk.....			"	" 6	"	"	\$2 and \$2.75 cost of serge destroyed and \$2.75 costs or 10 days h. l.
"	Mar. 11	"	Geo. Robertson	Housebreaking.....	Mar. 2	A. M. Morden	"	" 11	Judge Rouleau..	"	3 months h. l.
"	July 12	"	W. Compton....	Drunk.....			"	" 13	T. A. Wroughton	"	\$3 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 13	"	W. Ryan.....	Housebreaking.....			"	" 13	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 14	Montgomery..	Mollison.....	Wages			"	" 14	H. S. Casey.....	"	To pay \$17 wages and \$1 costs.
"	" 14	Regina.....	J. Henderson..	Drunk.....			"	" 14	"	"	\$1 and costs or 5 d. h. l.
Pincher Creek	" 19	"	Joe Ele.....	Theft			Pincher Creek.	" 19	Cuthbert and Morden.	"	3 months h. l.
Macleod.....	" 19	"	W. Lenfasty...	Drunk.....			Macleod.....	" 20	H. S. Casey.....	"	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 21	"	John Beach....	Housebreaking.....	July 21	T. A. Wroughton.	"	Nov. 11	Judge Scott.....	"	Acquitted.

"	"	21	J. McDade	"	21	"	Dec. 14	"	"	
"	"	20	W. Howard	Horse stealing	"	"	"	"	"	Remanded to Cal- gary for trial.
"	"	23	R. Connors	Drunk	"	"	Macleod	July 24	H. S. Casey	\$3 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	23	J. Bruce	"	"	"	"	24	"	"
"	"	23	M. Molock	"	"	"	"	24	"	"
"	"	26	Scott M. Vanary	Theft	"	"	"	27	H. J. A. Davidson	\$31 and costs and to pay Scott \$6 value of watch.
"	"	27	Regina J. Winson	Drunk	"	"	"	28	"	\$5 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	"	29	D. Fallon	Drunk	"	"	"	Aug. 30	J. V. Begin	\$3 and costs or 5 days h. l.
"	Sept. 1	"	R. E. Savage	Theft	"	"	"	Sept. 2	"	Dismissed.
"	" 1	"	E. Clarke	Drunk	"	"	"	" 2	"	\$3 and costs or 5 days h. l.
"	" 7	"	M. Callaghan	"	"	"	"	8	"	Dismissed.
"	" 14	"	John Wilson	"	"	"	"	15	"	\$10 and costs or 15 days h. l.
"	" 14	"	A. Sautello	"	"	"	"	15	"	\$3 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 14	"	R. Falcone	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 14	"	M. Fanouce	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 14	"	James Ryan	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 14	"	John Cook	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 14	"	Henry Abbott	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 14	"	Charles Wall	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 14	"	R. Farrell	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 14	"	L. Espinosa	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 14	"	James Norton	"	"	"	"	15	"	"
"	" 16	"	J. Goddard	"	"	"	"	18	"	"
"	" 23	"	H. Gilkin	"	"	"	"	24	"	"
"	" 22	"	W. Gladstone	"	"	"	"	23	"	"
"	Oct. 1	"	John Moffat	"	"	"	"	Oct. 3	"	"
"	" 1	"	R. Farrell	"	"	"	"	3	"	1 month h. l.
"	" 4	"	G. Sanderson	Indecent exposure	"	"	"	5	"	\$3 and costs or 5 days h. l.
"	" 4	"	W. Roderwick	Drunk	"	"	"	5	"	"
"	" 7	"	Fred Sharp	"	"	"	"	8	"	"
"	" 7	"	John O'Mara	"	"	"	"	8	"	"
"	" 25	"	Henry Wilson	"	"	"	"	26	"	"
"	" 26	"	Richard Kelly	"	"	"	"	27	"	\$10 and costs or 15 days h. l.
"	" 26	"	Rich. Dooley	"	"	"	"	27	"	"
"	" 22	"	Joe Smith (In- dian)	"	"	"	"	28	"	1 month imprison- ment.
"	" 24	"	P. Ouellet	Giving liquor to In- dians.	"	"	"	Nov. 1	Begin & Wrough- ton.	One month h. l.
"	" 25	"	B. Fossenevue	Theft	"	"	"	2	"	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Macleod	Sept. 5	Regina.	L. Ross.	Drunk.			Macleod	Sept. 6	T. A. Wroughton	No.	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	" 5	"	G. Bourget.	"			"	" 6	"	"	"
"	" 5	"	J. Williamson.	"			"	" 6	"	"	"
"	" 5	"	Thos. Jennings	"			"	" 6	"	"	"
"	" 8	"	J. Mossway.	Indecent exposure.			"	" 8	"	"	19 days h. l.
"	" 8	"	"	Drunk.			"	" 8	"	"	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	" 12	"	C. W. Wellman	Creating disturbance			"	" 12	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$3 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	" 12	"	W. Dawson.	Drunk.			"	" 12	"	"	\$5 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	" 12	"	W. McDonald	"			"	" 12	"	"	1 month h. l.
"	" 15	"	Big Rib	"			"	" 15	H. J. A. Davidson	"	\$10 or 14 days imprisonment.
"	" 15	"	Crow Shield.	"			"	" 15	"	"	"
"	" 19	"	Jas. Norton.	"			"	" 19	T. A. Wroughton	"	20 days h. l.
"	" 19	"	Rich. Farrell.	"			"	" 19	"	"	10 "
"	" 20	"	Alex. Gould.	"			"	" 19	"	"	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	" 22	"	S. McCullough	"			"	" 19	"	"	\$5 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 26	"	L. Gregoire.	"			"	" 27	D. H. Howard.	"	\$1 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 27	"	L. Mitchell.	"			"	" 28	"	"	"
"	" 28	"	Jos. Taylor.	"			"	" 29	"	"	"
"	" 29	"	One Spot.	"			"	" 30	"	"	14 days imp. h. l.
"	" 29	"	Susie.	"			"	" 30	"	"	"
"	" 29	"	"	"			"	" 30	"	"	Withdrawn.
"	" 29	H. Winter	Alex. St. Eliy.	Assault.			"	" 30	"	"	"
"	Oct. 7	Regina.	J. Clancy.	Drunk.			"	Oct. 7	T. A. Wroughton	"	\$10 and costs or 10 days h. l.
"	" 10	"	Jas. Norton.	"			"	" 11	"	"	1 month h. l.
"	" 10	"	Chas. Johnson	"			"	" 11	"	"	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
"	" 11	L. Crumer	Chas. Swingle.	Non-paym't of wages			"	" 11	"	"	Judgm't for plaintiff with costs.

"	"	13	Regina..	P. McDonald.	Drunk.	"	"	13	"	"	3 days imp. h. l.
"	"	17	"	W. McDonald.	Vagrant.	"	"	17	A. R. Cuthbert..	"	3 mos. h. l., sentence suspended.
"	"	27	"	A. Sylvester..	Ass't on peace officer.	"	"	27	G. E. Sanders ..	"	Dismissed.
"	"	31	V. Hart	John Kenny..	Assault.	"	"	31	T. A. Wroughton	"	1 month hard labour.
Macleod	Aug.	15	Regina..	Jas. O'Keefe.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Macleod	Aug.	15	Davidson and Wroughton.	No	6 weeks h. l.
"	"	15	"	R. Farrell....	Drunk.	"	"	15	T. A. Wroughton	"	Dismissed with a caution.
"	"	23	"	E. O'Connor..	"	"	"	23	"	"	\$3 and costs or 3 days h. l.
Stand Off....	"	23	"	D. McDonald.	"	Stand Off....	"	23	"	"	"
"	"	3	"	"	Giving liquor to Indians.	"	"	3	H. J. A. Davidson	"	6 months h. l.
"	"	3	"	"	Horses."	"	"	3	"	"	"
"	"	3	"	"	"Wide Eared Bug."	"	"	3	"	"	14 d. imprisonm't.
"	"	9	"	"	"Calf Shirt"	"	"	9	"	"	"
"	"	20	"	"	"Frost Mouth Wolf."	"	"	20	"	"	\$5 or 7 days h. l.
"	"	9	"	"	"Killed Outside."	"	"	9	"	"	Sentence suspended.
Pincher Creek.	Sept.	2	"	A. Foneca	Assault	Pincher Creek.	Sept.	2	"	"	14 days h. l.
"	"	22	"	A. Creighton..	Drunk	"	"	23	"	"	1 month h. l.
"	Oct.	1	"	P. Beaubien...	"	"	Oct.	2	"	"	"
187 Macleod	"	19	"	A. Roleau	"	Macleod	"	20	A. R. Cuthbert..	"	\$5 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	"	19	"	T. J. Hanna..	"	"	"	20	"	"	\$10 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	"	19	"	"	Indecent exposure.	"	"	20	Cuthbert and Wroughton.	"	Suspend'd sentence.
"	"	21	"	B. Fosseneuve	Drunk.	"	"	22	A. R. Cuthbert..	"	\$2 and costs or 8 days h. l.
"	"	22	"	Joe Martin....	"	"	"	24	"	"	"
"	"	22	"	J. McCormick	"	"	"	24	"	"	"
"	"	22	"	L. Evans	Cruelty to animals.	"	"	25	Cuthbert and Wroughton.	"	\$1 and costs or 8 days h. l.
"	"	27	"	A. Sylvester..	"	"	"	27	"	"	"
"	"	27	"	"	Assault on peace officer.	"	"	27	G. E. Sanders ..	"	Dismissed.
"	"	31	V. Hart	John Kenny..	Assault	"	"	31	T. A. Wroughton	"	One month h. l.
"	Nov.	2	Regina..	D. Mahoney..	Drunk	"	Nov.	3	"	"	10 days h. l.
"	"	5	"	J. Judd	Leaving house in quarantine.	"	"	5	"	"	\$50 and costs or 2 months h. l.
"	"	2	"	Jas. Cross....	Theft.	"	"	2	Cuthbert and Irwin.	"	Dismissed.
"	"	13	"	R. O'Connor..	Drunk	"	"	14	A. R. Cuthbert..	"	Dismissed with a caution.
"	"	12	"	J. Noseworthy	"	"	"	14	"	"	\$5 and costs or 7 days h. l.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—*Continued.*

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Macleod	Nov. 16	Regina	J. Berry	Theft.			Macleod	Nov. 17	Cuthbert and Irwin.	"	6 months h. l.
"	" 17	"	C. Kingston	Drunk.			"	" 18	A. R. Cuthbert.	"	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 9	"	A. Sutherland.	Breaking windows.			"	" 9	W. H. Irwin	"	Dismissed.
"	" 12	V. Hart	"	Assault	Nov. 12	W. H. Irwin.	"	" 12	W. H. Irwin	"	Awaiting trial.
"	" 12	Regina.	John Berry	Drunk.			Macleod	Nov. 12	W. H. Irwin	No.	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 12	"	J. Fitzgerald	"			"	" 12	"	"	"
"	" 12	"	N. Eitersgaard	"			"	" 12	"	"	\$5 and costs or 14 days h. l.
"	" 12	"	Dan. Campbell	Insane			"	" 12	"	"	Withdrawn.
"	" 11	"	Jos. Gegner	Drunk			"	" 12	"	"	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 24	"	J. Gillis	"			"	" 25	J. V. Begin.	"	\$3 and costs or 7 days h. l.
Pincher Creek.	Mar. 16	"	E. London.	Obtaining goods by false pretence.	Mar. 19	A. R. Cuthbert	Pincher Creek.	Mar. —			Dismissed.
"	" 18	"	F. Côté.	Vagrant.			"	" 19	A. R. Cuthbert.	No.	"
"	" 19	J. Dodds.	J. M. Buch'nan	Non-paym't of wages			"	" 21	"	"	Order for \$8.75.
"	" 25	Regina.	F. Bowles	Ent'ring infected h'se			"	April 25	"	"	\$2.
"	" 25	"	M. Lagrandeur	Permitting entry to infected house.			"	" 25	"	"	\$10.
"	" 25	"	"	"			"	" 25	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 25	"	"	Lvg. infected house.			"	" 25	"	"	Suspen'd sentence
"	" 25	"	J. Nesbitt	Ent'ring infected h'se			"	Mar. 29	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 25	"	E. Lagrandeur	Lvg. infected house.			"	April 25	"	"	Suspen'd sentence.
"	April 6	"	J. Armstrong.	"			"	" 22	"	"	"
"	" 12	G. E. Gilmour	G. B. Jonas.	Breach of trust.			"	" 29	"	"	Dismissed.
"	" 14	S. L. Robson.	J. A. Sum'rville	False pretence			"	" 23	"	"	"
"	" 22	Regina.	C. Smith.	Drunk.			"	" 23	"	"	\$2.
"	" 24	"	J. Lea	"			"	" 25	"	"	\$1.
Macleod	Nov. 18	"	Ed. Clark	"			Macleod	Nov. 19	"	"	\$2 and costs or 7 days h. l.
"	" 29	"	Mich. Deserly.	Theft.			"	Dec. 2	Wroughton and Irwin.	"	Dismissed.

189	Fort Saskatchewan.	1897. Nov. 25	L. Moret. . . .	W. G. Ross. . .	Creating a disturbance.		Fort Saskatchewan.	1897. Nov. 27	P. C. H. Primrose . . .	\$10 and costs.
	"	" 27	J. W. Whiting	G. T. Montgomery.	Assault		"	" 29	"	Susp. sent. def. to pay costs.
	Edmonton . . .	" 27	G. W. Byrne.	Frank Gray.	Shooting with intent		Edmonton . . .	Dec. 20	"	Committ'd for trial
	"	" 23	Regina.	"Machesis".	Supplying liquor to Indians.		"	Nov. 24	G. W. Gairdner, W. Edmiston.	6 mos. h. l.
	"	" 23	"	"	"Crazy Calf" Vagrancy.		"	" 24	"	1 m. h. l.
	"	" 23	"	"	"		"	" 24	"	15 days h. l.
	"	" 24	"	S. Donnelly.	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	" 26	A. H. Griesbach, W. Edmiston.	\$50 and costs.
	Leduc.	Oct. 30	Sergt. Byrne.	F. Belton . . .	Manslaughter.	R. T. Telfer . .	"	1898. Mar. 11	Judge Rouleau.	Yes 5 years penitentiary.
	Wetaskiwin. . .	Nov. 18	A. McDougall	Geo. Banks. . .	Fraud		Wetaskiwin . .	1897. Nov. 19	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson.	1 month h. l.
	"	" 17	F. Poitras. . .	M. Lepsyne. . .	Assault		"	" 19	"	\$10 and costs.
	"	" 22	"	"	Theft		"	Dec. 1	A. S. Rosenroll.	Dismissed.
	Fort Saskatchewan.	Dec. 4	W. H. White.	T. Brinkman . .	"		Fort Saskatchewan.	" 10	A. H. Griesbach, P. C. H. Primrose.	Sus. sentence, costs against defn't.
	Edmonton. . . .	" 18	Regina.	F. Gray	Shooting with intent	P. C. H. Primrose.	Edmonton. . . .	1898. Mar. 8	Judge Rouleau .	Yes Acquitted.
	"	" 8	"	"	"Crazy Calf" Murder	G. W. Gairdner	"	" 10	"	3 months h. l. for assault.
	"	" 8	"	L. Laroque. . .	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	1897. Dec. 8	W. S. Edmiston, G. W. Gairdner	3 mos. h. l.
	"	" 2	"	W. Irvine . . .	Vagrancy		"	" 3	G. W. Gairdner.	\$1.50 and costs.
	"	" 8	"	"Muskego".	Giving liquor to Indians.		"	" 8	G. W. Gairdner, W. S. Edmiston	6 mos. h. l.
	"	" 10	"	B. Dagneault.	Improper use of fire-arms.		"	" 11	G. W. Gairdner, J. A. McDougall.	30 days h. l.
	"	" 28	"	S. Galley . . .	Obstructing a peace officer.	Dec. 29	G. W. Gairdner	1898. Mar. 1	Judge Rouleau .	Yes Acquitted.
	"	" 28	"	A. J. Stannard	"	" 29	"	" 2	"	"
	Fort Saskatchewan.	1898. Jan. 14	"	N. Schincke. . .	Vagrancy		Fort Saskatchewan.	Jan. 15	A. H. Griesbach . . .	\$5 & costs or 14 days h. l.
	"	" 15	"	A. Schincke . .	"		"	" 17	P. C. H. Primrose	"
	"	" 29	"	T. Brinkman . .	"		"	" 31	A. H. Griesbach . .	"
	Red Deer	" 1	M. Launst. . .	G. Cregg	Non-payment of wages.		Red Deer. . . .	" 7	W. Springbitt . . .	Def't ord. to pay \$62 and costs.
	"	" 8	G. W. Green.	C. Moore. . . .	Assault		"	" 10	"	\$5 and costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Lacombe	Jan. 24	Regina	A. Lafontaine	Mutilating cattle			Wetaskiwin	Jan. 26	A. S. Rosenroll		3 mos. h. l.
Edmonton	" 5	J. Donovan	M. McLeod	Theft			Edmonton	" 11	G. W. Gairdner, J. A. McDougall		Settled out of court
Stony Plain	" 4	D. B. Close	J. McDermott	Horse stealing	Jan. 7	G. W. Gairdner	"	Mar. 7	Judge Rouleau	No.	Acquitted.
Edmonton	" 17	W. Edwards	J. Cresenwaitte	Non-payment of wages.			"	" 18	W. Edmiston		Def't order'd to pay 25c. and costs.
"	" 18	C. Werner	A. Hoffman	Abduction	Jan. 19	G. W. Gairdner	"	" 3	Judge Rouleau	No.	Sentence suspend'd
St. Albert	" 4	Regina	J. Berlin	Vagrancy			St. Albert	July 5	G. W. Gairdner		\$1 and costs.
"	" 15	"	T. C. Alexander	Improper use of fire-arms.			"	" 17	"		\$5 "
"	" 15	"	"	Assault			"	" 17	"		\$5 "
"	" 19	"	S. Como	Vagrancy			"	" 26	"		\$5 "
"	" 19	"	E. Groat	"			"	" 26	"		\$5 "
Wetaskiwin	Feb. 7	Geo. Cragg	L. Benz	Theft	Feb. 8	J. Talbot	Wetaskiwin	Feb. 8	"		Dismissed.
Edmonton	" 8	H. Hewitt	— Martin	"			Edmonton	" 4	"		"
"	" 5	D. Shaw	F. H. Day	"			"	" 7	G. W. Gairdner, W. Edmiston.		"
"	" 7	Regina	J. Sewell	Vagrancy			"	" 7	G. W. Gairdner		2 mos. h. l.
"	" 4	M. S. Van Roushuit.	W. H. Hoag	False pretences			"	" 10	"		Dismissed.
S. Edmonton	" 7	U. S. Authorities.	— Johnson	Embezzlement			S. Edmonton				Sent to Calgary, Oct. 2, 1898.
St. Albert	" 17	C. J. Campbell	P. McNeil	Assault			St. Albert	Feb. 18	H. W. McKerney		Dismissed.
Bowden	Feb. 12	J. Davies	J. Howard	Non-paym't of wages			Innisfail	Feb. 19	R. Gibbings		Dismissed.
Bittern Lake	" 3	E. Lenore	J. Strom	Theft			Wetaskiwin	" 3	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson.		3 mos. h. l.
Fort Saskatchewan	Mar. 2	E. J. Collins	T. Brigham	Vagrancy			Fort Saskatchewan	" 3	A. H. Griesbach		\$1 and costs.
Wetaskiwin	" 3	E. Lenore	P. Patenaude	Theft			Wetaskiwin	" 7	A. S. Rosenroll		Dismissed.
"	" 23	Regina	P. Brummeau	Vagrancy			"	" 24	"		\$5 and costs.
"	" 31	"	R. Wyld	"			"	April 2	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson.		"
Edmonton	" 2	W. E. Grierson	N. Patterson	Theft			Edmonton	Mar. 3	A. E. Snyder		Dismissed.
"	" 5	Regina	T. Coghlan	"			"	" 7	G. W. Gairdner		"
"	" 5	"	T. Mearon	"			"	" 7	"		"

Stony Plain...	"	14	C. Ries	J. Schell	Assault	"	"	17	"	"	\$1 and costs.
Edmonton	"	24	J. Spencer	T. Bell	"	"	"	25	A. E. Snyder	"	Sentence suspend'd
St. Albert	"	21	Regina	W. Latimer	Improper use of fire-arms	St. Albert	"	2	G. W. Gairdner	"	Dismissed.
S. Edmonton	"	25	E. Bice	M. Shanley	Refusing to pay wages	S. Edmonton	"	26	R. Ritchie	"	Def't to pay wages and costs.
Edmonton	"	29	G. Blake	A. Coghlan	Horse stealing	Edmonton	"	30	A. E. Snyder	"	Adj'd. to 4th April
Fort Saskatchewan	April	12	Regina	L. Lepage	Vagrancy	Fort Saskatchewan	April	13	A. H. Griesbach	"	\$3 and costs.
"	"	15	J. W. Shera	M. Pische	Theft	"	"	16	W. H. Routledge, L. Adamson	"	Dismissed.
Wabasca	Mar.	28	Regina	S. Ansey	Lunacy	"	"	19	W. H. Routledge	"	Sent to Regina.
Lacombe	April	20	V. H. Mott	J. W. Tice	Assault	Lacombe	"	20	P. Talbot	"	\$10 and costs.
W. Whale Lake	"	1	C. de Cozes	"Dedymus"	Killing Govt. cattle	Edmonton	"	5	W. Edmiston	"	Charge withdrawn.
"	"	1	"	"Mister John"	"	"	"	5	"	"	Dismissed.
Edmonton	"	6	Regina	F. Hamelin	Vagrancy	"	"	6	G. W. Gairdner	"	3 months h. l.
"	"	6	"	"	Driving off a horse	"	"	6	"	"	"
"	"	25	"	"	Breaking gaol	April 25	G. W. Gairdner	May	12	Judge Scott	"
Athabasca Landing	"	8	"	Robert Black	Insanity	"	"	"	Tre'd by friends in Gen. Hos.	"	"
Edmonton	"	22	"	R. Hall	Vagrancy	"	"	April	23	G. W. Gairdner	\$5 and costs.
"	"	22	"	R. Misworth	"	"	"	"	23	"	"
"	"	22	"	"	Carrying concealed weapons	"	"	"	23	"	"
191 S. Edmonton	"	11	"	C. Smith	Vagrancy	S. Edmonton	"	11	R. Ritchie	"	\$1 and costs.
"	"	11	Wm. Halliday	T. Rivers	Assault	"	"	11	A. E. Snyder	"	Charge withdrawn.
St. Albert	"	23	Regina	J. Pelletier	"	St. Albert	"	23	G. W. Gairdner	"	\$20 and costs.
Edmonton	"	26	"	C. Hamelin	"	April 26	G. W. Gairdner	"	Judge Scott	"	Dismissed.
Wetaskiwin	"	16	"	E. Brederson	Insanity	Wetaskiwin	April	16	A. S. Rosenroll	"	Sent to Brandon.
Edmonton	"	28	R. Reed	Wm. Bellingham	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Edmonton	"	28	G. W. Gairdner	"	Adj'd; on bail.
"	"	30	Regina	-- Binkart	Having articles not belonging to him concealed on wagon	"	"	30	"	"	Dismissed.
S. Edmonton	"	30	"	C. Powell	Starting and allowing prairie fire to escape	S. Edmonton	"	30	R. Ritchie	"	\$10 and costs.
"	"	30	"	F. Sullivan	Drunk and disorderly	April 30	R. Ritchie	"	30	"	2 months h. l.
"	"	27	"	J. Mallett	Using profane language	"	"	27	"	"	\$5 and costs.
"	May	7	J. Bennett	F. Gorouski	Obtaining money under false pretences.	"	"	May	7	"	Dismissed.
"	Apl.	26	Regina	D. McFadden	Rape	"	"	April	26	"	Case withdrawn.
Wetaskiwin	"	2	J. Medhurst	R. C. Wyld	Vagrancy	Wetaskiwin	"	3	A. S. Rosenroll	"	\$5 and costs.
"	"	20	Regina	F. Whitford	Theft	"	"	20	"	"	"
"	"	23	"	J. Saskatchewan (Treaty Indian)	Drunk	"	"	23	A. S. Rosenroll, C. Schantz	"	\$25 "
"	"	23	"	J. Skeesicks	Supplying liquor to Indians	"	"	23	"	"	\$50 & costs or 3 m. h.l. (Went down)

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Wetaskewin..	April 26	Regina . . .	F. Lutyens....	Setting out prairie fire.			Wetaskiwin..	April 26	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson.		\$10 and costs.
"	" 29	"	W. Ambler....	"			"	" 30	"		"
Clover Bar . .	May 11	"	M. Moyen....	"			Fort Saskatchewan.	May 14	W.H. Routledge		Sen. susp'n'd, costs against defnt.
"	" 11	"	R. Ferguson .	"			"	" 14	"		"
Fort Saskatchewan.	" 19	"	M. Tiezkoroski	Leaving " camp fire burning.			"	" 19	"		\$5 and costs.
"	" 19	"	D. Weynowiez	"			"	" 19	"		\$3
"	" 18	"	J. Whiting....	Assault			"	" 20	"		Dismissed.
101 Fort Saskatchewan.	May 20	Regina . . .	P. Pfeiffer....	Setting fire to straw stack and not watching it during whole time of burning.			Fort Saskatchewan.	May 27	W.H. Routledge		Suspen'd sentence, costs against defendant.
Edmonton....	" 2	Macdonald. .	R. Ochner....	Having a purse on his person not belonging to him.			Edmonton....	" 2	G. W. Gairdner.		Dismissed.
"	" 9	Regina . . .	James Gullion	Theft	May 9	G. W. Gairdner	"	" 10	Judge Scott		8 mos. hard labour.
"	" 16	"	H. Roughsedge	Perjury			"	" 16	G. W. Gairdner.		Adjourned to 30th.
"	" 20	"	Geo. and Dan. Noyes.	Unlawful assembly			"	" 20	A. E. Snyder....		Dismissed.
"	" 11	Marie Bourgeois.	Antoine Bourgeois.	Neglecting to support			"	" 11	"		Suspen'd sentence.
"	" 12	L. J. Turnbull.	J. Nalette . . . Sheppard . . . Howard	Breach of Liquor License Ordinance.			"	" 12	G. W. Gairdner.		Adjourned to 17th.
"	" 2	Luke Kelly . .	F. Delorane....	Assault	May 12	G. W. Gairdner	"	" 2	"		15 d. hard labour.
"	" 7	D. Chevigny .	E. Labrie....	Breaking a gate			"	" 7	"		Settled out of court
"	" 7	"	F. Morin....	Breaking gate and fence.			"	" 7	"		Withdrawn.
"	" 9	Regina	A. Tarangeau.	Drunk and using profane language.	May 10	A. E. Snyder	"	" 10	A. E. Snyder		\$2 and costs.
"	" 23	"	J. Hostyn....	Unlawful assembly.			"	" 23	"		Dismissed.
Innisfail . . .	" 21	H. Green . . .	G. T. Lundy .	Assault			Innisfail . . .	" 21	R. Gibbings		\$1 and costs.
Wetaskiwin..	" 2	Regina	M. Nepissing .	Cattle stealing	May 4	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson	Wetaskewin..	" 4	A. S. Rosenroll, A. Andreson.		1 year hard labour.

"	"	10	"	J. Lawson	Setti'g out prairie fire	"	"	11	"	Dismissed.
"	"	12	"	J. Panther	"	"	"	12	"	\$15 and costs.
"	"	13	"	M. Muller	"	"	"	13	"	Dismissed.
Fort Saskatch- ewan.	June	1	Barb. Schmidt	And. Schmidt.	Assault	Fort Saskatch- ewan.	June	4	A. H. Griesbach	Sen. suspended.
S. Edmonton.	"	4	Regina	A. Harrison	"	S. Edmonton.	"	4	W. H. Routledge	\$10 and costs.
Fort Saskatch- ewan.	"	9	"	N. Lepage	Vagrancy.	Fort Saskatch- ewan.	"	9	"	\$1 "
Clover Bar....	"	9	"	T. Swift	Setting out prairie fire.	"	"	13	A. H. Griesbach	Sen. suspended.
"	"	9	"	Wm. Easton	"	"	"	13	"	"
Lacombe	May	14	"	P. Adams	"	Lacombe	May	21	P. Talbot	"
Pleasant Val'y	"	26	"	J. C. Sharman	"	"	"	26	A. D. Gregson	\$25 and costs.
"	"	26	"	F. Rae	"	Red Deer	June	1	"	Sen. suspended.
Bruderheim...	June	16	"	A. Ripple, jr.	Vagrancy	Fort Saskatch- ewan	"	20	A. H. Griesbach	\$3 and costs.
Edna	"	16	"	S. Kaczur	Theft	"	"	20	A. H. Griesbach, W. H. Rout- ledge.	Dismissed.
Penhold	"	9	"	A. E. Keast	Setting out prairie fire.	Penhold	"	9	J. A. Carswell	\$4 and costs.
St. Albert...	"	4	"	M. Desjardins	Theft	Edmonton	June	6	A. E. Snyder	Dismissed.
Calgary	"	16	"	J. Copley	"	"	"	18	G. W. Gairdner, J. F. Forbes.	1 month h. l.
Leduc	"	15	"	W. C. Wood	Excessive punishm't of a school child.	Leduc	"	16	G. W. Gairdner	\$5 and costs.
Edmonton	"	15	"	L. Gairdner	Vagrancy	Edmonton	"	17	"	1 month h. l.
"	"	18	"	W. Fitzgerald	Wife beating	"	"	19	"	"
St. Albert...	"	22	"	J. B. Langlois	Breach statute labour ordinance.	"	"	27	"	\$2.50 and costs.
S. Edmonton.	"	20	A. Jones	J. Ryan	Refusing to pay wages	"	"	27	"	Settled out of court
Edmonton	"	22	Regina	J. Pepper	Vagrancy	"	"	22	"	Dismissed.
Calgary	"	25	D. Alison	F. Anderson	Theft	"	"	28	W. H. Routledge, G. W. Gairdner	"
Namoo.	"	24	O. B. Arnold	Wm. Pearce	Seduction	"	"	29	"	Charge withdrawn.
Wetaskiwin.	"	24	Regina	R. Ward	Vagrancy	Wetaskiwin.	"	24	A. S. Rosenroll	\$1 and costs.
Beaver Hills	July	10	"	M. McKellar	Theft	Fort Saskatch- ewan.	July	11	"	Charge withdrawn.
Deep Creek...	"	11	M. Pische	A. Pische	Assault	"	"	12	A. H. Griesbach	\$5 and costs.
Red Deer.	June	1	Regina	J. Nicol	Setting out prairie fire.	Red Deer	June	1	A. D. Greyson	\$10 "
"	"	14	"	W. Beckley	"	"	"	14	J. Carswell	\$25 "
"	"	14	"	E. McConnell	"	"	"	14	"	\$25 "
"	"	14	"	J. C. Calhoun	Theft	"	"	14	"	Dismissed.
Clover Bar...	July	7	A. Boog	W. Atkinson	Cattle stealing	Fort Saskatch- ewan.	July	13	A. H. Griesbach, L. Adamson.	"
Athabasca Landing.	"	7	Regina	Delia Coute- reille.	Insanity	"	"	9	Sent to hospital at Edmonton. Looked after by friends.	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Wetaskiwin...	July 4	Regina.....	C. Whitford	Vagrancy.....			Wetaskiwin...	July 5	C. Schautz.....		\$1 and cost or 2 m. h. l.; went down
" ..	" 4	" ..	T. Spence ..	" ..			" ..	" 5	A. S. Rosenroll..		\$5 and costs.
" ..	" 4	" ..	E. Rosetti ..	" ..			" ..	" 5	" ..		\$5 ..
Edmonton....	" 6	A. G. Randall	P. McPhee...	Cruelty to animals..			Edmonton ..	" 15	G. W. Gairdner.		Prosecutor did not appear.
" ..	" 8	Regina.....	A. Cardinal..	Abduction.....			" ..	" 9	J. F. Forbes.....		Dismissed.
" ..	" 10	R. Bailey....	R. Kelly.....	Cruelty to animals..			" ..	" 14	J. F. Forbes and W. S. Edmiston		" ..
1894 Rivière Qui Barre.	" 19	— Hamelin...	C. Hamelin...	Assault.....			St. Albert ..	" 23	G. W. Gairdner.		2 mos. hard labour.
" ..	" 25	Regina.....	A. Testoritch.	Drunk on reserve....			" ..	" 25	A. E. Snyder and F. S. Mitchell.		1 mo. hard labour.
St. Albert....	" 25	" ..	A. Hamelin...	" ..			Edmonton ..	" 25	" ..		1 ..
" ..	" 18	" ..	X. Pacquette..	Vagrancy.....			" ..	" 18	G. W. Gairdner.		\$1 and costs.
" ..	" 18	" ..	A. Plante....	" ..			" ..	" 18	" ..		\$1 ..
" ..	" 19	J. J. Mellon..	M. Villecal..	Theft.....			St. Albert ..	" 20	H. W. McKenny ..		Sentence suspend'd
" ..	" 20	Regina.....	J. O'Donnell..	Vagrancy.....			" ..	" 25	A. E. Snyder ..		" ..
S. Edmonton..	June 30	" ..	L. Vellet....	Breach of license ord			S. Edmonton..	" 9	R. Ritchie ..		Dismissed.
" ..	July 2	" ..	A. Longmoor..	Vagrancy.....			" ..	" 2	" ..		\$5 and costs.
" ..	" 5	J. Vellet....	W. Haliday...	House breaking.....	July 8	G. W. Gairdner.	" ..	" 2	Judge Rouleau..		Dismissed.
Sturgeon River	" 25	C. Lepage....	N. Lapage....	Assault ..			Fort Saskatch- ewan.	Aug. 1	A. H. Griesbach		" ..
Fort Saskatch- ewan.	" 29	Regina.....	Florida God- bout.	Disobeying summons			" ..	" 1	" ..		" with costs.
" ..	" 29	" ..	N. Lapage....	" ..			" ..	" 1	" ..		" ..
Edmonton....	" 27	" ..	M. Plant....	Cattle stealing ..			Edmonton ..	" 2	W. H. Routledge		Committed for trial
" ..	Aug. 2	J. Marlet....	A. Assuria....	Destroying property.			" ..	" 2	J. F. Forbes ..		Dismissed.
" ..	" 4	— Hillman...	Jessie Kruger.	Sending obscene let- ters.			" ..	" 4	A. E. Snyder ..		24 hours to leave town.
" ..	" 6	Regina.....	Wm. Lennie..	Horse stealing ..	Aug. 8	J. F. Forbes and G. W. Gairdner.	" ..	" 8	J. F. Forbes and G. W. Gairdner.		6 mos. hard labour.
" ..	" 8	" ..	Mrs. Bruchal..	Theft ..			" ..	" 8	" ..		Charge withdrawn.
" ..	" 12	" ..	Joseph Henry.	Pointing firearms ..			" ..	" 15	G. W. Gairdner.		Committed for trial

St. Albert....	"	1	"	Mrs. J. Villeneuve.	Keeping disorderly house.		
Wetaskiwin...	July	30	"	B. Munro.	Horse stealing		
"	Aug.	8	"	D. Norman.	Insanity		
"	"	11	"	G. Larose.	Rape		
Red Deer....	"	29	"	W. Schreeder.	Threatening to shoot		
Innisfail....	"	12	"	S. Brameau.	Drunk and disorderly		
"	Sept.	3	"	J. Crawford.	Theft		
Edmonton....	Aug.	29	"	— Bush.	Cattle stealing		
"	"	25	"	A. Cardinal.	Obtaining goods under false pretences.		
"	"	29	"	F. Sloan.	Theft		
"	Sept.	5	M. Groat.	J. Adams	Insanity		
"	"	5	Regina.	D. Rachal.	Theft.		
"	"	8	M. LeBrenn.	J. J. Grove.	Assault.		
"	"	8	Regina.	W. McMahon.	Excessive drinking.		
"	"	10	J. Litzenburger.	C. Madoc.	Assault.		
"	"	13	B. F. Decker.	H. F. Davis.	Fraud.		
Edmonton....	"	16	R. P. Ejer.	H. F. Davis.	Frاند.		
"	"	17	A. Revair.	L. Goodridge.	Allowing camp fire to escape.		
"	"	20	A. Fostier.	P. Fostier.	Unlawful possession.		
"	"	22	A. J. M. Rouley.	O. Bremeau.	Assault		
"	"	23	Regina.	A. McDonald.	Drunk and disorderly		
"	"	25	"	W. Reed.	Attempted seduction		
"	Aug.	27	"	J. McLead.	Drunk and disorderly		
Wetaskiwin...	Sept.	3	J. Macinaw.	St. P. Macinaw	Insanity	Sept. 3	A. S. Rosenroll
Fort Saskatchewan.	Oct.	3	Regina.	Michel Stesek.	Kindling prairie fire.		
"	"	29	"	P. Henderson.	Drunk and disorderly		
Beaver Lake..	"	18	"	F. Lafortune..	Obtaining money under false pretences.		
Red Deer....	"	3	F. Cragg	C. McLeod	Non-payment of wages.		
"	"	11	Regina.	P. Elcombe.	Setting out prairie fire		
"	"	17	"	J. Stewart.	"		
"	"	24	"	S. Robinson.	Threatening to shoot		
Innisfail....	Oct.	1	Regina.	J. Lynes.	Assault.		
Edmonton....	Sept.	9	"	J. A. Bebee.	Theft.		
"	Oct.	5	M. Roberge.	Delia Roberge.	Insanity.	Oct. 11	A. E. Snyder.
"	"	9	Regina.	G. Hutton.	Theft.		
"	"	14	"	M. Plante.	Cattle stealing.	Aug. 2	W. H. Routledge.

St. Albert....	"	2	F. S. Mitchell.	\$2 and costs.
Wetaskiwin...	"	1	A. S. Rosenroll.	Dismissed.
"	"	10	"	Sent to Brandon.
"	"	13	A. S. Rosenroll and C. Schautz.	Dismissed.
Red Deer....	"	30	J. Carswell.	Fined costs, and bound over 1 year.
Innisfail....	"	12	F. M. Rogers.	50c. and costs.
"	Sept.	3	F. M. Rogers and J. Speakman.	Dismissed.
Edmonton....	Aug.	29	G. W. Gairdner.	"
"	"	25	J. Forbes and A. E. Snyder.	Committed for trial
"	"	29	"	Dismissed.
"	Sept.	5	"	Committed to Brandon.
"	"	5	"	Committed for trial
"	"	8	"	Dismissed.
"	"	8	"	Interdicted.
"	"	10	"	Charge withdrawn.
"	"	13	"	"
Edmonton....	Sept.	19	A. E. Snyder.	Charge withdrawn.
"	"	19	J. F. Forbes.	Dismissed.
"	"	20	A. E. Snyder.	"
"	"	24	"	7 days hard labour.
"	"	23	F. S. Mitchell.	\$1 and costs.
"	"	25	A. E. Snyder.	Remanded.
"	Aug.	31	W. H. Routledge	\$1 and costs.
Wetaskiwin...	Sept.	3	"	Sent to Brandon.
Fort Saskatchewan.	Oct.	7	A. H. Griesbach	1 mo. hard labour.
"	"	31	W. H. Routledge	\$1 and costs.
Beaver Lake..	"	21	F. W. Fane.	Committed for trial
Red Deer....	"	5	J. A. Carswell.	To pay wages and costs.
"	"	14	A. D. Greegson.	\$25 and costs.
"	"	21	"	\$25
"	"	24	G. Fletcher and P. Talbot.	Bound over for 1 year at \$100.
Innisfail....	Oct.	1	F. M. Rogers.	\$15 and costs.
Edmonton....	"	3	W. Edmiston	Remanded.
"	"	11	A. E. Snyder.	Sent to Brandon.
"	"	10	"	Dismissed.
"	"	14	Judge Rouleau.	12 mos. hard labour

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Edmonton...	Oct. 15	M. Moszezan-ski.	E. Stelki...	Manslaughter			"	" 17	A. E. Snyder ...		Charge withdrawn.
"	Aug. 25	Regina.	A. Cardinal...	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Aug. 25	J. Forks	"	" 15	Judge Rouleau.		3 mos. hard labour.
"	" 12	"	J. Henri.....	Pointing fire arms.	" 15	G. W. Gairdner.	"	" 12	"		Suspend'd sentence
"	Sept. 25	"	W. Reed	Attempted seduction			"	" 15	"		Dismissed.
"	Oct. 6	"	M. Belcourt ..	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 7	J. S. Mitchell.		\$5 and costs.
"	" 7	"	"	Assaulting officer in discharge of his duties.			"	" 7	"		Costs of court.
"	" 7	"	S. Rowland...	"			"	" 7	"		Suspend'd sentence
"	" 27	"	J. Velette...	Selling liquor to an interdicted man.			"	" 27	R. Ritchie		\$100 and costs.
"	" 5	"	B. Munro.....	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 5	M. McIntyre.....		\$1 and costs.
"	" 6	"	H. Fulton....	"			"	" 6	"		\$1 "
"	" 6	"	G. Fulton....	"			"	" 6	"		\$1 "
"	" 6	"	C. Robinson...	"			"	" 6	"		\$1 "
Fort Saskatchewan.	Nov. 23	"	E. Lilge.....	Theft.....			Fort Saskatchewan.	" 25	L. Adamson and W. H. Routledge.		\$5 "
"	" 23	"	F. Lilge	"			"	" 25	A. H. Griesbach and W. H. Routledge.		3 mos. hard labour.
Red Deer.....	" 7	"	C. Whitsell...	"			Red Deer.....	" 8	A. D. Greegson..		Committed for trial
"	" 11	"	J. T. Bond	"			"	" 12	W. Postell.....		"
Beaver Lake...	" 16	"	John Dean....	Threatening bodily harm.			Beaver Lake...	" 21	F. W. W. Fane....		Bound over to keep peace.
Wetaskiwin...	" 1	"	— McWeiler...	Tampering with thrashing machine with intent to do bodily harm.			Wetaskiwin...	" 2	W. H. Routledge ..		Committed for trial
"	" 1	"	P. Whittaker.	"			"	" 2	"		"
"	" 17	"	Dr. R. Zimmerman.	Creating disturbance			"	" 12	A. S. Rosenroll ..		30 days hard labour

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Edmonton	"	8	"	J. Malone	Theft.		Edmonton	"	8	A. E. Snyder	Dismissed.	
"	"	8	"	O. D. Oliver	Obtaining money under false pretences, and theft.		"	"	10	"	"	
"	"	17	"	G. Fulton	Damaging property..		"	"	25	A. E. Snyder and — McDougall	"	
"	"	17	"	L. Martin	"		"	"	25	— McDougall and A. E. Snyder.	"	
"	"	18	"	Cecile Paquet	Insanity		"	"	18	H. W. McKenny	Committed.	
"	Oct.	29	Chas. Reis	D. Broux	Breach of Sec. 3 of Ordinance No. 20 of 1897.		"	"	1	A. E. Snyder	\$2 and costs.	
"	"	29	D. Broux	C. Reis	Taken up pig and made unjust claim of \$25 damages.		"	"	1	"	Dismissed. Costs against complainant.	
"	"	31	J. McLean	J. Chamberlain	Breach Masters' and Servants' Act.		"	"	31	"	Defendant to pay costs.	
"	Nov.	2	Regina	D. Collins	Theft		"	Nov.	4	"	Dismissed.	
"	"	7	"	R. Gibles	Assault		"	"	7	"	Costs of court.	
St. Albert	"	1	"	A. McDougall	Drunk and disorderly		St. Albert	"	2	F. S. Mitchell	"	
S. Edmonton	"	10	"	W. Austin	Theft		S. Edmonton	"	10	R. Ritchie	Dismissed.	
"	"	8	"	M. Kikinski	Indecent assault		"	"	10	"	Settled out of court.	
Edmonton	Sept.	9	"	J. A. Bebee	Theft.		Edmonton	"	2	W. E. Edmiston	Committed for trial	
Red Deer	Nov.	11	"	T. J. Bond	" committed as a lunatic at Fort Saskatchewan.		Fort Saskatchewan.	"	22	W. H. Routledge	" to Brandon.	
		1897.				1897.						
Kinistino	Dec.	17	Regina	J. B. Temple	Assault	Dec. 22	S. Gagnon, J. P	Prince Albert.	July	26	Judge Richardson.	No. Released on suspended sentence.
		1898.										
Duck Lake	Jan.	1	"	D. Laframboise	Vagrant			Duck Lake	Jan.	4	R. S. McKenzie, D. M. Howard, J. P's.	Fined \$10 and costs.
"	"	1	"	B. Ladoix	Horse stealing.	Jan. 4	R. S. McKenzie, D. M. Howard, J. P's.	Prince Albert.	July	20	Judge Richardson.	No. Dismissed.
Duck Lake	Jan.	2	Regina	L. Soulaide	Having liquor on Beardsy's Reserve on 1st January.			Duck Lake	Jan.	3	D. M. Howard, W. Craig, J. P's.	Fined \$10 and costs
"	"	13	"	E. Courant	Theft of sacks.			"	"	13	D. M. Howard, R. S. McKenzie.	Fined costs of court and to return sacks.
"	"	13	"	P. Bird	Drunk and creating a disturbance.			"	"	14	D. M. Howard, J. P.	Fined \$1 and costs or 1 month; fine paid.
"	"	22	"	C. Courant	Theft.			"	"	22	D. M. Howard, R. S. McKenzie, J. P's.	Case dismissed.
"	Feb.	26	"	D. Lejeur	Vagrant			"	Feb.	28	R. S. McKenzie, J. P.	3 months.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-West Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Prince Albert.	Mar. 10	Maggie Boyer.	T. Leclerc	Seduction.....			Prince Albert.	Mar. 14	D. M. Howard..		Dismissed.
"	" 15	A. Pelletier	D. Nelson	Damaging property..			"	" 16	"		Fined \$2 and costs and \$1.50 damages
Duck Lake....	2 23	C. P. Railway	Aaron Zacanes, sr.	Trespass.....			Duck Lake...	Apl. 13	R. S. McKenzie, J.P.		Fined \$5 and costs.
"	" 23	"	Aaron Zacanes, jr.	"			"	" 13	"		"
"	" 23	"	Bernard Deck.	"			"	" 20	"		"
"	Apr. 7	Regina.....	Nap. Chartier.	Breach of game ordinance.			"	" 13	"		Fined \$1 and costs.
"	May 9	"	Philip Garnot.	Forgery.....			"	May 16	D. M. Howard, J.P.		Dismissed.
Prince Albert.	" 30	W. Inkster....	Robt. Sander-son.	Theft.....			Prince Albert.	June 1	S. Gagnon, D. M. Howard, J.P's.		6 mos. hard labour.
"	June 17	Regina.....	Mike Cluttila.	Indecent assault...	June 17	S. Gagnon....	"	July 25	Judge Richard-son.		Dismissed.
"	" 21	Ellen Flett...	Edward Nelson.	Assault.....			"	June 27	S. Gagnon, J.P.		Dismissed, prosecution not appearing.
"	" 22	Sarah Stevenson.	"	Rape.....	June 17	S. Gagnon, J.P.	"	July 28	Judge Richard-son.		5 years Stony Mountain.
"	July 4	Hannah Bartlet.	Wm. Gilmore.	Assault.....	July 4	"	"	" 28	"		Fined \$20 and costs
"	" 12	Regina.....	Thomas Ren- nie.	Breach of the Aniaml Contagious Diseases Act.			"	" 18	Wm. Knox, S. Gagnon, J.P's.		Fined \$50 and costs
"	" 27	L. Anderson..	Helen Linkla-ter.	Breach of Master and Servant's Ordinance.			"	" 28	"		Case dismissed.
Duck Lake....	" 28	D. Lucier....	Patrice Pru-neau.	Larceny.....			Duck Lake...	" 28	D. H. Grant, R. S. McKenzie, J.P's.		4 months.
"	" 30	Regina.....	August Four-nier.	Poisoning horses...	Aug. 1	S. Gagnon, D. H. Grant, J.P's.	Prince Albert.	Mar. 26	Judge McGuire.	Yes	Acquitted.

"	"	30	"	Joseph Mievie	"	1	"	"	"	26	"	"	
"	"	30	"	Jos. Perchier..	"	1	"	"	"	26	"	"	
"	Aug.	30	"	Jean Guillem- and.	Selling intoxicating liquor to an Indian.				Duck Lake..	Sept. 1	R. S. McKenzie, D. H. Grant, J.P's.	Fined \$50 and costs	
Halcro.....	"	30	E. Dyer	C. Robertsen .	Theft of dog.....				Prince Albert.	"	3 Inspector Casey, J.P.	Dismissed.	
Rosthern.....	"	31	Isaac Dyck....	M. Salesbruck	Breach of Master and Servant's Ordinance.				Rosthern.....	"	1 G. Ens, J.P.....	"	
"	Sept.	11	Regina.....	C. Czare.....	Assault.....				"	"	10		
Duck Lake....	"	23	"	P. Lafontaine.	"				Duck Lake....	"	23 D. H. Grant, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs. Bound over to keep the peace.	
Fort a la Corne	Oct.	20	J. H. Price..	Mrs. M. Cam- eron.	Insane.....				Prince Albert.	Oct.	25 H. S. Casey, J.P.	Sent to Brandon asylum.	
"	"	20	"	Archie Camer- on.	"				"	"	25	"	
Prince Albert.	Nov.	18	J. S. Letellier.	George Craine (Treaty Indian).	Drunk on John Smith's Reserve.				"	Nov.	19	"	15 days imprison- ment hard labour.
"	"	19	"	Peter Smith..	"				"	"	19	H. S. Casey, S. Gagnon, J.P's.	1 month hard lab'r.
"	"	19	Regina	"	Giving liquor to an Indian.				"	"	19	"	3 months imprison- ment at hard lab., sentences to run concurrently.
Prince Albert.	"	19	M. McLaugh- lin.	E. Adams.....	Asasult.....				Prince Albert.	Nov.	19	H. S. Casey, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs or 20 days. Fine paid.
"	"	20	"	E. H. More....	"				"	"	20	"	Fined \$1 and costs.
"	"	25	H. S. Stavely.	Gregoire (a treaty Indian).	Drunk.....				"	"	29	"	15 days' imprison- ment.
"	"	28	S. F. Holbrook	David Casault.	Theft of wheat under Sheriff's seizure.								Preliminary exam. carried on in De- cember, 1898.
"	"	29	Regina..	Mary Stavely.	Giving liquor to an Indian.				Prince Albert.	Nov.	29	S. Gagnon and H. S. Casey, J.P's.	1 month.
"	"	29	"	Alice Spence..	"				"	"	30	"	1 month.
Battleford	Jan.	20	"	Flanond, Pier- re.	Drunk and creating a disturbance.				Battleford	Jan.	20	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Bégin.	Fined \$10 and costs
Battleford	May	15	Regeina	Skelton, J. M.	Stealing cattle				Battleford	May	18	Insp. Bégin.....	Dismissed.
"	June	19	"	Lefond, H ..	Creating a disturb- ance.				"	June	20	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Bégin.	Released on sus- pended sentence.
"	"	19	"	Lefond, B....	Disorderly conduct..				"	"	20	"	1 month's imprison- ment with hard labour.
"	"	19	"	Hope, W.....	"				"	"	20	"	1 month's imprison- ment with hard labour.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If Tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
Battleford . .	June 19	Regina.	Hope, W.	Aggravated assault..			Battleford....	" 20	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Bégin.		2 months' imprisonment with hard labour.
"	" 12	"	Flamond, R. . .	Breaking into shop..	Oct. 14	Supt. Cotton..					Awaiting trial.
"	" 18	"	Kennedy, L. . .	Accessory after fact..	" 19	"					"
"	Nov. 21	"	Stapleford, W.	Creating a disturbance.			Battleford...	Nov. 22	Supt. Cotton and T. Macfarlane, J.P's.		Released on suspended sentence.

North-west Mounted Police.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in British

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
	1897.				1897.
The Loop, Michel Ck	Dec. 15	Regina	P. J. McNamara.	Selling liquor without license.	
" "	" 30	J. Smythe	A. Rheame	Assault	
	1898.				1898.
Coal Creek	Jan. 8	Regina	O. Olsen	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 10	"	J. Evans	Selling liquor without license.	
"	" 10	"	Atkinson	"	
"	" 20	"	Jas. McCormack	Assault	
"	" 20	"	O. Olsen	Obtaining money under false pretences.	
Wardner	" 24	"	G. Arnold	Selling liquor without license.	
"	" 24	"	J. Crabbe	"	
		Angus	W. Tierney	Wages.	
Wardner	" 29	Regina	W. D. Bohart	Selling liquor without license.	
		McLean	W. Tierney	Wages.	
Hardy's Camp	Feb. 1	E. Simard	B. H. Sweezy	Assault	
"	" 1	"	M. Farle	"	
"	" 1	"	J. Donohue	"	
Coal Creek	" 1	Regina	John MacPhee	Drunk	
Michel Prairie	" 2	"	J. Burgess	Selling liquor without license.	
Wardner	" 4	"	O. Carlson	Drunk	
C. P. R. Hdqrs., Elk River.	" 7	"	H. Peltier	Selling liquor without license.	
"	" 7	"	Sedgewick	Drunk.	
"	" 7	"	Kearns	"	
"	" 7	"	Duncan	"	
Elk River Crossing	" 14	"	Fred Smith	Assault	
Wardner	" 15	"	M. Sullivan	Drunk	
"	" 15	"	John O'Brien	"	
"	" 19	"	W. Eschwig, Indian	Trading in game out of season	
"	" 21	"	A. Mynick	Selling game out of season	
"	" 26	"	Thos. McGill	Assault	
"	" 26	"	John McAndlass	"	
Goat River Crossing	" 26	"	Doyle <i>alias</i> Davis <i>alias</i> Sullivan.	Murder	Feb. 28
Michel Prairie	Mar. 1	"	H. Underhill	Selling liquor without license.	
Coal Creek	" 1	"	Prarault	Drunk	
"	" 1	"	Wm. Wilson	"	
"	" 1	"	A. Tromley	"	
"	" 1	"	J. Phillips	"	
"	" 1	"	O. Proulx	"	
"	" 1	"	C. Duschene	"	
"	" 1	"	J. Blondeau	"	
The Loop	" 3	J. Fitzgerald	A. Marmont	Assault	
"	" 3	Regina	Mrs. Wenwind	Disorderly house	
"	" 3	C. Bowman	J. Fitzgerald	Assault	
"	" 5	Regina	J. Bidgood	Selling liquor without license.	
Bull's Head Prairie	" 5	"	M. Lauder	"	
Coal Creek	" 5	"	J. Kennedy	Drunk	
"	" 7	"	A. Curry	"	
Sand Point	" 10	"	Knowlson	Horse stealing	
Elk River Crossing	" 16	"	John Purdy	Drunk.	
The Loop	" 17	"	Alex. Boyd	Selling liquor without license.	
Wardner	" 19	"	M. Sullivan	Assault	
The Loop	" 21	"	Geo. Johnston	Selling liquor without license.	
Coal Creek	" 29	"	J. Macnamara	Abusive language	

North-west Mounted Police.

Columbia from 1st December, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1897.			
	The Loop, Michel Ck.	Dec. 16	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$50 and costs.
		1898.			
	C P. R. Headquarters, Elk River.	Jan. 28	" "		\$10 and compensation to Smythe, \$16.50.
	Coal Creek	" 8	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		\$2 and costs.
	"	" 10	" "		3 mos. imprisonment.
	"	" 10	" "		1 " "
	"	" 20	" "		\$5 and costs.
	"	" 20	" "		\$10 or 30 days h. l.
	Wardner	" 24	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Case dismissed.
	"	" 24	" "		\$130 and costs or 6 weeks. (Did imprisonment.)
	C P. R. Headquarters, Elk River.	" 29	" "		Order for payment of wages.
	Wardner	" 29	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		\$150 and costs or 2 mos. (Did imprisonment.)
	Michel Prairie	" 28	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Dismissed.
	Hardy's Camp	Feb. 1	" "		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 1	" "		\$1
	"	" 1	" "		\$10
	Coal Creek	" 1	" "		\$2
	C. P. R. Headquarters, Elk River.	" 2	" "		\$150
	Wardner	" 4	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$5
	C. P. R. Headquarters, Elk River.	" 7	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$180 and costs or 2 mos. (Did imprisonment.)
	"	" 7	" "		50c. and costs.
	"	" 7	" "		50c.
	"	" 7	" "		50c.
	Wardner	" 15	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$10
	"	" 19	" "		\$5
	"	" 15	" "		\$5
	"	" 15	" "		\$1
	"	" 21	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		Dismissed with caution.
	"	" 26	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		10 days h. l.
	"	" 26	" "		\$1 and costs.
O. G. Dennis, S.M.	Nelson	Mar. 22	Judge Irvine.		Death.
	C. P. R. Headquarters, Elk River.	" 1	A. M. Jarvis, S.M.		\$50 and costs or 1 mo. (Did imprisonment.)
	Coal Creek	" 1	" "		\$10 and costs.
	"	" 1	" "		\$10
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 and costs or 30 days. (Did imprisonment.)
	"	" 1	" "		\$10 and costs.
	"	" 1	" "		\$10
	"	" 1	" "		\$10
	"	" 1	" "		\$10
	The Loop	" 3	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$25
	"	" 3	" "		Dismissed.
	"	" 3	" "		Fined 50c.
	Bull's Head Prairie	" 5	" "		\$280 and costs.
	"	" 5	" "		\$280
	Reid's Camp	" 26	" "		\$3
	Coal Creek	" 7	" "		\$5
	Fort Steele	" 12	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		6 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	Wardner	" 17	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		10 days h. l.
	The Loop	" 17	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$280 and costs.
	Wardner	" 19	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		Dismissed.
	The Loop	" 21	G. E. Sanders, J.P.		"
	Coal Creek	" 29	H. W. D. Armstrong, J.P.		\$10 and costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
	1898.				1898.
Wardner	April 5	"	Martin Carson	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 6	"	Jas. Campbell	"	
Goat River Landing	" 10	"	G. Braden	Drunk and refusing to pay fare	
Elk River Crossing	" 11	J. Redman	Costa Bruno	Assault	
"	" 11	Costa Bruno	J. Redman	"	
Wardner	" 14	Regina	Hugh Whan	Drunk and disorderly	
Bull's Head Prairie	" 14	A. J. McLean	T. Anderson	Assault	
Elk River Crossing	" 17	Regina	Parker	"	
"	" 17	"	Pegnem	"	
Wardner	" 17	"	Wm. Johnson	Theft	
Elk River Crossing	" 18	"	— Conley	Drunk and disorderly	
Goat River Landing	" 19	"	D. Itoff	Drunk and refusing to pay fare	
Elk River Crossing	" 20	"	H. Bernard	Unlawful wounding	
"	" 20	"	— Hood	Assault	
"	" 20	"	— Tagney	"	
"	" 24	"	Le Chaneur	Illicit still	
"	" 24	"	F. Gagnon	"	
Coal Creek	" 28	"	J. Strong	Drunk	
Bull Head Prairie	" 14	"	T. Reilly	Selling liquor without license	
Michel Creek	" 26	"	N. Suse	"	
"	" 26	"	"	Keeping a gaming house	
Wardner	May 6	"	A. Lighthouse	Drunk	
"	" 9	"	E. C. McDermott	"	
Elk River Crossing	" 11	"	O. Brien	Vagrancy	
"	" 11	"	— Mulligan	Drunk	
Coal Creek	" 12	"	W. McDonald	"	
"	" 16	"	"	"	
"	" 17	"	"	Fighting on streets	
"	" 16	"	John Lacey	Drunk	
"	" 16	"	Wm. Turnbull	Fighting on streets	
"	" 17	"	E. Kingard	Selling whisky without license	
"	" 17	"	J. Bond	"	
"	" 17	"	Ring & Boulay	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 17	"	J. Strong	Drunk	
"	" 17	"	A. Blackburn	"	
Goat River Crossing	" 20	"	May Harris	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 20	"	"	Keeping bawdy house	
Coal Creek	" 20	"	W. Gilroy	Drunk	
Wardner	" 21	"	E. Steve	Disturbance	
"	" 24	"	A. Lighthouse	Drunk	
Coal Creek	" 29	"	J. Martineau	Theft	
Michel Creek	" 3	"	P. J. Macnamara	Selling liquor on Sunday	
Coal Creek	" 24	"	B. Malone	Drunk	
"	" 24	"	J. McKinnon	"	
"	" 24	"	Alex. Boyd	Vagrancy	
"	" 24	"	A. C. Ramsay	"	
"	" 24	"	C. Irish	"	
"	" 24	"	G. Ellsworth	Theft	
"	" 24	"	R. Bevans	Aiding theft	
Headquarters Camp, Elk River	" 25	"	G. Reenan	Theft	
Coal Creek	" 13	"	W. McDonald	Drunk	
Moyne City	June 1	"	S. S. Swanberg	"	
"	" 1	"	John Hays	"	
Bull's Head	" 6	A. Label	C. W. Brown	Assault	
Coal Creek	" 6	Regina	— McGregor	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 6	"	Wm. Barber	Drunk	
Moyne City	" 6	"	A. C. Ramsay	Theft	

North-west Mounted Police.

in British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1898.			
Wardner		April 6	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$20 and costs.
Nelson		" 7	" " " " " "		\$1 " "
Elk River Crossing.		" 11	O. G. Dennis, S.M.		\$2 " "
" "		" 11	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		2 weeks h. l.
Wardner.		" 11	" " " " " "		Dismissed.
Bull's Head Prairie		" 15	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		" "
Elk River Crossing.		" 14	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		" "
" "		" 18	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		" "
Wardner		April 18	M. H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$20 and costs.
Elk River Crossing.		" 19	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		\$20 and costs.
Nelson		" 20	O. G. Dennis, S.M.		\$1 and costs.
Elk River Crossing.		" 20	J. F. Armstrong, S.M.		2 weeks hard labour.
" "		" 20	" " " " " "		Dismissed.
" "		" 20	" " " " " "		\$5 and costs.
Nelson		" 20	O. G. Dennis, S.M.		\$5 " "
" "		" 26	" " " " " "		\$100 and costs or 1 mos. h. l. (Did imprisonm't.)
Bull Head Prairie.		" 29	H.W.D. Armstrong, J.P.		" "
Michel Creek.		" 14	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$2 and costs.
" "		" 26	" " " " " "		\$50 " "
Wardner		May 7	C. E. Denny, J.P.		\$280 " "
" "		" 10	" " " " " "		Dismissed.
Elk River Crossing		" 12	M. H. White Fraser, J.P.		\$5 and costs or 10 days h. l. (Did imprisonm't.)
" "		" 12	" " " " " "		\$2 and costs.
Coal Creek		" 13	H.W.D. Armstrong, J.P.		Dismissed.
" "		" 17	" " " " " "		\$1 and costs.
" "		" 17	W. Fernie, J. P.		\$1 and costs.
" "		" 17	H.W.D. Armstrong, J.P.		\$2 " "
" "		" 17	W. Fernie, J. P.		\$1 " "
" "		" 17	Fernie & Armstrong, J.P.s.		\$2.50 " "
" "		" 17	" " " " " "		\$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l. (Did imprisonm't.)
" "		" 17	" " " " " "		2 mos. imprisonment and expenses \$22.50.
" "		" 18	H.W.D. Armstrong, J.P.		\$5 and costs.
Goat River Crossing.		" 18	W. Fernie, J. P.		\$1 " "
" "		" 20	A. F. Proctor, J.P.		Dismissed.
Coal Creek		" 20	" " " " " "		\$15 and costs.
Wardner		" 20	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		\$3 " "
" "		" 21	C. E. Denny, J.P.		Dismissed.
Coal Creek		" 25	M.H. White Fraser, J.P.		6 weeks hard labour.
Michel Creek.		" 25	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Dismissed.
Coal Creek		" 3	" " " " " "		\$20 and costs.
" "		" 25	" " " " " "		\$3 " "
" "		" 25	" " " " " "		\$3 " "
" "		" 25	" " " " " "		24 hours to leave district.
" "		" 25	" " " " " "		Dismissed.
" "		" 25	" " " " " "		" "
" "		" 25	" " " " " "		2 months hard labour.
Headquarters Camp,		" 25	" " " " " "		Dismissed.
Elk River.		" 25	" " " " " "		1 month hard labour.
Coal Creek		" 13	W. W. Armstrong		Suspended sentence.
Moyné City.		June 2	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		\$3 and costs.
" "		" 2	Sanders & Cranston		\$1 " "
Bull's Head.		" 6	Blakemore		\$10 " "
Coal Creek		" 6	Fernie & McVittie		Remanded.
" "		" 6	F. W. Armstrong		\$1 and costs.
" "		" 6	G. E. Sanders & W. F. Cranston.		6 months hard labour.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
	1898.				
Coal Creek	June 9	Regina	Jas. Ruffley	Theft	
"	" 9	"	F. Rulnel	"	
Michel Prairie	" 14	"	W. Fanning	"	
Bull's Head	" 15	"	Joe Morris	Vagrancy	
Coal Creek	" 28	"	M. McDonald	Refusing to assist constable in making an arrest.	
"	" 28	"	W. J. Wellan	Creating a disturbance	
"	" 28	"	Sam Keith	"	
"	" 28	"	Fred Brown	"	
"	" 28	"	Gains & Roy	Selling liquor in " prohibited hours.	
"	" 28	"	Jim Dolways	Drunk and fighting	
"	" 28	Constable Cree	John Fitzgerald	Assault	
"	" 28	Regina	S. Anudley	Keeping a disorderly house	
"	" 28	"	M. Brouettes	Stealing	
Moyne City	" 20	"	Jas. O'Rielly	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 23	"	Beaubien & Haute	Selling liquor contrary to the form of Liquors Traffic Reg. Act.	
Coal Creek	" 30	"	A. Joyce	Selling liquor without license	
Fernie, B.C.	July 1	"	H. D'Aoust	Theft	
"	" 1	J. W. Chiene	W. C. McDonald	Assault	
"	" 1	Regina	John Martineau	Theft	
"	" 2	"	W. McGarry	Vagrant	
Moyne City	" 2	"	M. Patman	Selling liquor contrary to the form of Liquors Traffic Reg. Act.	
"	" 2	"	H. Pollard	Assault	
Wardner	" 4	"	M. Egan	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 4	"	Wal. McDonald	"	
"	" 4	"	"	Resisting arrest	
"	" 4	"	P. Perrine	Attempted assault	
"	" 6	"	Peter Allen	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 6	Peter Malone	"	Assault	
"	" 7	Regina	Peter Sullivan	Contravention of Forest Fire Ordinance.	
"	" 7	"	Geo. Couchcough	Drunk and disorderly	
Fernie, B.C.	" 11	"	W. Quigley	"	
"	" 11	"	F. Maraschi	Theft	
"	" 11	"	A. Olivers	"	
"	" 11	"	R. Joyce	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 13	"	Pat. Wallay	Drunk	
"	" 13	"	Pat. McOrmac	"	
"	" 15	"	Wm. Marshall	Selling beer without license..	
"	" 15	"	"	Buying stolen property	
"	" 15	"	F. Cannon	Drunk and creating a disturbance.	
"	" 15	"	J. Ryan	Drunk and incapable, lying on track.	
"	" 15	"	A. Hellest	Keeping a disorderly house	
Wardner	" 20	"	C. A. Sjodin	Drunk	
"	" 23	"	J. Molloy	"	
"	" 23	"	A. Scummell	"	
Fernie, B.C.	" 23	"	J. F. Bedard	Selling liquor without license	

North-west Mounted Police.

in British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1898.			
	Coal Creek	June 9	McVittie & Armstrong		\$9.50. First offence.
	"	" 9	" "		Dismissed. Informant to pay costs.
	Michel Prairie	" 14	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		Dismissed.
	Bull's Head	" 15	"		Given 2 days to find work or leave Bull's Head.
	Coal Creek	" 28	Fernie & McVittie		\$4.25.
	"	" 28	"		\$6.25.
	"	" 28	"		\$6.25.
	"	" 28	"		\$6.25.
	"	" 28	"		Dismissed with a caution.
	"	" 28	"		\$7.25.
	"	" 28	"		2 mos. imprisonment, h. l.
	"	" 28	"		Dismissed with a caution.
	"	" 28	Fernie and McVittie		2 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	Moyne City	" 20	Cranston, J.P.		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 23	J. F. Armstrong, J.P.		\$25 "
	Coal Creek	" 30	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$200 "
	"	July 1	" "		2 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	Fernie	" 1	" "		\$5 and costs.
	"	" 1	" "		2 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	"	" 2	" "		24 hours to leave town and get work.
	Coal Creek	" 2	Armstrong, J.P.		Dismissed with costs.
	"	" 2	"		"
	Wardner	" 4	C. E. Denny		\$8 and costs or 2 w. h. l.
	"	" 4	"		6 weeks hard labour.
	"	" 4	Galbraith and Morbury		2 "
	"	" 4	White Fraser		\$10 and costs or 2 w. h. l.
	"	" 6	"		\$5 "
	"	" 6	"		Dismissed with costs.
	"	" 7	"		"
	"	" 7	"		\$5 and costs.
	Fernie	" 11	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$1 "
	"	" 11	" "		2 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	"	" 11	" "		2 "
	"	" 11	" "		\$250 and costs.
	"	" 13	" "		\$1 "
	"	" 13	" "		\$1 "
	"	" 15	Fernie and Blakemore		\$20 "
	"	" 15	" "		Remanded on own recognisance.
	"	" 15	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Dismissed (24 hours to leave town.)
	"	" 15	" "		" "
	"	" 16	Fernie and Blakemore		Costs \$8 in 24 hours ; appear for sentence in 3 days; fined \$25, July 19, 1898.
	Wardner	" 20	Capt. White Fraser		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 23	C. E. Denny		\$3 "
	"	" 23	"		\$5 "
	Fernie	" 23	Blakemore & Armstrong		\$250 together with costs of license—\$100 and costs.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
	1898.				1898.
Wardner..	July 25	Regina	A. Rowland	Drunk..	
Moyne City..	" 26	"	R. Robson	Vagrancy..	
"	" 26	"	Blanche Ludic	Keeping a common bawdy house.	
Wardner	" 27	"	Thos. Powers..	Drunk..	
"	" 27	"	D. Stewart	"	
"	" 27	"	J. Nicholson	"	
"	" 27	"	A. Morrin	Using obscene language..	
"	" 28	"	— Therry.	Exposing his person	
"	" 28	"	Hernan Mann	Drunk..	
"	" 28	"	Reuben Binney	"	
Robinson's Camp..	" 27	"	Chas. Foran	Stealing..	
Wardner	" 29	"	Edward Kelly	Drunk..	
Robinson's Camp..	" 29	"	— Northcote..	Drawing knife	
Fernie, B.C.	" 30	"	F. Cigarette	Threatening	
"	" 27	"	Harry May	Abusive language..	
"	" 30	"	Harry Wood	Stealing watch	
"	" 30	"	Moses Bandrey	"	
The Loop..	" 25	"	John Brown	Abusive language to Italians in his employ.	
Wardner	Aug. 2	"	G. Lyons	Drunk..	
"	" 3	"	J. Dempsey	"	
Goat River..	" 3	"	S. Mastrenn	Concealed weapons	
Cranbrook..	" 4	"	— Hannall	Vagrancy..	
Wardner	" 6	"	P. Nolan	Drunk..	
Cranbrook..	" 8	"	J. Norris	Robbery..	
"	" 8	"	W. Carve	"	
"	" 8	"	A. Carve	"	
"	" 8	"	J. Hurteaux	"	
Wardner	" 15	"	T. Powers	Drunk..	
"	" 8	"	A. Olsen	" and fighting	
"	" 12	"	W. Madden	Fighting in town..	
Cranbrook	" 15	"	— Whitehead	Drunk..	
Wardner	" 17	"	Chas. Noble	"	
Moyne City..	" 17	"	A. Bruno	Murder..	
Wardner	" 17	"	Hugh Burns	Drunk and resisting arrest	
Cranbrook	" 17	"	C. S. Germain	Indecent act..	
"	" 19	"	G. Bremnan	Drunk..	
Fernie..	" 20	"	W. Connors	Assault	
Moyne City..	" 23	"	Peter Barry	Stealing from the person..	
"	" 23	"	Joe State	Carrying loaded revolver	
Cranbrook	" 23	"	— Oldman	Drunk..	
"	" 23	"	F. Dowd	"	
"	" 23	"	— Sullivan	Committing a nuisance	
"	" 23	"	— McBride	"	
"	" 23	"	— Sullivan	Contempt of court..	
Fernie..	" 24	"	R. E. Savage	Endangering public safety	
"	" 25	"	"	Theft	
"	" 25	"	N. Meyer	Nuisance..	
Cranbrook	" 26	"	F. Recordo..	Pollution of running streams.	
"	" 26	"	— Caill	"	
"	" 27	"	F. Leonard	Drunk....	
"	" 27	"	J. O'Neil	"	
"	" 27	"	— McGowan	"	
Police Car.	" 29	"	Louis Martin	Selling liquor to drunken men	
Cranbrook	" 30	"	J. W. Wilson	Drunk..	
"	" 30	"	T. Maroney	Abusing police	

North-west Mounted Police.

in British Columbia, &c.—Continued.

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1898.			
	Wardner	July 25	C. E. Denny		\$5 and costs.
	Moyno City	" 26	Cranston, J. P.		2 hours to leave town.
	"	" 26	"		30 days in jail.
	Wardner	" 27	C. E. Denny		\$3 and costs.
	"	" 27	"		\$3 "
	"	" 27	"		\$2 "
	"	" 27	"		Released on suspended sentence.
	"	" 28	"		Discharged.
	"	" 28	"		\$3 and costs.
	"	" 28	"		\$3 "
	Robinson's Camp	" 27	Armstrong		2 weeks hard labour.
	Wardner	" 29	C. E. Denny		\$3 and costs.
	Robinson's Camp	" 29	Hutchison		\$5 "
	Fernie, B.C.	" 30	Armstrong		\$2 "
	"	" 27	"		25c. "
	"	" 30	"		Discharged.
	"	" 30	"		Remanded to August 3 ; convicted; owing to good character to pay \$31 and costs and come up for sentence when called upon.
	The Loop	" 25	— Armstrong		Remanded to 8th Aug.
	Wardner	Aug. 2	C. E. Denny		2 m.; suspended sentence
	"	" 3	"		\$3 and costs.
	Goat River	" 3	— Belcher		\$25 "
	Cranbrook	" 4	Hutchison		\$1 "
	Wardner	" 6	C. E. Denny		\$5 "
	Cranbrook	" 8	G. E. Sanders		Dismissed.
	"	" 8	"		"
	"	" 8	"		"
	Wardner	" 15	C. E. Denny		Released on suspended sentence.
	"	" 8	"		\$3 and costs.
	"	" 12	"		\$5 "
	Cranbrook	" 15	J. Hutchison		12 hours imprisonment.
	Wardner	" 17	C. E. Denny		\$5 & costs or 14 days h. l.
	Moyno City	" 17	— Armstrong		Committed for trial.
	Wardner	" 17	C. E. Denny		\$25 & costs or 2 mos. h. l.
	Cranbrook	" 17	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		Dismissed.
	"	" 19	J. Hutchison		Warned to leave town.
	Fernie	" 20	G. E. Sanders, S. M.		Dismissed.
	Moyno City	" 23	Hutchison & Cranston		6 mos. imprisonment h. l.
	"	" 23	— Cranston		\$5 and costs.
	Cranbrook	" 23	J. Hutchison		\$1 "
	"	" 23	"		\$2 "
	"	" 23	"		\$2 "
	"	" 23	"		\$2 "
	"	" 23	"		\$2 "
	Fernie	" 24	H. W. Armstrong		\$2 "
	"	" 25	"		Dismissed with costs.
	"	" 25	"		To remove nuisance.
	Cranbrook	" 26	J. Hutchison		\$1 and costs.
	"	" 26	"		\$1 "
	"	" 27	"		\$1 "
	"	" 27	"		\$1 "
	"	" 27	"		\$1 "
	Police Car	" 29	Gold Commissioner		Case dismissed with costs
	Cranbrook	" 30	W. Hutchison		1 month hard labour.
	"	" 30	"		1 "

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
	1897.				
Cranbrook	Sept. 31	Regina	W. Kaahe	Keeping gambling house	
"	" 31	"	— Geddes	" "	
"	" 31	"	— Wentworth	" "	
"	" 31	"	— Wisdom	" "	
"	" 31	"	— Stack	Fighting	
"	" 31	"	J. Brant	"	
"	" 31	Le Joyce	W. Fulman	Assault	
"	" 31	Regina	— Harteau	Theft	
Police Car, B.C.	Sept. 1	"	— Deschamp	Assault and robbery	
Fernie	" 5	"	P. Beaumont	Drunk	
Moynes City	" 7	"	Chas. Diamond	" and disorderly	
Cranbrook	" 8	"	J. Hurteau	Drunk	
"	" 9	"	D. McNaughton	Theft	
Moynes City	" 10	"	H. McKay	Arson	
Fernie	" 10	"	J. Fitzgerald	Vagrancy	
"	" 12	"	L. Lamart	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 12	"	A. Herbert	"	
"	" 12	"	— McGeorge	Money under false pretences	
Police Car	" 14	"	— Blake	Drunk	
Fernie	" 15	Wm. Davies	Wm. Benedict	Assault	
"	" 16	"	C. Cota	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 16	"	K. King	"	
"	" 16	"	R. Rheame	Assault	
"	" 19	"	Joe Smith	Drunk	
Police Car	" 19	"	— Dickie	Repacking tobacco	
Cranbrook	" 21	"	Joe Howson	Selling liquor without license	
Fernie	" 21	"	J. Fitzgerald	Vagrancy	
Police Car	" 23	"	— McAnnanny	Committing an assault on Maggie Dubois	
"	" 27	"	C. Ratcliffe	Desertion	
Fernie	Oct. 5	"	J. Arrowsmith	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 5	"	— Johnson	Plaintiff claims \$9.50 balance on account	
Police Car	" 6	"	— Woodward	Theft	
Cranbrook	" 15	"	J. H. McDowell	Theft, obtaining money under false pretences	
Police Car	" 22	"	A. Labelle	Selling liquor without license	
Crow's Nest Lake	Nov. 30	"	R. Clark	Vagrancy	
"	Dec. 3	"	S. Carley	Disorderly house	
"	" 3	"	Dot. Merrill	"	
"	" 3	"	H. Ronaldson	Theft	
"	" 3	"	Norman Luse	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 5	A. Boyd	E. Mansfield	Assault	
"	" 6	Regina	Hugh Talbow	Drunk and disorderly	
"	" 8	"	— Sanche	"	
"	" 8	"	— Lagore	"	
"	" 13	"	O. Olsen	Obtaining money under false pretences	No evidence to commit
"	" 13	"	J. Manseau	Theft	
"	" 14	"	Norman Luce	Selling liquor without license	
"	" 15	"	L. Johnson	"	
"	" 13	"	"	Theft	

North-west Mounted Police

in British Columbia, &c—*Continued.*

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	Cranbrook	Sept. 31	Laidlaw & Hutchison		Case dismissed.
	"	" 31	" "		\$10 and costs.
	"	" 31	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 31	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 31	— Hutchison		\$10 " or 10 days.
	"	" 31	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 31	Denny & Hutchison		Case dismissed.
	"	" 31	" "		"
	Police Car, B.C.	Sept. 1	" "		2 months hard labour.
	Fernie	" 5	Wm. Blackmore		\$5 and costs.
	Moyne City	" 7	— Cranston, J.P.		To take pledge for 6 mos. or 1 month hard labour.
	Cranbrook	" 8	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		\$2 & costs or 10 days h.l.
	"	" 9	" "		Dismissed.
	Moyne City	" 10	Cranston, J.P.		"
	Fernie	" 10	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Let out on suspended sentence.
	"	" 12	" "		Dismissed.
	"	" 12	" "		"
	"	" 12	" "		"
	Police Car	" 14	" "		\$1 and costs.
	Fernie	" 15	— Blackmore		\$20 and costs or 2 months hard labour (fine paid).
	"	" 16	— Armstrong		\$5 and costs.
	"	" 16	" "		\$5 "
	"	" 16	" "		\$10 "
	"	" 19	" "		Dismissed.
	Police Car	" 19	Gold Commissioner		\$10 and costs.
	Cranbrook	" 21	— Proctor		\$100 and costs, liquor destroyed.
	Fernie	" 21	— Armstrong		2 mos. hard labour.
	Police Car	" 23	Insp. Sanders, S.M.		6 wks. "
	"	" 27	" "		Dismissed.
	Fernie	Oct. 5	— Proctor		\$20 and costs.
	"	" 5	G. E. Sanders, S.M.		Judgment for plaintiff for \$6.75 with costs.
	Police Car	" 6	" "		6 mos. hard l.; appealed.
	Cranbrook	" 15	Laidlaw & Hutchison		Remanded to Oct. 17; 6 wks. h. l., Oct. 17.
	Police Car	" 23	Hutchison & Norbury		\$100, \$30 license and costs.
	Crow's Nest Lake	Nov. 30	G. E. Sanders, J.P.		Dismissed.
	"	Dec. 4	A. M. Jarvis		\$10 and costs or 1 m. hard labour. (Fine paid.)
	"	" 4	" "		\$20 and costs.
	"	" 4	A. R. Cuthbert & A. M. Jarvis		2 weeks hard labour.
	"	" 4	" "		\$50 and costs.
	"	" 6	— A. M. Jarvis		\$5 "
	"	" 7	" "		\$5 "
	"	" 8	" "		Dismissed.
	"	" 8	" "		\$5 and costs.
G. E. Sanders	"	" 13	G. E. Sanders		Dismissed.
	"	" 13	G. E. Sanders & Cuthbert		"
	"	" 15	" "		\$200 and costs.
	"	" 15	" "		Charge withdrawn by license inspector; informant disappeared.
	"	" 14	" "		Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried

Place of Arrest.	Date of Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.
	1898.				
Crow's Nest Lake...	Jan. 7	Regina...	Eva Mosher.....	Drunk and disorderly. ....	.....
" " "	" 13	"	Alex. Holloway...	Theft.....	.....
" " "	" 13	"	Fred Carson.....	" .....	.....
" " "	" 14	"	Harvey Mix .....	" .....	.....
" " "	" 14	"	-- Havington.....	Selling liquor without license	.....
" " "	" 14	"	Trixy Taylor.....	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	.....
.....		Shannon.....	-- Reid.....	Wages.....	.....
.....		Charlton.....	N. Keith .....	" .....	.....
.....		Tovey.....	A. Smith.....	" .....	.....
.....	Feb. 21	Regina.....	-- Willard.....	Theft.....	.....
Crow's Nest Lake...	" 21	"	-- McConnelly.....	" .....	.....
" " "	" 21	"	-- Moore.....	Selling liquor without license	.....
" " "	Mar. 1	"	J. Manseau.....	Buying stolen property	.....
" " "	" 3	"	J. B. Sanitcoern..	Drunk .....	.....
" " "	" 3	"	J. Lachance.....	" .....	.....
" " "	" 14	"	A. Morrisette.....	Theft.....	.....

North-west Mounted Polica.

in British Columbia, &c.—*Concluded.*

By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
		1898.			
.....	Crow's Nest Lake.....	Jan. 8	A. R. Cuthbert, J.P.....		\$5 and costs or 1 m. hard labour. (Fine paid.)
.....	" ".....	" 13	Cuthbert & Morden, J.P.....		1 mo. hard labour.
.....	" ".....	" 13	" ".....		Charge withdrawn.
.....	" ".....	" 14	" ".....		Dismissed.
.....	" ".....	" 14	" ".....		\$50 and costs.
.....	" ".....	" 14	" ".....		\$10 "
.....	" ".....	" 26	A. R. Cuthbert.....		Dismissed.
.....	" ".....	" 26	".....		Order for payment of wages.
.....	" ".....	Feb. 4	G. E. Sanders.....		" "
.....	" ".....	" 21	Sanders & Cuthbert.....		14 days hard labour.
.....	" ".....	" 21	" ".....		14
.....	" ".....	" 21	" ".....		Dismissed. "
.....	" ".....	Mar. 1	G. E. Sanders, J.P.....		Charge withdrawn.
.....	" ".....	" 3	".....		4 days hard labour.
.....	" ".....	" 3	".....		4
.....	" ".....	" 14	Deane & Sanders.....		Dismissed. "

North-west Mounted Police.

PART II.

REPORTS OF NORTHERN PATROLS

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Edmonton to the Yukon—Inspector J. D. Moodie.....	3
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Prince Albert to Fort McMurray—Inspector D. M. Howard.....	102

North-west Mounted Police.

PART II

PATROL REPORTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO, AND DIARY OF, INSPECTOR J. D. MOODIE IN
CHARGE OF PATROL FROM EDMONTON TO THE YUKON 1897.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 27th August, 1897.

To Inspector MOODIE,
North-west Mounted Police.

You have been selected to command a small party about to leave Edmonton for the head waters of the Pelly River, the object being to collect exhaustive information on the best road to take for parties going into the Yukon via that route, and with this object in view you must map out the route, and carefully mark the portions over which a wagon trail can be made without expense, and the portions that require corduroying, grading or ditching; stating whether the work would be great or small. The portions of the road that cannot be made practicable for wagons, except at enormous expense, must be reported on as practicable, or otherwise, for pack trains, driving cattle over, etc., and you must report on all creeks and rivers that require bridges or ferries, their width, approaches, etc., and all along the route you must note the supply of fuel, feed and hay.

The main object is to get parties with wagons as far as possible, and then, when not practicable with wagons, with pack horses and cattle, to the navigable waters of the Pelly River, avoiding the dangerous navigation of the Liard River, if possible. You will also report on favourable sites on the route for depots of provisions to be placed, either by public or private enterprise. In fact you will be expected on return to supply such reliable information that a party leaving Edmonton will know exactly what they must expect at all points en route. You must be careful in preparing your report to stick to actual facts, and not be influenced by any one.

No unavoidable delay must occur in obtaining this information.

(Sgd.) L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
EDMONTON, 2nd September, 1897.

To Inspector MOODIE,
North-west Mounted Police.

On leaving St. John, in my opinion, based on the information I have been able to collect, the best route for you to travel with a view of reaching the Yukon is to follow up the Peace River to the vicinity of the mouth of the Halfway River, and then to travel along that river to its upper waters, where it comes out of the mountains. Immediately across are several lakes, one called Pyke and another Tacherdy Lake. If possible you should get across to these lakes from whence there is said to be a pack trail to Fort Sylvester on Dease River, and then down Dease River to its confluence with Liard, and then up that river or its branch to Frances Lake. You

may find it possible to strike the junction of the Liard and Dease rivers where there used to be a winter post, and may still be, without going to Sylvester's, which will greatly shorten the distance. Your point is Pelly Banks, and the shortest route you can make the better, always bearing in mind that the route must be by land, and practicable, where possible, for wagons and always for pack horses.

Your party consists of 4 men and any Indian or Indians you may from time to time find it expedient to engage who have local knowledge. The surveyor with you must make himself generally useful, and must take full notes for you of everything en route. You must read his notes daily and see that he has everything down, particularly noting places suitable for settlement, hay available and land suited for farming. I think it would be advisable for you to keep full particulars yourself, and if you find that you differ from the surveyor, it will be advisable to talk the matter over with your men, and settle the point on the spot. You have 100 lbs. of pemmican with you, this must be kept until the last resource, and may be the means of taking your party into the Klondyke.

It is impossible to give you detailed instructions, but with good men, plenty of provisions and fair luck, you should be able to get to the Klondyke during the winter. Remember that you have a reserve of provisions at St. John, on which you can give orders, and take every chance of sending back letters reporting your progress. The Hudson's Bay Company at St. John's or other posts will forward them, and you have a letter from their commissioner to all Hudson's Bay officials. It may be necessary at Sylvester's or elsewhere, to get dogs for the rest of your trip, owing to snow. You have full authority, but remember, that the object is to find a horse and cattle track where a wagon road is impossible.

(Sgd.) L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, ONT., 14th January, 1899.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Edmonton on the 4th September, 1897, with constable F. J. Fitzgerald, Richard Hardisty, son of the late Senator Hardisty, Frank Lafferty and H. S. Tobin, graduates of the Royal Military College, Baptiste Pepin a half-breed, and an Indian guide, 24 pack and 6 saddle horses; another saddle horse was procured at St. Albert in accordance with instructions. The Indian who was to be our guide knew nothing of the country and was perfectly useless. I hired other guides at different points as required.

In accordance with verbal instructions from the commissioner, and those contained in letters of 27th August and 2nd September, I proceeded to Fort St. John on the Peace River, by way of Lac St. Anne, crossing the Athabasca at its junction with the McLeod River, thence via Sturgeon Lake to the old Hudson's Bay Co.'s ranche 15 miles south of Dunvegan, and keeping the south side of the Peace, arrived at Fort St. John on the 1st November.

The old Hudson's Bay ranche, 15 miles south of Dunvegan was reached on the 6th October and next day I went to the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Dunvegan to see Mr. Tate, the officer in charge, and get all the information possible regarding the country ahead. I had instructions from the commissioner to get at least one or two trains of dogs at Fort St. John. Mr. Tate assured me that it would be perfectly impossible to go through the mountains with horses at that time of year, and the breeds and Indians whom I saw corroborated his statement. As dogs could not be obtained either here or at Fort St. John, I sent back to Lesser Slave Lake asking the Hudson's Bay Company to purchase for me seven or eight trains of 4 dogs each, and if possible to hire an expert driver, and forward the outfit to St. John with as little delay as possible. I sent Hardisty by boat to the Peace River crossing with instructions to hire a team from there to Slave Lake and return with the dogs.

After giving the horses a few days rest I left for Fort St. John hiring a guide, Edward Wilson, to go with us. This man missed the trail amongst burnt and down timber and I regret to say lost himself when out from the camp next day looking for the trail to the north. We hunted for him for four days, but, although his last

North-west Mounted Police.

fire was found, no trace of him could be got. I am of opinion that he went crazy as his trails led in every direction from the camp, returning to it after he had gone a short distance. If he had kept his wits he could have returned on back trail to camp. He has not been heard of since.

On arriving at St. John I sent a runner out to find the camp of the chief of the Indians in this locality, he came in, and after considerable difficulty and several interviews, I succeeded in getting an Indian named Dick who knew of a pass through the mountains to Fort Graham on the Finlay River. I also, according to instructions, hired an Indian hunter. It was not until the 19th November, that these arrangements were completed, as Indians are very unwilling to leave their own district, more especially in the winter. In the meantime I had set Indians and squaws to work making flat sleighs, snow shoes, moccasins and other articles necessary for a winter trip in that region, and had engaged men as dog drivers, etc. These were completed by 30th November, and the following day the dog trains left with half our supplies to make a cache about 13 miles up the river, returning the same day. I picked out the 13 best horses, and shafts having been made for the 10 sleighs, and harness made from pack outfits, started the outfit on 2nd December, intending to take the horses as far as possible, and so save the dogs for the hard work in the mountains. This would also save carrying so much dog feed, as I could kill horses and dry the meat when I took to the dogs. No tents were carried being too heavy for the dogs.

I remained another day at Fort St. John, settling up accounts, etc., and left with Constable Fitzgerald and 2 dog trains on the 3rd of December, overtaking the main party that night about 20 miles up the river. I sent Hardisty back from St. John for reasons reported at the time.

All went well until the 22nd December, when the guide announced his intention of returning, saying he was sick. The Indians here are useless and quite unreliable, but this man was, without exception, the worst I came across. Owing to this desertion we went considerably out of the direct course, but it is doubtful whether we could have made better time going direct through the bush than we did by following the rivers.

On the 26th December I had to give up using the horses, but got them on loose to next camp (21). Here 7 were killed and the meat dried for the dogs. This work occupied 4 men until the 31st December, and in the meantime the supplies were taken on and cached about 12 miles ahead, as the dogs could not haul them all at once. From here we made several trips to camp 23, where we finally cached supplies which could not be carried.

We arrived at Fort Graham on the 18th January and were then entirely out of supplies both for men and dogs. There was no dog feed to be procured here, and very limited supplies in the company's store. Hearing that fish could be procured from some lakes about 25 miles S.W. I next day sent out some of the men with the dogs to fish with nets through the ice, whilst others tried their luck after moose. Neither, however, were successful, and bannocks had to be made for the dogs. I sent out in different directions to find Indian camps which were supposed to be somewhere within 50 miles of the post. These, however, could not be located. The dogs were almost starving, the snow from 4 to 5 feet deep in the bush, and no guides to be had. I had, therefore, reluctantly to give up all idea of going further until spring.

It was not until the beginning of March that sufficient food could be got together to enable me to send for the supplies in cache. Even then the dogs were so weak that several trips had to be made between the cache and the Ospica. Here another cache was made, and Fort Graham was reached for the second time on the 26th of March. By this time the Indians had killed several moose and dried the meat which had to be sent for. It arrived on the 29th March.

On the 1st April I left for Stuart Lake with Lafferty, Tobin, Baptiste Pepin and Thomas (a Hudson's Bay Co. employee) as guide, and 4 dog sleighs. Constable Fitzgerald was laid up with a very bad hand which required continual poulticing, and had, to my regret, to be left behind. After several narrow escapes on the Finlay and Parsnip, we arrived safely at Stuart Lake on the 19th April.

Failing to procure there the supplies required, I went on by canoe to Quesnelle, on the Fraser River, purchased what was needed and returned to Stuart Lake, arriving on the 11th May. The supplies arrived on the 19th. I was delayed there until the 30th owing to the difficulty in procuring horses, the Indians holding them at \$60.00 to \$75.00 each, and also to want of feed along the trail and over the mountains. The horses had to be shod.

I left Stuart Lake on the 30th May, arriving at Manson Creek on the 8th June; trail was very bad and rocky; some of the horses required to be shod here.

Before leaving Fort Graham I had engaged two Indians to go to Manson Creek and cut out and blaze the trail. These, as usual, failed me. They made two trips, but neither cleared nor blazed a trail. In consequence it took until the 7th of July to make Fort Graham.

The country from Manson Creek to Fort Graham was the worst since leaving Edmonton, in fact, the Indians told Mr. Fox that I would never get through, as the country was impassable for horses.

Next day I sent party, under Const. Fitzgerald, with 11 pack horses to bring in cache from the "Ospica" River. He returned on the 13th, reporting that cache had been opened and a large quantity (more than half) of supplies stolen. I received information later which led me to believe that this was the work of Indians, who were almost starving at the time.

The final start was made from Graham on the 15th July, a guide having been obtained to Sylvester's Landing, also a boy to return with guide. Both of these worked well. Sylvesters was reached on the 19th August. The Hudson's Bay Co. here were out of almost all supplies, but I was able to procure flour and some bacon from outsiders. The pass, in the mountains, between the headwaters of the Finlay and Turnagain rivers, I named "the Sifton" pass.

All the parties which left Fort Graham ahead of me, some nearly six weeks ahead, were passed, and but few arrived at Sylvesters before I left that place on the 24th August.

In order to save the horses as much as possible, I purchased a boat here for \$25.00, and sent all the supplies in charge of Lafferty, to the Liard Post by water, allowing most of the horses to run loose. This boat was also used at two crossings of the Dease River, thus saving us two days in making rafts and also enabling us to travel much faster than with loaded horses.

The Liard was reached on the 29th August and crossed same day.

Here I found a Pelly Indian and engaged him as guide to the banks, also a lad as interpreter. The former, however, cleared out during the night and we never saw him again. I fancy he was afraid of the horses, never having seen any before. I made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Co. to look after the horses during the winter, and engaged a whiteman to go to the Pelly banks and bring them back assisted by the Indian lad. I am afraid some of them will not stand the return trip, even returning without packs.

At the Liard I obtained a few things to complete my stores and left on the 31st August, arriving at upper end of Frances Lake on the 23rd September. Several large parties of prospectors who had gone in by the Stikine route were met here. Some intended wintering here and some were returning to Wrangel and the south for the winter.

On the Frances River I met the chief of the Liard Indians and engaged his son to go through to the Pelly Banks, he stating that he knew the route. This statement proved incorrect as he had been to Pelly Lakes but not to the "Banks" by route I was taking. He, however, was very useful in assisting to cut out the trail.

From one of the parties at Frances Lake I purchased a portable canvas canoe, as I was afraid that if we had to build a boat on the Pelly the river would be frozen before we could get through. Next day, 24th September, I left for the Pelly, arriving on the 1st October. Here I made a cache of aparajos, saddles and such articles as could not be taken in the canoe, and sent the horses back in charge of the three men returning.

North-west Mounted Police.

On the 4th October we started down the river, with difficulty forcing the canoe through the thick ice running.

From the "Pelly Banks" to Fort Selkirk the river was very shallow, with frequent riffles and small rapids, and in many places we had to get out and wade through the former, there not being sufficient water to float the canoes. This, with the ice running thick was cold work, as we had no rubber boots, only moccasins. We were from Tuesday morning until Friday night making 43 miles. I had intended to build a boat at the Pelly, but the ice was running so thick in the river and the weather getting so cold, that I deemed it unwise to delay our start and therefore left with the canvas canoe only. It was fortunate that I did so, as we could not have portaged a boat over some of the ice jams, or over Hoole's Canyon. When we reached the latter, I found it would be impossible to get out with our one canoe before the river froze up. I tried to lighten our canoe by rafts, but the two made both came to grief in the ice and rapids. We were short of provisions, had no snow-shoes and only two pairs of moccasins each in addition to those we were wearing.

Here we found three prospectors wintering, one of whom had a twenty foot Peterboro' canoe. After great difficulty I was able to purchase it for \$450, he asked \$500, and did not wish to sell even at that. Considering the cost and difficulty of taking it there, it was not really so dear as it appears at first, in any case it was a matter of absolute necessity, and without it some of us at any rate would most likely have left our bones up there. As it was, with the party divided up, we had several close calls in running rapids and certainly would not have got through safely with the canvas canoe only. After several portages and many times having to drift for some miles jammed in ice floes, we eventually had to abandon canoes, bedding, kits and everything but provisions, a ground hog robe each and some actual necessities, on account of an eight mile jam, and pack down about 30 miles to Fort Selkirk. This took us from noon of Saturday until about 4 p.m., Monday. There were still some open places in the river, but it was virtually blocked for the last thirty miles or so, and I had to press on fearing that the Yukon would be impassable for boats and we only had sufficient rations, on short allowance for 4 days, when we left the canoes. We arrived opposite Fort Selkirk about 2 p.m. and crossed at 4 p.m., when we were met by Col. Evans, commanding the militia there, and most hospitably received by him and his officers.

The same evening an extra steamer arrived from Dawson, and I took passage on her, arriving at Skagway on the 7th November, where we got passage to Victoria on the steamer "Dirigo," arriving about 9 p.m. on the 17th, and taking the steamer to Vancouver at 2 a.m. I arrived at Maple Creek on the morning of the 20th November. Tobin went on to Dawson from Fort Selkirk, at his own request. Constable Fitzgerald returned with me to Maple Creek, Special Constable Pepin went to Edmonton and Lafferty stopped at Calgary.

My diary gives full details of daily travel, description of country, &c., and it is unnecessary to mention these in this report.

ROUTE.

Regarding the route from Edmonton to St. John, my opinion, as previously reported, is that the best to follow would be via Lesser Slave Lake to the Peace River Crossing, thence by wagon road via Dunvegan to the old Hudson's Bay Co.'s ranche, 15 miles south of the river, or better still direct to the ranche from the crossing, following the line of an old Hudson's Bay Co. trail which, from all accounts, passes through a fine country, with good feed and hay, and where but little chopping would be required. From the ranche a cart trail would follow our route on south side of the river to the mouth of the South Pine, where the Peace would be crossed, and then on north side of latter to St. John.

All whom I have seen are pleased with the route from St. John to Graham, but say that they can now understand the difficulties we had in the winter.

From St. John to the Halfway I followed the Peace River instead of going by land as, although good for pack horses, the trail would have been very difficult for

flat sleighs. A good route over this portion could be surveyed in the summer in a round trip from St. John of six days. I did not consider it worth the delay to me to go over this and cut out the fallen timber. Should a road be made through this country I would suggest that the Hudson's Bay Co. be interviewed as to putting supplies at some point between Edmonton and St. John, and at St. John, Graham, Sylvester and about the mouth of the Pelly River. Should they do this and sell at reasonable prices, parties coming through could do with fewer pack horses or carts and thereby save both expense and time, as they would be able to replace their stock every 300 miles or so.

At Manson Creek, between Stuart Lake and Graham, mines are being worked and a considerable amount of capital invested. A large number of bench and river claims were staked out during April, 1898, on the Finlay and Parsnip Rivers. From one bar, about eight miles up the Finlay, a large amount of gold has already been washed. "Horn" Creek, shown on accompanying map of route, is also said to yield good prospects; it flows into the Peace River, a short distance below the Parsnip. The "Ingenica," "Ospica" and "Omenica" rivers give good colours in many places. In fact, as I have said, almost every creek and river will give "colours" in more or less paying quantities. No man should, until the Hudson's Bay Co., or others make preparations, trust to replenish his supplies at any time of the year at any post west of Slave Lake.

About sixty miles up the "Peace" from St. John, is a dangerous cañon quite impassable for boats or rafts, and between that and the "Parasnip" are the "Parle Pas" (commonly called "Paw-Paw") rapids. There is a portage of twelve miles around the former, and the latter can generally be navigated. With the exception of the cañon there is nothing to prevent a small steamer going from Peace River Crossing to thirty-five miles above Graham. Here is another cañon. With two small steamers, one above and one below the former cañon, freight could be run very cheaply to Graham and intermediate posts.

The route by junction of Athabasca and McLeod Rivers, is through heavy timber, with numerous bad muskegs, and feed is scarce until Sturgeon Lake is reached. From there to Dunvegan Rancho is almost without exception, fine open country with fine feed and plenty of water. Reports say that the country from Peace River crossing to the rancho is similar to this. As I previously reported, I am of opinion that a small steamer from the Crossing to the Canyon, a tramway (about 12 miles) around this (there is already a fair road), and another small steamer on the Finlay would be the best way to take in supplies to posts on these rivers, and would be a paying speculation.

From St. John to Fort Graham the route taken, I am confident, is the only practicable one. The pass through which our route lay was not known previously even by the Indians. The guide Dick was the only man amongst them who had ever been through it. About 30 miles from the junction of the Peace and Halfway Rivers, are the "forks" of the latter. One branch (the only one previously known and shown on the maps) runs from the north, the other from north-west. The former rises between the headwaters of the Nelson and North Pine Rivers. We followed the west branch which also heads near the Nelson, running at first nearly south and then south-east. The Cypress Creek coming from the west joins the west branch about 63 miles above the "forks." This creek heads near the summit of pass and we followed it up. The valley from the Peace to the summit is level and thickly timbered with fair sized pine, &c. There is a gentle and gradual slope up the valley or rather valleys to the summit 4,500 feet above Fort St. John or about 6,900 feet above sea level. From the summit of this pass (which I named the "Laurier") through the Rockies, west through the "Herchmer" pass, in the Wolverine mountains, the country is rougher and grades steeper, but most of these could be got around. The heaviest grade for any distance was $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There would be comparatively little cutting or trestle work required in running a railroad through here. From the Wolverines to Fort Graham would, I think, be a fairly easy country through which to build, by following the valleys. Certainly at no part would there be the slightest difficulty in making a good wagon trail. The Halfway River and

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Cypress Creek would, I think, be fordable at most times, possibly the first crossing of the former would have to be rafted. There is a pass through the Rockies where the Nelson rises, but Indians on both sides of the mountains report this as full of heavy down timber, and heavy chopping would be required to clear a trail. Moreover, after getting through the first range, the trail west is blocked by mountains and would have to turn south between the two ranges and strike the "O-peca" near to where my trail crossed it. A trail could be got from this point to about 30 miles above Fort Graham, but there would be no advantage in it as there would then be no place at which to procure supplies until the "Dease" was reached. Should a cart trail be opened to the Pelly, the route could be considerably shortened by continuing down east bank of east branch of the "Black" River, called on some maps the "Turnagain" River, to the Forks where "Sylvester's Outpost" formerly was, and thence direct to the Liard Post. My guide knew nothing of this country and I could not persuade him to go with me, as the "Finlay" Indians are afraid of those on the "Liard."

From the Liard Post, if going over the route again, and I had sufficient time, I would go up the Liard and Frances Rivers, cross the latter at the mouth of Simpson Creek and continue up the valley past lake of same name and endeavour to get a direct route from there to the Pelly. I am confident a good country would be found west of the mountains, bordering on Frances River and Lake. In fact from the foot of Frances Lake a cart trail would have to keep to the west until the Finlayson was struck near lake of that name.

FEED.

From Edmonton to St. Anne none, thence to Sturgeon Lake is fairly good, but very few open places. Thence to Dunvegan Rancho is splendid, through fine open country, and from thence to St. John it is generally good.

From St. John to Fort Graham I can say but little regarding feed, although from what I could see, the ground being covered with snow, I should judge that it was plentiful, and this opinion is borne out by the reports I have had from parties who crossed the mountains in the spring, following my route. A few miles below Fort Graham there is good hay to be got and in considerable quantities, also ample feed for horses of a detachment. Anywhere west of the Rockies, as far as I have seen, until the Dease River is reached, horses would have to be stabled and fed during the winter. About half way between Sylvester's Landing (McDames Creek) and the Liard is a fair winter range, but, even here, horses would have to be looked after when the crust forms in the spring.

Many of the parties we passed intended to try and make Frances Lake, and winter their stock in that vicinity, believing the lake to be surrounded with flat hay marshes. This is an erroneous idea, as there is no hay and very little feed there. The lake is surrounded with high mountains thickly wooded and the ground is mostly covered with thick moss into which horses sink nearly to their knees, making travel very heavy. Indian reports say "Simpson" Lake is surrounded with hay meadows and fine feed.

HAY.

A considerable quantity could be put up at several places on our trail, but none beyond Sylvester and only a small quantity there. These places are noted in diary.

ROAD MAKING.

This as a rule would not be difficult. The timber west of the mountains is smaller than on this side, although there is fine timber in places, and I think as a

rule, roads could be made through muskegs by ditching and grading up, with sometimes a foundation of poles and brush, easier and cheaper than by corduroying. The muskegs are not as bad as east of the mountains. Where corduroying is necessary, there is usually an abundance of timber handy; many of these places also could be got around, if cart trail was to be located. Grading almost without exception, would be easy, owing to the nature of the soil. There is also an abundance of timber suitable for the class of bridges which would be required.

When I mention in my diary that timber is open, I mean to imply, that trees stand some distance apart and that there would be but little chopping to be done. Some of the grades might be rather steep, but at such places it would be easy to double, or if lariat harness was kept on some loose horses, or on saddle horses, it would save time.

One peculiarity of the country is that muskegs are as frequently found on high land and hill sides as in valleys.

HORSES.

On arriving at Fort Graham I found horses Nos. 10 and 12, which I had left in the mountains last winter, had been seen and brought to that place by one of the parties following our trail. They were in good condition.

I left instructions with the Hudson's Bay Company at Sylvester to keep a look out for the three horses lost there, and if found to keep them and notify their head office in Victoria. I hired a man at the Liard Post to accompany me to the Pelly Banks and take the horses back to the Hudson's Bay Company who will take charge of them. They will be sent to the range above mentioned and looked after at a cost of about \$50 for the bunch. The Indian lads will assist in bringing them back to the Laird. I had to shoot two horses between Laird Post and the Pelly as they were unable to follow even without packs, and I doubt if some of the others will reach the Liard.

WEIGHT OF PACKS.

The experience of this trip has shown me that 150 pounds is as heavy a pack as a horse should start with on such a long journey. Packs of 300 pounds are often carried, but only for short trips over good roads and the return journey is made "light." Those horses are fed when not on the trail and also when packing late in the fall. Our horses had nothing but what they could pick up, and in the northern country there is but little nourishment in feed after the middle of September and even a month earlier in places, when one gets to the Frances River and north.

INDIANS.

Those in the Finlay district are a miserable lot, half-starved most of the winter, and utterly unreliable. From the middle of November until beginning of March they have to depend almost entirely on the dried meat they have cached, or on what the Hudson's Bay Company will give them on credit, as the snow is so deep and light that they can seldom get a moose. Should the Indian Department decide to assist the Indians, I would suggest that arrangements be made with the Hudson's Bay Company to issue a certain quantity of rations through their representative here and thus save all unnecessary expenses. \$1,000 would, I think, be ample for the purpose. This would satisfy the Indians and go far to prevent any trouble arising. Some of the head men have asked for this assistance and I told them that I could not make any promise, except that I would represent their case to the proper authority, and I, at the same time, impressed upon them the fact that the white men had the right to go anywhere through the country and hunt, trap, fish or dig for gold, also that their only chance of obtaining help was to behave well.

One bad feature of these Indians is their proneness to fire the bush, this they often do from sheer mischief, without giving a thought as to the destruction of

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game caused by it. Their morals are of the lowest, their anger is easily aroused and they are very vindictive. I have been assured, on good authority, that the murder of the aged and helpless and any supposed to be bewitched is no uncommon occurrence. This is also the case among the Liard Indians.

TRAIL FROM MANSON.

When at Manson Creek, I spoke to Capt. Black, Manager of the Omenica Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co., who told me that he had spoken to Messrs. John Irving and Rogers, M.P.P. for Cassiar and Cariboo, and to Col. The Hon. James Baker, Minister of Mines, also to Mr. Gore, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works and Gold Commissioner for British Columbia, regarding the opening of a trail to head of Finlay, and that they expressed themselves as quite willing to give assistance. As this patrol is making a trail to the northern part of the province, he (Capt. Black) states that there will be no difficulty in getting a grant from British Columbia of \$500 or possibly \$1,000 towards our expenses if application is made. \$3,000 was granted last year on Capt. Black's representation to open a trail from Hazelton to Manson Creek and this was not sufficient.

When possible, on account of feed, I remained in camp on Sundays to give both men and horses a much needed rest. As far as possible I tried to make eight hours a day actual travel. During the summer we were up at 4 a.m. and sometimes earlier. It was generally 10 p.m. or later before everything necessary was done in camp. Baking bannocks was quite a heavy piece of work, and the cleaning of saddle blankets, &c., and keeping the aparajos in order entailed a lot of work.

GAME.

All through the mountains to the Pelly, game, judging from the tracks, must be very plentiful, but when travelling with pack train it is impossible to get any. Tracks of moose, black and brown and grizzly bear, and in some places sheep are very thick. The only moose seen between these points was a magnificent bull which I shot on the Finlayson. It weighed in solid meat without bone over 600 pounds. It was great good fortune, as without it we would have been without meat, and had nothing but flour and beans long before reaching Fort Selkirk. Partridges are plentiful, also in some places porcupine, which are good eating.

Fish are plentiful in most of the lakes and rivers, and we got one now and then at night. They cannot be caught through the ice in the winter in the lakes. I saw some fine fish caught on one occasion through the ice on the Halfway River, but this is the only case I know of personally.

TRAIL.

With regard to the usefulness of this trail as a route to the Yukon, I should say it would never be used in the face of the quick and easy one via Skagway and the White Pass; but on the other hand, I have not the slightest doubt that if the country were opened up and thoroughly prospected it would be found immensely rich. Almost every stream yields colours, and it only requires that these streams be followed up and properly prospected. Some of those going through this summer professed to have prospected and exclaimed against the country, but I never heard of one who had gone to bed-rock. I believe from what I have seen, and experienced miners have told me, that there is a great future for quartz mining west of the Mountains, and in the Mountains themselves.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of those of the original party who remained with me after leaving Fort St. John was all that could be desired. They were cheerful and always willing, and even when things looked very "blue" not a murmur or word which would

add to my anxiety was to be heard. Had it not been that I knew I could depend upon Const. Fitzgerald, Lafferty and Tobin standing by me, I would most probably have had to abandon the trip when the half-breeds and Indians wanted to return to Fort St. John from the Mountains. I have already reported on this to you and would again respectfully recommend Constable Fitzgerald to your favourable notice, feeling sure that he would make a fine non-commissioned officer.

HEALTH.

We were most fortunate in having throughout good health. With exception of an accident to Tobin, from a dry tree striking him in the face, and an injury to Constable Fitzgerald's right hand which laid him up for some time, we had no cases requiring treatment for more than a day. Tobin was struck in the face when riding through very bad down timber just as we were going to camp. The socket of the right eye was fractured about the centre below the eye, but the eye is not injured. The whole side of the face was much swollen when we got to camp about 15 minutes later. I applied arnica bandages night and next day until the pain was nearly gone and all the swelling—he is all right now. An American doctor saw him at Graham and said there was no danger now. Constable Fitzgerald was unable to use his hand for nearly a month and even now the finger is somewhat stiff.

Wet feet with frozen moccasins, duffles and socks, from early morning to night camp has been the rule and not the exception, and yet there has not been a case of freezing.

DOGS.

I left the 16 dogs which I took from Fort Graham in charge of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Stuart Lake, eight of them, however, followed Mr. Rathbone, a mining expert, to Manson Creek. I shut them in an old shack there leaving about 60 lbs. of bacon to feed them on their way back with one of the men returning in a few days. One of the dogs got out at night and followed us and I had to take him on, so that there are only 15 dogs with the Co. at Stuart Lake Post. In consequence of having to leave this bacon we ran short ourselves, and for the last four days had only beans and muskeg tea.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS RE JACK OR "CAYUSE" GRAHAM.

From what Graham told Mr. Fox in June, and from statements made to others, by the men who were with him last summer, they reached eventually some river which they took to be either the Nelson or the Liard. On the way Graham found very bad country and was thirty days in crossing a muskeg which, when returning, took him four days to cross; it was frozen then. I heard from several sources that the party who went towards the Nelson, intending, or thinking, to cross north of the Laurier Pass, turned back and made for the latter. On his next trip Graham followed our trail.

POLICE PROTECTION.—ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

One of a party of prospectors going through this district shot two stallions belonging to Chief Montaigne, because they were, he said, chasing his horses. On hearing of this the chief sent two parties in different directions to intercept the white men, declaring that if he was not paid for his stallions he would shoot all the prospectors' horses and then the man who killed his. I believe the matter was settled. Another man stole an Indian pony, and the owner followed him to Fort Graham and recovered it. As the man said he was poor and had no money, the Indian did not press his claim for payment for use of horse or his own time coming after it. A white man told me that he had been robbed in a wholesale way between Dunvogan and Fort St. John by a hired man, who then decamped down the River.

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FORT GRAHAM.

Mr. Fox informs me that the Indians here at first refused to allow the white men to come through their country without paying toll, and it was only after much talking that they agreed to keep quiet this summer in the hope that the Government would do something to help them. They threatened to burn the feed and kill the horses; in fact, several times fires were started, but the head men were persuaded by Mr. Fox to send out and stop them. A large number of horses have been lost, but whether these have merely strayed or have been driven off it is impossible to say. A guide engaged by several parties (who joined in the expense) deserted a few miles up the river on hearing of a party of St. John Indians having come over to intercept the horse killer as above mentioned, at least this is the reason given.

Even amongst the whites there have been several rows, with threats of shooting, and Constable Fitzgerald was appealed to and quieted things, by threatening to arrest and hold until my arrival any one making a disturbance.

There is no doubt that the influx of whites will materially increase the difficulties of hunting by the Indians, and these people, who, even before the rush, were often starving from their inability to procure game, will in future be in a much worse condition; and unless some assistance is given to them by the Indian Department, they are very likely to take what they consider a just revenge on the white men who have come, contrary to their wishes, and scattered themselves over their country. When told that if they started fighting as they threatened, it could only end in their extermination, the reply was, "We may as well die by the white men's bullets as of starvation." A considerable number of prospectors have expressed their intention of wintering in this neighbourhood and I think it would be advisable to have a detachment of police stationed here, as their presence would go far to prevent trouble. The number of Indians, men, women and children in this District is about 300.

CACHE ROBBED.

When cache on the Ospica was robbed, all the ammunition with exception of a few rounds 45-75 was taken. In consequence I purchased two rifles here. 45-75 cartridges cannot be obtained in that country. This cache was the means of saving the life of one man in the spring. Two men tried to go through from Fort St. John on our trail in May and got to within six miles of Fort Graham, when they branched off on a fresh track. Some Indians found them and took them in. They then started to go back to summit of the Mountains and in some way one man got astray, and coming to the cache, stayed there until found. He repaid all he took.

COUNTRY.

The route I followed may be roughly said to be through heavy timber almost all the way, with the exception of from Sturgeon Lake to a short distance west of Dunvegan Rancho. Owing to this thick timber, horses cannot be picketed at night and frequently, in consequence of down timber, cannot even be hopped but have to be turned loose. The time spent in collecting in the morning twenty or thirty horses thus turned loose in the bush at night and wandering about to find good feed can easily be imagined. From the Rockies (about fifty miles east of Graham) to the Dease, the country is simply one mass of mountains. There is no such thing as making a "bee" line between any two places. From the Dease to Frances Lake is rather better, but from there to the Pelly is again very mountainous and covered with about two feet of moss, making travel very hard on both men and horses.

TIME OF YEAR WHEN PARTIES SHOULD LEAVE EDMONTON.

Any parties proceeding from Edmonton should start early enough to arrive at Fort St. John by the 10th of May. they could then give horses a week's rest and proceed as soon as the snow is sufficiently cleared in the mountains and before the

rivers rise, arriving at Graham about the middle of June or earlier. The delays at Fort St. John and Fort Graham arose from our leaving in the fall instead of the spring.

When I arrived at Fort St. John on the 1st November it was perfectly impossible to go through the mountains with horses, mine were tired and weak as all the feed was frozen and had no nourishment in it on which to work horses hard. Even had I got through, the horses, without hay and with snow four to five feet deep, would have died, and then, without dogs, I must have waited until the rivers opened and gone to McLeod Lake by canoe and thence ninety miles overland to Stuart Lake as best I could. Moreover had I been able to go on west of Graham with dogs during the winter, I could have given no account of the country, covered as it was with snow. Then again, the ice had not taken on the rivers at St. John and west, and yet it was running too thick to ford or swim horses.

One of the 'Frisco party which left Edmonton before I did, told me that of about 350 horses they had lost more than half on the trail, and only about twenty were alive at St. Johns in the spring.

The two men sent out by the town of Edmonton got as far as Dunvegan and turned back saying it was too late in the year to go further. Mr. Tate of the Hudson's Bay Co. told me this.

CROPS.

I saw some splendid vegetables at Dunvegan and Fort St. John and fine wheat grown at the latter place. At Fort Graham good root crops can be raised, and I saw some good samples of wild timothy seed.

MINERALS.

Copper was found near Deadwood Lake about 40 miles east of McDame Creek, and a good seam of coal near camp 50, north of the Divide between the Finlay and Turnagain river.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S STORES.

I arranged with Mr. Camsell in charge of New Caledonia District, that the M. B. skin which is there valued at 75 cents, should be charged to the police at 50 cents, this will effect a large saving on purchases made at Stewart Lake, Fort Graham and McLeod Lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE,
Inspector

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police, Regina, N.W.T.

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DIARY.

Saturday, 4th September.—Left Edmonton.

Sunday, Monday, 5th and 6th September.—En route to St. Anne.

Tuesday, 7th September.—Wet morning. Left St. Anne at 11.15 a.m. and arrived at the Narrows at 12.30 p.m., distance 7 miles. Bad trail but can easily be made good for wagons. Sent Hudson's Bay Co.'s boat over by team and freighted our packs. Swam horses and crossed packs 4.15 p.m. Packed horses and left at 5.40 p.m., made 5 miles and camped. Heavy rain at 7.30 p.m. Good pack trail S.W. along lake through timber, very little trouble to make good wagon trail. From end of lake we struck open country with low willow scrub. Fine feed and water at camping ground.

Wednesday, 8th September.—Heavy rain until late in the afternoon, followed by sharp frost at night. Stayed in camp and practised packing ponies.

Thursday, 9th September.—Breakfast at 5.30 a.m. Made one drive of 15 miles to-day, as unpacking and packing at noon takes too much time. Good pack trail all the way. First 2 miles through fairly open country covered with thick willow scrub and scattered timber. Course N.W. Then heavier timber with fallen burned trees and undergrowth. Every mile or so open space with good feed and water. These are usually covered with low willow bushes. No trouble to make a cart trail, and not much to cut out except undergrowth. A few wet places which could be bridged with poles; any soft swampy places can be avoided by taking the ridges. Twelve miles from the Narrows is Island Lake, a good sized piece of water. Camped for the night at "Stoney Lake Creek." A bad camping ground, in timber, but good feed for horses in swamp close to. Day's travel about 15 miles. Course last 12 miles nearly W.

Friday, 10th September.—Left Stoney Lake Creek and camped for the night at first crossing of "Paddle River" at 5.15 p.m., distance about 20 miles. Course, 3 miles N., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W., then W. by N. Rolling country with bush, but trees are not large. Here and there open swampy places with willow brush. Fair feed. Some of these would need to be corduroyed, but only short stretches (100 yards or so). No difficulty in making road. Crossed the Pembina this afternoon; the south side has steep banks from the bench land; approach would need some grading, which would be easily done, or another trail found. River is shallow at present, and ford runs up the river along a bar for about 500 yards. From signs on banks I should judge this river to be very high and swift in spring. Actual width about 150 yards. W. or N. bank not so heavily timbered as E. or S. From crossing there is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles fairly open country, then 3 miles brush and small timber, then open country to Paddle River. This is narrow and fordable, only requiring about 30 yards grading for approach on each side. It is really only a creek and could be bridged with poles for high water in spring. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of the Pembina is Deep Creek, with high steep banks requiring zigzag graded approaches. East side is the worst. A few short soft places on trail would require filling in with brush and poles. No hay could be got on this trail so far. Easy for cattle, wagon or cart trail. A gang of 10 men could cut out 6 or 7 miles a day at least.

Saturday, 11th September.—Engaged two Half-breeds who came to Paddle River with some Americans, to go to the Athabasca and help us across; also to pack, etc. Made 25 miles in two drives. Crossed Paddle River again to-day. Country much more open, with frequent small patches of prairie. Splendid feed, but not large enough pieces for haying. No trouble in making good roads. Small muskegs are frequent where there are openings, but are not more than 50 or 100 yards across, and could be avoided in most cases by following the ridges of land chiefly to the south of pack trail. Where we camped to-night, 25 miles from first crossing of Paddle River, is a fine hay meadow of about 600 acres, with fine water (Paddle River again) at edge of bush to the S. of W. end of meadow. About four miles east of this we struck a very bad swamp, large trees, both standing and fallen, all burned. This was about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across, but could be avoided altogether by keeping to the south along ridge; in fact a better wagon trail could be got I think by keeping south of present pack trail throughout. Course to-day W.N.W. (Camp No. 4.)

Sunday, 12th September.—Left camp at 8 a.m. and nooned at Good Creek, 10 miles west. Country as a rule not so thickly wooded, although some bad places. For first 10 miles we followed the ridges, crossing the various valleys which all trended towards the valley of the Athabasca. A considerable amount of grading, corduroying and bridging would have to be done on to-day's route, but the latter would only need to be poles and logs, which are alongside, and the spans would be quite short, and even then I doubt if present pack trail would be passable in the spring. It follows the shortest trail, but a wagon trail would have to follow the ridges and so avoid most of the bad places. The muskeg referred to yesterday is very large, extending almost, if not quite, to the Athabasca. There is good feed all along, but no places where hay could be got in any quantity. Water plentiful and good. From noon camp, named by the Half-breeds "Moodie's Creek," $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles takes us to the river. This we follow for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the mouth of the McLeod. At present these rivers are very low, but the current is very swift at the junction. A ferry would have to be put in here, or some good boats. The Hudson's Bay Co., and Alex. McAllister, a Half-breed (formerly interpreter for the police at Edmonton) are building log shacks and starting trading posts here. The Athabasca River here is about 450 yards wide; banks on both sides are easy. Some heavy cutting out of dead and standing timber would have to be done in last three miles. Good feed about a mile up McLeod River. The Hudson's Bay Co. put up about 20 tons of hay here this year, and more could be got. The California party which left Edmonton 22 days ago are camped on north side. General direction for to-day's march, about west by north. (Camp No. 5.)

Monday, 13th September.—Crossed outfit this a.m. in dug out hired from Stony Indians camped here hunting. These killed four bears last week.

Tuesday, 14th September.—Heavy rain all morning. Swam horses across Athabasca at noon, and started in heavy rain. This trail runs W. up river; another, and one used lately, goes N. and then S.W. forming two sides of triangle. Fair sized hay meadow about 1 mile from crossing. About 10 loads might be cut here. Route W. by N. Good country for making cart trail. Distance 5 miles. Sprinkle of snow this p. m. (Camp No. 6.)

Wednesday, 15th September.—Two horses missing this morning; country is so heavily timbered that horses cannot be picketed, all are close hopped and have bells. Waited until 2 p.m. for return of men hunting for these. Then went on 6 miles and camped. Trail very bad with fallen timber and soft places, but a little work would make it all right. Hardisty and Pepin arrived at 7 p.m. with missing horses; they had broken their hobbles and returned to old camp on S. side of Athabasca. Fine night. (Camp No. 7.)

Thursday, 16th September.—Left camp at 10 a.m. Breakfast over before 6 a.m., but it is very hard to collect horses in the timber. To-day was very bad travelling, the worst we have had, through fallen burnt timber with here and there small muskegs. A good road, however, could be cut at small cost, as the timber for bridging creeks, corduroying, &c., is alongside. The McLeod creek was crossed about 4 miles from last night's camp. It is about 30 yards wide, shallow, and good gravel bottom. Good approaches. Somewhere in the thick timber we lost a horse, and only discovered it on arriving at an open spot where they could be counted. Two men returned to hunt for it, and we went into camp at 2 p.m. at a beaver dam with fine feed, open ground and good water. Californians pulled out of this camp yesterday. We passed the Owl River again to-day. It is about 100 yards wide here, with a number of bars, and very shallow at present. Easy country for wagon trail. Distance about 8 miles. Course W. N. W. (Camp No. 8.)

Friday, 17th September.—Hardisty and Pepin returned at 10 a.m. with lost horse. It had returned to old camp. We pulled out at noon and made about 9 miles; best country for travelling we have had. About 5 or 6 miles out we crossed Owl River; shallow and good bottom. Good camping here, and also 3 miles farther on where we camped on small creek amongst open pines. Fine night. Course W.N.W. (Camp No. 9.)

Saturday, 18th September.—Breakfast at 5 a.m. Started at 8 a.m. Open country, easy to make road through up till noon when we camped. Good feed and

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water. Distance 13 miles. In afternoon, trail for 8 miles very bad, through fallen timber, two bad muskegs and some small ones, but none of them long. No feed for 2 miles farther on than camp. Camped W. side of second large muskeg and took horses on three-quarters of a mile to feed. Quite dark when we unsaddled. Muskeg about 200 yards wide and very bad. Passed 3 camps of Californians east of here. Course slightly South of W., 2 horses very bad colds. (Camp No. 10.)

Sunday, 19th September.—Did not leave until 9.30 owing to a horse getting away. Fallen timber, bad holes and muskegs were the rule to-day. Lots of water but no feed until we camped after 17 miles travel. We passed the leading party of Californians to-day. Fine nights. Camped on "Two Creeks." Course W.S.W. (Camp No. 11.)

Monday, 20th September.—Very hot day. Travelled 3 hours through bad muskegs. Had to cut brush and make a trail. Some of the horses mired and a lot of trouble to get them out. No feed. At noon we camped for the day at good feed and water. Hardisty, Const. Fitzgerald, Pepin and Half-breed went on this afternoon and made road through "Long Muskeg" and some small ones for about 5 miles. Advance party of Americans arrived at 4 p.m. Although these muskegs in present state are very bad yet a road could be put through at small cost for pack horses, cattle or carts, as the timber is thick but not large as a rule. The amount of feed here is not great, but enough for 100 head of stock for a day or two. Course to-day nearly W. (Camp No. 12.)

Tuesday, 21st September.—Fine day and easiest travelling we have had, but no feed for 16 miles. Camped at 3 p.m. as no feed within half a day's travel. A few small muskegs were bad, but nothing to speak of. Fine feed and water in open space where we camped. Some Indians killed a bear here two days ago. (Camp No. 13.)

Wednesday, 22nd September.—Roads very bad for last 6 miles to-day. Long muskegs, fallen timber and hard travelling. We made 16 miles. The first 10 miles good but no feed. The last 6 miles took us nearly 4 hours. Splendid feed on fair sized meadow on W. side of small river which runs out of lake (good feed for about one mile on east side of river also, but no water). Good feed amongst burnt brush for the last mile to river. Cross the river for best feed. Course about W.S.W., but trail very winding.

Thursday, 23rd September.—Lay over all day. I went on with four men eight miles, making bridges, brushing bad places and blazing trail through burnt and fallen timber. Good trail for one and a half mile, then very bad for six miles or more. Impossible to travel until it was fixed. Returned to camp at 5 p.m. Hard frost last night. (Camp No. 14.)

Friday, 24th September.—Travelled five hours. Very hard trail, even after work done on it yesterday. Camped on Moose Lake, as too far to go on to next feed. Good feed and water. Indian shack here. Lake about two miles by three-quarters of a mile. Course about W.S.W. Small patch of feed with a little water about two miles east of here (just after leaving last muskeg). Bears plentiful, Indians killed one last night close to camp, and same family has killed 12 since 1st of month. Good fish in this lake. Trail crosses the creek (about 40 yards wide) close to camp. Fine feed here, but not very much of it. "Moose" the Indian who has the shack here, says that by keeping either north or south of present pack trail along the ridges, the muskegs can be avoided, but that the country is covered with fallen burned timber and it is not worth his while to cut a trail. As Indians travel light these muskegs do not bother them much, and they don't care to cut new trails. Fine weather. (Camp No. 15.)

Saturday, 25th September.—Travelled three hours, mostly through bad trail. Small muskegs and fallen burnt timber, when we arrived at good camping place. Fine feed and water only about five miles from last night's camp, and one mile further west, another fairly good sized place, but not as good as the first. We could have made these yesterday if guide had not said there was no feed for 16 miles. After half an hour's rest we travelled on about nine miles and camped for the night. Travelling very slow, and horses tired, as we took a branch trail by mistake, and so

lost about two miles. Fairly good feed to-night. Distance 15 or 16 miles. General course W.N.W. (Camp No. 16.)

Sunday, 26th September.—Six miles from camp found good feed and water. Trail not good the first part, muskegs and fallen timber. Stopped for three-quarters of an hour at 1 p.m., and let horses feed without unpacking. Camped for night 4.30 p.m. on west side of Little Smoky River, fair feed. At 3 p.m. we first sighted this river running through deep valley. We travelled down a spur to the level, where there was good feed of considerable extent, but broken up by willow (green and burnt). Followed the river and camped on west side. River about 200 yards wide, very shallow, but shows signs of a rapid stream in flood. Good bottom. Course N.N.W. No hay except where valley is first struck. Distance to-day, 15 miles. Wet night. (Camp No. 17.)

Monday, 27th September.—Six horses missing this morning, packed the rest and went on. Hardisty and Pepin recrossed the river to look for horses. I went on eight miles and camped at large meadow on Little Smoky River to await return of men. Course nearly north. First three miles good open travelling, next two miles bad, with muskegs and fallen timber, last three miles heavy open timber, fair travelling. "Smoky" crossed the second time about two miles from last night's camp. Rain in afternoon. Fine camping ground all along valley of "Smoky," but none on high land. Men returned with four horses at 6 p.m. One pack horse and one belonging to Half-breed could not be found. I could not spare more time and came on. (Camp No. 18.)

Tuesday, 28th September.—Left at 9 a.m. and camped for noon at 1.15 p.m., having made about 15 or 16 miles. Fine feed almost all the way through bush. Last five miles through some fine stretches of meadow with willow scrub scattered over them. At 4 p.m. pack train started and I went ahead with Hardisty to Sturgeon Lake to try and get guide to St. John, and get some more rations. Arrived there at 7.15 p.m., about 20 miles. Some heavy fallen timber for first five miles, then bush, but easy travelling; the last eight miles or so almost entirely open country. Fine feed. Grass quite green. No sign of frost. So far there is nothing to prevent a good trail being opened up at a comparatively small cost. (Camp No. 19.)

Wednesday, 29th September.—Went to the Narrows, about six miles around the lake, and hired Half-breed to go to Grand Prairie. Pack train arrived at lake at noon. Purchased rations at Rivets, as Hudson's Bay Co. store closed; gave orders on officer commanding Fort Saskatchewan. Constable Fitzgerald reported Half-breed's second horse missing this morning, he would not hopple it. Discharged Half-breed. (Camp No. 20.)

Thursday, 30th September.—Went to Narrows and crossed outfit in canoe, swimming horses. Will start for St. John in morning. (Camp No. 21.)

Friday, 1st October.—Did not leave camp until 9.30 as Indian had not got his horses. Traded the "gray" got at St. Anne's and chestnut mare ridden by Tobin for a fine red roan Hudson's Bay horse 4 years old, and hired another at 75 cts. per day to Grand Prairie. Made 6 miles through heavy burned fallen timber and nooned. Were delayed nearly an hour this morning by two pack horses taking the crossing of a creek at N. end of the Sturgeon Lake and going nearly out of sight in quicksand. After dinner made about three miles and camped at fine feed and water. Travelled through easy bush this afternoon—some of the best we have had yet. Easy matter to make good trail. Weather fine. Course nearly W. from lake. Distance about 9 miles. (Camp No. 22.)

Saturday, 2nd October.—Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and made camp at 12 noon at Prairie Lake, six miles from last night's camp, good feed—in fact there is fair camping anywhere. At Prairie Lake (between 9 and 10 miles) is splendid feed and about 1,000 tons of hay could be cut around lake which is about three miles long and one mile wide at the broadest part. Hay in many places was up to the rider's knees—heavy bush surrounds the prairie. Trail leads up E. side of lake. Left camp at 3.30 p.m. Camped for night at 5.45 p.m. Fine easy trail and good feed and water anywhere—good camping place to-night about 7 miles from noon camp. Trail led along rather high plateau, on W. side, a creek ran through good feed for



DEAD HORSE CANYON.
SUMMIT OF LAURIER PASS, ROCKY MOUNTAINS, LOOKING WEST.

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about three miles starting about three miles from noon camp. Here we came across another good sized meadow with shallow lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference. Trail appears to be improving all the way from Sturgeon Lake. Distance about 16 miles. Course W. N. W. (Camp No. 23.)

Sunday, 3rd October.—Left camp at 9.30. The creek here is almost dry and we had to water the horses with pails out of a hole. Had fine travelling although there was some fallen timber at first. About three miles brought us to another good camping place. From here we ran along a valley for about 2 miles, with creek in it and good feed on N. side but south bank bad for horses getting down. Camped for noon at 12.45 p.m. at fine feed and water (old beaver dam) distance about nine miles. In afternoon we had fine travelling and made good time camping on some ground which had been burned over, beside small swamp patch. Good water and feed. A peculiar grass grows on these burnt places of which horses are very fond. All along to-day the feed in bush was good and road making easy, no muskegs or bad holes. Distance about 16 miles. Course W. N. W. (Camp No. 24.)

Monday, 4th October.—From camp the trail ran S. W. and we crossed a deep coulee about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The course continued S. W. for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through fine open spaces with some times burnt timber. Splendid feed all through with vetches and wild peas. Then reached small lake with some hay. About 8 miles from camp ran along ridge of mountain with deep valley of Smoky on our right—banks of river valley are usually high. Very little sign of frost so far. Most of the peas and vetches quite green still. Arrived at Smoky at 12.45 p.m. After dinner swam horses and crossed all the outfit in a dugout. Some bad quicksands on both sides of the river. Distance travelled about 13 miles. Course S. W. then N. and W. We made this detour to avoid bush and keep on ridge near valley. Very steep and long hill going down to river. River at present about 200 yards wide and slow current. At high water width would be about 300 yards. (Camp No. 25.)

Tuesday, 5th October.—Very steep, long rise from river to bench, about a mile and one-half. After first rise over bank (country rises in sort of terraces to the level country) a level plateau about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide is reached with fine feed. Then there is a steep, long pull to bench land, but good road could be got by winding up coulees. From top of this the trail follows a stretch of fine open prairie with here and there some bush, but even through this the trail is almost good enough for carts in most places. About 10 miles from river a deep valley with creek is reached. On E. side the descent is fairly easy for cart trail but W. side is very bad and no coulee could be seen from the pack trail. The only apparent way would be to grade a trail zigzag down the hill. The pack trail up this is about 500 yards—not more. From here is the same kind of country to this night's camp. In fact it may be said there is no work to be done on this day's march except at coulee mentioned. The east side of this coulee is steep in places, but 10 men would make a cart road in a day at most. The feed is splendid and soil good, only drawback being scarcity of water. The creek at coulee and one slough being all there was near trail. Creek will be high in spring. We camped to-night about 16 or 17 miles from river. About 400 yards before reaching camp the trail branches off from west to south-west right at an Indian grave on the left of the trail. Leave what looks like main trail and take the left hand one. Where we camped here, at sort of creek, is good open prairie and fine feed. At the Smoky a good sized flat boat would be required. (Camp No. 26.)

Wednesday, 6th October.—Rain last night and until about 7 o'clock this morning. Left camp at 10.30 and made one march to old Hudson's Bay Rancho on Ghost Creek, arriving at 3.15 p.m. Distance about 16 or 17 miles. Four miles after leaving camp we passed Mountain Lake, a good size with fine hay. It lies close to trail on north side, and one mile further west came to an old beaver dam with good feed and water. Up to this we had traversed fine open prairie with small bluffs of poplar and scrub. Here we struck some bush, open and of no great extent. At about 13 miles we came to a deep coulee with high bank, but quite practicable for road, with creek running through it called "Burnt Creek." All to-day's travel was through splendid feed and fine ranching country but water is—on trail—6 or 7 miles apart. We travel on high ground and looking to south, is range of high hills, the White Mountains. Open prairie can be seen in many places amongst the timber, but our

course can be easily traced by the line of prairie. Very little sign of frost. Out of our whole distance to-day about two miles will cover amount of bush passed through. Both "Ghost" and "Burnt" creeks would be deep in spring. Ed. Wilson, who came in from the States in 1890 with a party, is settled here and working for Bremner & Gunn, who have purchased the Hudson's Bay Rancho from the company together with stock and buildings. Wilson is the only one of the party remaining. Snow generally comes, to stay, about the middle of November. Summer frosts are rare. This is the first year that wheat has been tried in this vicinity and it did well. It has done well near the mouth of the "Smoky" at the Peace River crossing for some years. Other grain and all kinds of vegetables are fine crops and sure. Cabbages and cauliflowers of immense size are still in the Hudson's Bay Co. garden at Dunvegan. Cattle find their own feed almost all winter. Snow never over two feet and seldom as much, grass generally showing above it. Soil is fine black loam. There is good wagon trail to Dunvegan 15 miles north, not 35 as shown on map. There is another trail from Sturgeon Lake, running to south of this but it is longer and very bad in places with muskegs. (Camp No. 27.)

Thursday, 7th October.—Hired horse and went to Dunvegan to inquire about dogs, &c., from St. John. Campbell and Reed, the men sent out by Edmonton, have gone back, going no farther than Dunvegan, deciding it was too late in the year to go farther.

Friday, 8th October.—No dogs to be had here or at St. John, and have decided to send Hardisty to Slave Lake with letter to Hudson's Bay Co., there to purchase and forward 7 or 8 trains at once. Returned to camp this p. m. Purchased some necessary supplies from company at Dunvegan.

Saturday, 9th October.—Lay over in camp. Hardisty returned to Dunvegan last night to start this a.m. by boat and road to Slave Lake. This p.m. a fire was started by a Half-breed, Cunningham, guide to Johnson from Edmonton. We all turned out and saved Bremner's stacks, but could not prevent the fire getting into the bush. Rain at night with high wind. Cunningham will be brought up for trial on Monday. Indians and Breeds rather mad against Johnson, although he was not to blame.

Monday, October 11th.—Last night another turn out to prairie fire; took out two rawhides and stopped fire from coming back on ranche from west. Lay over to-day waiting for return of wagon from Dunvegan.

Tuesday, 12th October.—Tate came out from Dunvegan. Wilson had lost one of his team. On Sunday one of the sorrels (No. 25) got a bad sore on near fore foot, just in the coronet. Brimmer thinks it is foot rot. To-day it is worse with proud flesh; have cauterized it, but the horse will be useless for some time. I have traded it with the Hudson's Bay Company for a good pack horse, raised in the "Beaver" country.

Wednesday, 13th October.—Wilson returned last night and I engaged him as guide to St. John. Discharged "Chanteur" from 12th instant.

Thursday, 14th October.—Left camp at 10.30 a.m. and camped at 2.30 p.m., first nine miles over prairie where wagon could go. We then struck bank of deep coulée, main branch running north and south. We crossed it opposite mouth of branch running east and west, creek in main coulée. We descended on regular hog-back, very steep and narrow, but a cart or wagon trail could be made. The pack trail on the other side (west side) is steeper and unpracticable for road, which would have to go up branch coulée a considerable distance to work up to bench. After leaving this we struck two miles of fallen timber, but small thin bush with underbrush; easy road making. Distance travelled about fourteen miles; course nearly west by compass. Good feed all the way; water at coulée, but not good, and no feed for horses in the bottom. Horses would have to be driven up to the bench. Good feed in open space at to-night's camp, but water some distance; a camp made on the dry creek (half mile back) would have been closer to water. (Camp No. 28.)

Friday, 15th October.—Left camp at 8.55 a.m. and ran through fairly thick bush of standing timber, with here and there patches of underbrush. Timber open and no trouble to cut trail. At noon crossed coulée with high steep banks, but easy to get fair grade down to, and up from creek in coulée, shallow at present, but

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will be wide in spring. It is known as "Turn Creek" or "Pine Bluff Creek." Good feed in open space on west side. At about a mile farther west is another fork of same creek with better feed, good camping place. Then bush and fallen timber for a short distance, but not bad travelling. About four miles from last creek we came to burnt timber with large patches of open country, fallen burnt timber and small standing burnt trees, only about half a mile across this space. Then bush for a short distance and again large space of burnt. Across this is good travelling, lying burnt timber is no trouble here. Crossed creek again at 2 p.m., where a horse slipped down the bank into creek and had to be unpacked and some logs cut away to get it out; no harm done. Good feed on west side. Distance to-day said to be 19 or 20 miles; I call it about 17 miles. General direction nearly west. Heavy rain to-night; rained nearly all day. (Camp No. 29.)

Saturday, 16th October.—Fine morning; left camp at 9 a.m.; warm wind. After crossing burnt ground where we had camped we ran into standing timber, with here and there open spaces. Good travelling for nine miles when we came to open space on east side of small creek; good feed but water hard to get at. About a mile further is splendid camping place with fine water; we made this in three hours. From here there is bad travelling through fallen timber for about five miles, with here and there a better piece of trail; then open country with willow scrub to "place where the horses died." Magnificent feed and water here on the east fork of Bear River. This is the same creek that we crossed previously. The trail ran along this creek for some miles, touching it here and there. At half a mile or so from to-night's camp is a fine hay meadow; about 400 or 500 loads could be cut. Good place for winter ranche. Distance travelled about twenty miles; general direction W.S.W. creek runs nearly south-east to north-west. This fork runs into west fork which rises in a lake near Grand Prairie. (Camp No. 30.)

Sunday, 17th October.—Five horses strayed last night and we did not leave camp until 10.30 a.m. Fine travelling across open ground, no bush but thick willow brush in most places. After seven miles we came to a deep valley running nearly east and west. Water to the south-east in valley and splendid feed. Trail crosses creek and runs nearly W.S.W.; a mile further on we again sight the valley with east fork of Bear River (same we camped on last night). A mile further again touch same; a mile further across dry coulee running down to above river. Very little bush to-day; fine feed anywhere. To-night we camped on west side of Bear River, in the valley, on fine open ground, fine feed, water and wood; good A 1 camp. Steep incline to bottom of valley (about half mile long), but not too much for good trail. Distance travelled 18 miles good; course W.S.W. Ranges of high mountains running from Spirit River are visible all the way to the south of trail; they are in a sort of spurs. Bear River is almost always fordable except when snow first melts and is then high for only a week or two. If ford where trail crosses is not good there is another about a quarter of a mile below which is always good. River is about 75 yards across from the bank to bank, with stony bed. It is known as Bear River throughout the country, but maps call it Mud River. (Camp No. 31.)

Monday, 18th October.—Heavy rain and hard frost last night, and as it is an easy drive to-day I did not pull up until 10.10. Watered at lower ford and got to top of hill at 10.30 a.m. Steep incline but fairly easy grade could be got. All to-day was across "Pus-qui-qua" prairie; splendid country like north of Battleford to Jackfish. About three and a half or four miles west of last night's camp we crossed coulee with small creek. To-night we camped at lake at west side of prairie; good water and feed. Distance about 12 miles and course nearly west as a rule, although we ran south of west for a time. Fine warm day. No other camping place for fully 10 miles west. (Camp No. 32.)

Tuesday, 19th October.—Breakfast at 5.15 a.m. and left at 9 a.m. First mile or so open to west, then ran north-west to escape heavy timber for about two hours. Then south-west for another two hours through fairly good country for travel. Then struck heavy fallen and burnt timber, and had to thread our way through the best way we could; very slow travelling. Course almost west. At 4 p.m. completely blocked by heavy fallen timber on all sides, a regular trap. Turned in a "V" and travelled south-east, then edged into tamarack bush, and after travelling about a mile

west, again struck down timber, and night coming on (5.30 p.m.) made a dry camp. Travelled to-day, including time lost in looking for trail out of down timber, eight and a half hours, actual time of travel about seven hours. A hard day on horses, travelling very bad and slow; average made barely two miles an hour. Distance about 13 miles; general direction west. A good trail could be got north of our route to avoid all this down timber. (Camp No. 33.)

Wednesday, 20th October.—Pepin and Wilson out this a.m. to find trail. Got good water and fair feed for horses within 200 yards of camp. Decided to stay here to-day and give horses a show and let men go out again to look for trail, as it only uses up horses wandering through this country. Pepin returned at night; no success. Wilson not back.

Thursday, 21st October.—Pepin out again this a.m.; returned in two hours. Sent him out again to south to work along creek; returned at 4 p.m.; no success. Wilson not back.

Friday, 22nd October.—Some of the horses strayed on back trail; Pepin, Fitzgerald, Lafferty and Tobin went after them. Fitzgerald and Tobin will bring them back and the other two go on to follow trail Pepin found running north. My opinion is we should have gone north of fallen timber instead of south, but the difficulty is now to get round that way, and knowing nothing of the country there may be more timber down there. Wilson still absent at 9 a.m., and have no idea of the direction in which to look for him and it is unsafe to let any of the party but Pepin go into the bush alone. Will wait to-day and if Wilson has not returned, will take up back trail for about six miles and strike north round down timber until we can strike direct to St. John ourselves and there send back to look for Wilson.

Saturday, 23rd October.—Johnstone and an Indian came over to camp just as we were starting to go back on trail, they having followed our trail from the ranche. We found trail about five miles back in straight line. It took round N. of burnt timber then nearly W. through open country and green bush. Camped on Creek at W. end of bush amongst burnt standing timber. Frank Lafferty "off duty" with bad cut at base of thumb. Wilson had found this trail and started back blazing return trail to camp across down timber. (Camp No. 34.)

Sunday, 24th October.—Sent Pepin and Indian back to look for Wilson following his blaze and went on ourselves. No trail after first half mile and crossed creek at the mouth of another by creek very steep, and high banks. Then on W. over burnt fallen timber to "Kis-cab-is-kow" River, good approach can be got, but steep high banks. Heavy fallen timber. Fair feed. Slight fall of snow. (Camp No. 35.)

Monday, 25th October.—Const. Fitzgerald, ill, cramps and diarrhoea. To ill to move. Tobin and I crossed river and rode about six miles up river W. to find a good trail. All fallen timber which can be got round by going further north.

Tuesday, 26th October.—Three horses missing. Met Baptiste and Indian bringing them from last camp where they had returned during night, hobbles broken. The last trail of Wilson was going towards St. John's from a camp fire, but it could not be followed far. Went out to try and find a way round fallen timber on S. side of river. Found one, but too late to go on. Considerable fall of snow this a.m. until about 11 a.m., when weather cleared and snow soon disappeared.

Wednesday, 27th October.—Packed and ready to start at 9 a.m. when heavy rain began. Tobin very sick, same as Fitzgerald, fainted once; too weak to be moved. Slept all day. Remained in camp all day, putting horses across river to get better feed. Weather cleared early in afternoon.

Thursday, 28th October.—Left at 9.20 a.m., and kept to S. side of river (Kis-cab-is-kow) which here flows E. and W. After travelling up it for about five miles we struck St. John's trail, and at 2 p.m. crossed the above river and camped on W. side. River here flows N. and S. Country generally covered with bush, easy of travel, with occasional pieces of open with fallen timber and bush. About three miles E. of river crossed muskeg about 500 yards with burnt timber. This is now drying up. Tobin still very weak, and as no certainty of water before reaching the "Pine" River, decided to camp for the day. Distance about 11 miles. From not knowing character of country I travelled on the 24th a due west course, whereas to avoid bad country trail was here S. W. Banks of this valley very high and steep

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(about 200 ft.), but could be made practicable for carts. River about 100 yards wide. Signs that it is deep and swift in spring. Good feed almost anywhere, and water in small creek about half way. Lafferty's hand nearly well. Indian guide sick last night, same as Tobin and Fitzgerald, but not so bad. Gave him medicine and better to-day. Distance travelled about 11 miles. From high land approaching E. bank of river we got first view of the Rockies, free from snow. Good feed at camp. About 20 tons hay could be cut half mile up the river. (Camp No. 36.)

Friday, 29th October.—Raining hard and lay over.

Saturday, 30th October.—Left at 9.30 a.m. Making almost north for about 5 miles through thick timber with small open patches generally thickly covered with scrub. At 11.30 a.m. crossed small creek with good water and feed, but no great extent of latter. Found an Indian here who had just killed a bear and two cubs. Bought the carcass of a cub for \$1.50, as we were out of meat. From this N.N.W. for about half an hour was standing bush, then heavy burnt timber, with considerable fallen, for about 4 miles; then more green. Course nearly N.W. Then nearly N. through very heavy down timber for about a mile to open country with Indian grave on a knoll on W. bank of small creek at the crossing. After about 1½ miles we again ran into roughish travelling through burnt fallen timber, &c., looking across very deep couleé to W. with steep rough banks impassable for anything on legs. A small creek runs N. through this into the Pine River. On coming out of this through a small streak of small timber we are on high land about 500 feet above the Pine and Peace Rivers, about a mile W. of their junction. We descended this and camped about 5.45 p.m. on the S. bank of the "Pine." Bad camping place and very bad feed. (Camp No. 37.)

Sunday, 31st October.—Tried to ford river but found it too deep. Sometimes it is fordable. At 9 a.m. started to build raft and completed it at 2 p.m. Had dinner and made two trips across in the afternoon. Another load still to be crossed. This river at present runs nearly 5 miles an hour, and raft was swept down 400 to 500 yards before landing was made on a gravel bar about 75 yards from the wooded bank of an island. It there had to be tracked up above starting place, and river recrossed when it was tracked up to where supplies were piled. This was very hard work. We had previously put the horses over (swimming), good feed of goose grass on island. At present this is not properly an island, but at high water a deep stream flows all round it. Opposite centre of this island the creek mentioned yesterday flows into the Pine. The climb out of this valley is like the half pitch roof of a house, but a road I think could be got at its mouth by fair grades where the bench trends down to junction of Peace and Pine Rivers. (Camp No. 38.)

Monday, 1st November.—Crossed last of the outfit and started at 11.30 a.m., arriving at St. John, the long looked for place, at 1.45 p.m. Unpacked and tried to swim horses, but only succeeded with ten of them. The others refused to face the music of swift current, cold water and high wind. Hopped them on south side, where there is good feed. Mr. Gunn, the representative of the Hudson's Bay Co. here, came over for us in a skiff, and gave us a hearty welcome to his house.

Tuesday, 2nd November.—Took Hudson's Bay Co.'s large boat and a canoe across and tried again to swim horses, but no use. We then led them across behind the boat by ropes, two men handled the ropes, four pulled the oars and I steered. We crossed all but seven before dark. The last trip one horse gave out in the middle of the river, and would have been drowned had it not been hauled along side and its head held above the water. This is the advantage of these large river boats. Sharp frost and cold to-night. Mr. Gunn sent out this a.m. to get in Indians to make sleighs, moccasins, &c.

Wednesday, 3rd November.—Started squaws making moccasins, &c. Got balance of horses across the river; another one nearly drowned. Cloudy, and looks like snow. Attending to horses' backs, &c.

NOTE.—Referring to diary of 31st October; I learn from Mr. Gunn that old Fort St. John was 25 miles down the river from here, but was attacked by Indians and the clerk killed. It was then abandoned for some time. Afterwards a post was built on south side of river opposite here, and this was subsequently moved to the present site on north side, to facilitate trade with Indians. The river known to the Indians

and others here, and previously referred to as the "Bear" River, is the one shown on the maps as the "Mud" River, and the "Pine" River we crossed is the "South Pine" of the maps. I also learn that there is a good gentle drop from the high lands on south of the "Pine" to the "Peace," just below the junction of the two. This I should judge would be the best route for a cart trail, and by crossing the "Peace" there instead of at St. John, the crossing of the "Pine" would be avoided. From the "Peace" a trail could be easily graded to first bench up coulée, and from there the hills rise gradually to the top, and thence is good open country to Fort St. John.

Thursday, 4th November.—Fine weather. Indians came in to see me. I could not get a guide from this band, but learned that a Beaver Indian named Dick had gone through a pass in the mountains opposite head waters of "Halfway" River, and traded at a post on the opposite side. I take this to be Fort Graham. Feed is said to be good to the mountains, but on the other side is thick bush. Am sending out for "Dick," also for Napoleon Thomas, reputed to be the best hunter about here. Above band is taking out skins for caps, mitts and moccasins, of the last we shall require at least 100 pairs. They are also making some sleighs for me, as there is no birch known to be where we are going.

Friday, 5th November.—Traded a mare for strong pack pony with Hudson's Bay Co. It is fat and used to the country. I hope to trade some more. Weather fine.

Saturday, 6th November.—Hardisty arrived this a.m. with boat. Brought 33 dogs with harness, five sleighs, some more stores, &c. Unloaded boat and put stores in company's store-house. Snowing slightly to-day. Writing report and copying diary for information of the Commissioner up to date. These go down by boat returning to-morrow. No news of Wilson, who I fear, will never be heard of again alive.

Sunday, 7th November.—No work done. Will camp on Sundays, if possible, in the future. Boat returned to Dunvegan. One party of Americans arrived at Pine River on our trail.

Monday, 8th November.—Made dumplings of flour and grease for the dogs. Had about four hours' talk with Indians this p.m. re country, and with Napoleon Thomas, a Half-breed Iroquois, as to going as hunter. I offered him \$75 a month, and if he gets back under five months, his pay will be increased to \$90 a month. His average hunt for the winter five months amounts to \$500 worth of furs. He will come if he can arrange about his children being taken care of. Report says he is the best hunter in the district. His brother Duncan, wanted \$90 a month and \$5 extra for each moose he killed. "Montaigne," the chief of the "Beavers," came in with four men, and I had a long talk with them. They all have to be fed and given some tobacco according to the custom of the country, before discussing anything.

Tuesday, 9th November.—Hired Tom Sinclair to go through as dog driver, &c. Gunn reports him as an A1 man. He worked for the government at Lake of the Woods and for the company as boatman, &c. All these men are to be brought back via the coast. They would not consent to being left to come back overland. Snow last night, but nearly all gone.

Wednesday, 10th November.—Snow last night, but Indians say "winter is not yet." "Dick Eggs" came in to-day, and I engaged him at \$75 a month as guide. This amount will be paid as long as he acts as guide, but if I have to hire others at Sylvester or elsewhere, his pay will then be cut down one-half. I am to take him through and send him back here, via the coast and Edmonton, if I cannot send him back direct with a party. These are the only terms I can get him on, and he is the only one who knows the passes through the mountains. We go by Half-way River to Fort Graham and thence to Sylvester. He says there is no chance of taking horses through the mountains now, too late in the year, snowing.

Thursday, 11th November.—We helped Gunn to draw up the big boat out of the river. Repairing dog harness and getting things made for trip, snowing.

Friday, 12th November.—Shot blind mare to feed dogs and make dried meat for them. No fish here. The 100 pounds dried meat from Regina was fed on the way up from Dunvegan. No dried moose to be had. Heavy snow storm.

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Saturday, 13th November.—Working on dog harness, &c. Snowing all day. Nearly blinded by smoke in teepee. At night had to bandage our eyes.

Sunday, 14th November.—Fine bright day. Indians came in this p.m. with sleighs, moccasins, &c. River closing fast.

Monday, 15th November.—Making shafts for sleighs for horses. Fine day. Packing supplies for transport. Women working on clothing. River closing fast.

Tuesday, 16th November.—Heavy snow storm and rough day. Bought bull from the company and killed him to make dried meat for dogs. Got 175 pounds of dried meat and two feeds for dogs out of him. I have to keep at least 14 or 15 of the best horses for sleighs and to kill at the mountains, and the rest are thin, and very little meat on them. Sold Pinto, pony, to Dick Eggs for \$40 to go against his pay.

Wednesday, 17th November.—Napoleon returned from camp to-night. He is still uncertain about going with us, as he says his children are sick. I hope to get him, but will not wait after things are ready. Two men looking for birch for snowshoes. It is hard work getting Indians to do anything, and they cannot be hurried like white men. Snowing hard and rough day. Hauling wood for camp. Working on shafts, sleighs, &c.

Thursday, 18th November.—Work getting on slowly. Snowing hard. It seems endless work, but there is no use starting out until everything is in order, and I can only keep on hoping for the best. Weather also may change for the better with change in the moon, and the snow is very light for sleighing yet. Gave Napoleon medicine for his children. Ice running today.

Friday, 19th November.—Fine bright day. Hard frost. Shafts finished to-day. Killed a horse which I took in trade for a small bay mare, and dried the best parts for dogs. Napoleon's children much better and he has decided to go with me. He got wood for two pairs snowshoes to-day. Women working on snowshoes. Working on sleighs and horse collars. Four of the Americans came over on the ice to-day.

Saturday, 20th November.—Snowing in morning. Afternoon fine. We hauled 17 loads of wood with the dogs this afternoon (5 of us including Gunn). The rest working on sleighs, &c. Cold.

Sunday, 21st November.—42° below zero last night.

Monday, 22nd November.—One horse "Stick in the mud" died last night. It was not frozen hard when found, and was cut up for dog feed. Working on collars, &c., "Joe Moosekeyah" sick.

Tuesday, 23rd November.—Three teams hauling wood. Working on harness, &c. Fine but cold. Milder towards evening.

Wednesday, 24th November.—Usual work. Mild. Lafferty got nasty bite on left wrist from a dog. I cauterized and dressed it.

Thursday, 25th November.—Hauling wood. Sleighs finished. Killed another horse which would not have wintered. Two men looking up horses. Cold day. Snowing slightly. Working on sleigh covers, collars, &c. Lafferty's wrist doing well, dressed it afresh.

Friday, 26th November.—Last night very cold. Coldest yet this winter. Packing things to be left behind and others to be sent back. Two men out for horses. Killed chestnut horse for dried meat. Very sharp to-day. Hauled two loads of wood. Lafferty's wrist doing well.

Saturday, 27th November.—Usual work. Killed horse to make dried meat. About 30° below, but fine. Hauling wood this p.m.

Sunday, 28th November, 1897.—Went ten miles up Peace River (from St. John to see if it was safe and good travelling for horses; found it all right. Fine but cold.

Monday, 29th.—Cold and dull. Sent out for horses; hauled hay and wood.

Tuesday, 30th.—Fine; sent dog trains with half our supplies to Dog Island to cache; trains returned same evening.

Wednesday, 1st December.—Clearing up and finishing everything. Very cold.

Camps are indicated in black figures and correspond with numbers on accompanying map.

Thursday, 2nd.—(1) Cold; ten sleighs with horses, and three spare horses with six trains of dogs left to-day to camp at Dog Island; I stay over with Constable Fitzgerald to settle accounts; we will overtake the men at C  che Creek twenty miles up river. Hardisty turns back from here.

Friday, 3rd.—Settled all accounts and certified to Hudson's Bay Company's accounts, gathered up miscellaneous things and balance of dried meat and left with Fitzgerald at 2.30 p.m. Made camp (2) at C  che Creek (20 miles) at 8.30 p.m.—a good deal of water on the ice. It has been thawing all day—a long day for dogs and men for a start and no stop en route, but it had to be done. Found main party camped here.

Saturday, 4th.—Got some extra loads on my sleigh and Fitzgerald's. The horses had strayed some distance and we only started at 11 a.m., when we travelled up the "Peace" to mouth of "Halfway" River and camped (3) at 4 p.m. on the north side of the "Peace." This river was open in many places and hard to get around—distance twelve to thirteen miles—fine feed on the flat where pack trail runs.

Sunday, 5th.—Remained in camp. Weather turning colder; made up and equalized loads.

Monday, 6th.—Breakfast before daylight, but 10.30 a.m. before horses were all found and we started. On leaving camp we crossed a flat to the "Halfway" River, about a mile. A hame broke and another had to be made. Left again at 11.30 a.m. and proceeded up river on the ice; river very winding. Camped (4) at 4 p.m. on west side of river about ten miles up. Travelling good; feed fair. Weather fine; banks of the river from 200 to 300 feet high. Pack trail follows level ground on top of, and a short distance from, the east bank; good travelling.

Tuesday, 7th.—Left camp at 10.30 a.m. by my time; I think I am about one hour fast as it is not daylight until about 9 a.m. Travelled until 3.30 p.m. in heavy snow storm (5). Travelling on the river fairly good, but river very winding and a good deal of open water and glare ice. The latter had to be "roughed" to get horses over; distance 12 to 13 miles; fine towards midnight; feed good.

Wednesday, 8th.—Left camp at 10 a.m., but delayed until half-past by one of the horses "balking." He threw himself and rolled on the shafts, breaking one of them, which had to be repaired; only two of the horses had been driven previous to this trip, and we had a circus with some of them, but all are doing well now. Camped (6) at the Forks of the river at 12.45 p.m. as we had travelled fast and Napoleon said it was a good place for fishing (trout); travelled about eight miles this morning; snow deep; all well and hopes high. Banks of river getting lower.

Thursday, 9th.—Left at 9.40 a.m. (our time). Camped (7) for the day about 3.45 p.m.; banks getting lower and valley widening; pack trail crosses East Fork near the mouth, and runs up east bank of West Fork close to the river. This West Fork is not shown on the maps. The river is full of islands from 100 yards to half mile long; river open in many places; snow fairly deep, but ice good; fair feed along pack trail and on the banks; course west south-west. Distance 14 miles.

Friday, 10th.—Napoleon and Joe went ahead at 9.45 a.m. We waited for some missing horses and left at 10.15 a.m. Banks of river continue to get lower, and valley widens, trail runs along bottom, and benches through small poplar and pine, feed fair, but nothing extra. Camped (8) at 3.30 p.m.; horses tired, having travelled fast, course nearly west. Saw the Rockies, which appear to be comparatively low, with not much snow. The west branch, it is said, flows from the mountains nearly east and then south-east, and the guide says we are at the mountains when we leave the river. Distance, about 14 miles.

Saturday, 11th.—Four horses missing. Sent Napoleon and Joe on ahead with two sleighs. Left with the rest at 9.50 a.m. (our time), made fast time until 1 p.m. when we camped for tea; started again at 1.40 and camped (9) at 3.45 p.m. There is good feed for horses on open ground about 200 yards back from the river on south or west side. Course about west by north, taking general direction, and distance

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about 15 miles. The hills are getting much lower. South side is almost level country. At about eight miles from last night's camp we passed mouth of Saskatchewan Creek, coming in from the north-west; it is quite narrow. Here is the first crossing of the pack trail from St. John to the mountains (after having crossed the East Fork). The branch of river which we follow leads nearly west, from forks of river, about 25 miles north-west of the Peace. What I call the east fork appears to be that shown on maps as the Half-way River. The west or south fork is not shown. Dick had cache at or near to-night's camp, and I got 78 lbs. dried meat for dogs at 3 lbs. for a skin.

Sunday, 12th.—Lay over; fixed up sleighs; good feed for horses.

Monday, 13th.—Napoleon and Tom went ahead; marched until 1.30 p.m., and again for one hour and 20 minutes in afternoon (10). Made good time. Hills on south side gradually receding from river from first crossing, until the flat is about one and a half miles wide. Hills on north side approach river, and from last night's camp are right up to water's edge. They are high and steep, and thickly covered with timber. Hills on south side appear to run up to about 300 feet. The whole flat is timbered, with occasional comparatively open spaces back 200 yards or so from river. There is fair feed on these, and generally back to the foot of the hills. The trail runs along this flat almost parallel to the river and distant about 200 or 300 yards. The trail crosses the river again (2nd crossing) to north side, about two miles above, or west of to-night's camp. Timber is chiefly pine with a little poplar, and is of fair size. The river for the last twenty miles is fairly straight, with numerous islands and bars; the former covered with small scrub and scanty feed. Course this morning about west by north, and this afternoon north-west. Distance about 12 miles. Hills on north side are a succession of "beehives," with frequent deep coulees, with steep sides running back from river, and quite impracticable for any trail even "puck." Last night a heavy snow storm for a short time, and all day to-day we travelled in slight snow storm. Cloudy with cold wind. We have splendid weather so far.

Tuesday, 14th.—Sent two sleighs ahead at 9.30 a.m., and followed with remainder at 10 a.m. Morning cold. Good travelling until 11.30 a.m., when we found Napoleon getting tea ready for lunch; left again at 12.30 p.m. At 1.30 we left the river and travelled on trail, which here crosses the river for the second time, taking the north side of river (11). Made to-day about eight miles. Not much feed around camp, but good feed on an island opposite, here we put the horses. At the second crossing some "Hudson's Hope" Indians were camped; I tried to get some dried meat but they would not sell. Napoleon was very anxious to camp here, and Dick had sneaked off ahead under pretense of getting a cache he had, but as I found in reality to visit these Indians. As I am in their hands entirely, I cannot afford to offend them at present, and so had to make a virtue of necessity, and camp. The dogs got three fine trout cached alongside a hole in the ice, and we confiscated them; two weighed about ten pounds each, the other about four and a half. I sent a piece of bacon to the Indians to repay them for these. The valley widened out considerably to-day, the hills on both sides being about a half to one mile from the river. River very winding to-day with several small creeks coming in on both sides. Hills are from two to four or 500 feet high and broken by rough coulees; general direction of valley, north-west.

Wednesday, 15th.—Left camp at 10.30 a.m. as usual lately, half an hour after Napoleon and Tom, and travelled two and three-quarter hours and camped for lunch. About six miles from last night's camp we came to where the trail makes third crossing of river, and from this on it follows the south side. At the crossing, the hills on north side close in to edge of river and are steep, high and rugged. Before coming to the crossing, the hills are more lightly wooded. On the south side the hills also close in slightly on river, and back 200 or 300 yards there is comparatively open country, with fair feed. Our course in the morning was about north-west, river fairly straight. In afternoon we travelled about one and a half hours, making about five miles or 13 miles in all. We camped at 3.15 p.m., (12) at some good feed; this afternoon our course was nearly west by north. At 2.30 we came to a creek running from the west and followed this to our camp. The trail runs close

to south bank through small pine and brush, country level. The "Halfway River" runs north-west from this creek, and the mountains appear to be about 25 miles distant. We leave a range of mountains behind us, apparently running from north-west to south-east. The Indians we met said there was not much snow in the mountains. Indians have a large number of steel traps and deadfalls along trail, so we put harness on all the dogs to keep them together. Ice was good and I took it all along, as trail runs close to it and I could see the country well. The country from East Fork of "Half way" is easy for cart trail and feed fairly good.

Thursday, 16th.—Left camp at usual time and travelled west partly on creek and partly on trail on north side. There is a trail on both sides, the one on the north is a new one and through lighter bush than on south side, the country is also more level. We were delayed for about an hour in all, bridging some small creeks where the ice was not safe; we only made about three and a half hours in the morning and three in the afternoon. I camped (13) early, as there was some fine feed, and I expected to get a moose from Indians who were coming after us. We are getting close up to the mountains; Dick and Napoleon are trying to dissuade me from taking horses further, saying, "no feed," but as there is good feed in summer, and Indians say very little snow in mountains, I shall take them on as long as they will last. Weather fine but cold. Last night was very cold. The Cypress (creek we are following) is small, very winding, with lots of bars and small islands, and cannot be deep at any time. All well so far, but Indians are lazy and not to be trusted. If we get over the mountains I shall not care so much, but I have to humour them at present.

Friday, 17th.—Lost one of the horses and did not leave camp till 11.30 a.m., Tom, Napoleon and Dick went on ahead. Met Indians with some moose meat at 1.30 p.m., and camped for lunch. Traded 60 pounds of flour for 125 pounds meat. At 2 p.m., we left again and travelled one and a half hours, travelling good. We followed the creek, sometimes on the ice and sometimes on trail. A trail could be made on either side, but I think the north would be the best. The flat is level and timber is not heavy, but there is a good deal of scrub underbrush. This afternoon the hills closed in on south side. From the signs I should say that this creek is fordable almost anywhere, except when ice is breaking up, and in June rise. This would be only for a short time. At these times the Halfway River would also be unfordable. Our course to-day was a little north of west, but very little, and to-night we are close to entrance to pass (14). Feed all along has been very fair, and in summer I should judge it would be good, but there are no hay swamps to speak of. Indians insist that there is no feed for horses further on. Time will show. Distance to-day about nine miles.

Saturday, 18th.—Left at 9.50 a.m., and travelled two and three-quarter hours before lunch. About one mile west of camp the Cypress Creek forks. South fork going nearly west, and north fork north-west. The north fork would have to be crossed by trail, but crossing easy. About two and a half miles further on, the hills on north side close on river for about 200 yards, and cart trail would have to be graded to top of lowest bench which is about 40 feet high, and down again at west end which is lower. Another creek runs in from north-west, but it is narrow. The river valley on the north side is the best for a trail all the way up Cypress Creek, and is level, but the trees are thick, though small with considerable underbrush, especially close to the creek. About 150 yards back it is usually slightly more open. After lunch we continued for one and three-quarter hours partly on the creek and partly on Indian trail, and camped (15) on the north side of main Creek at 3.30 p.m. A small branch of this creek runs north north-west about two miles east of this camp. Feed is only middling, but in summer I should judge it to be good for a pack train, although not much for a bunch of cattle. Horses are doing well so far, but travelling is heavy, and with the feed they are getting they cannot make longer marches than they are doing. When a patch of good feed is struck I camp, even though short of the five hours which I laid down as the time of actual travelling each day. About 11 a.m. a warm chinook wind struck us and it continued mild all day. Napoleon went off hunting this morning. All well. Course about west by south.

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Sunday, 19th.—Lay over ; repaired sleighs. Napoleon returned empty handed, fired at a moose, but missed. Lafferty and Tobin made noon, and I found my watch was from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour fast. Their watches are all out, don't know what has happened to them. Last night it blew a regular chinook gale, and to-day everything is wet. The creek is here about 35 yards wide with banks six to eight feet high.

Monday, 20th.—Left camp at 11.40, several horses missing. Four sleighs went on ahead and I waited until balance of horses were found. We ran along river for about 300 yards as hill on north side comes down to river for that distance and is too sloping for sleighs. We then took the land, and for the first five miles the travel was very bad over fallen timber, but a pack train could get through all right and a good cart trail could be cut out. We then took the creek for about a mile, when ice gave out and we had to take the bottom, travelling for about two miles across burnt muskeg, with fine feed to-night's camp (16). Course about south-west by west and distance eight miles; good feed all the way, but no hay.

Tuesday, 21st.—Sent guide with two men ahead to cut trail in bad places as the sleighs will not stand a repetition of yesterday. Baptiste took the lead and kept near pack trail on north side. It was over level ground and good travelling. The snow is going down fast as strong chinook continues. The creek (17) in many places is open. We crossed it twice and for about half a mile where it was frozen took advantage of it to cut off a bend. Easy country for trail, cart or pack, all along north bank which is to-day what Indians here call "prairie"—in reality burnt timber in a few places the trees are standing, but mostly fallen and almost rotted. There is splendid feed to-day, but no hay to speak of. About five or six tons might be put up from small patches of swampy grass. About four miles west of last camp would be a fine place for a detachment. The mountains are high and lightly timbered nearly to the top, with fine grass on the sides. We had to double up two short hills, the snow being so wet and slippery that horses could get no footing. Distance a good nine miles. Course S. W. Mountains closing in. Valley here is about three-quarters of a mile wide.

Wednesday, 22nd.—Sent Napoleon to hunt yesterday. He returned late at night, having killed a cariboo south of Sunday's camp. Sent Joe with dog train for it this morning. Dick refused to go further to-day, saying he was sick and was going back. We went on about an hour when Napoleon said he saw cariboo and I sent him after them. Had a cup of tea and, a heavy snow storm coming on, we camped (18) to wait for Joe and Napoleon. We had travelled on north side of creek on good level country through small pines with large spaces of thick willow, and some quite open. These are where fires have been over, but fallen trees have almost rotted away. The feed was excellent all the way, and to-night is the best we have struck yet. About five tons hay could be put up by taking a load or two here and there, but there are no hay meadows of any size. Course was south-west and mountains drawing closer together. Height varies from, I should judge, 1,500 to 2,500 feet. Weather very mild, too much so, distance six to seven miles, all on land.

Thursday, 23rd.—Sent Baptiste and Napoleon on ahead. Travelled up north side of creek through small green pines, burnt timber and open spaces, the latter thickly covered with willow scrub. The snow was considerably deeper to-day and walking heavy. Valley is from half to three-quarters of a mile wide and trail was, with exception of two hills, over level ground, with a gradual rise, according to the aneroid, of 300 feet from last night's camp. At 1.30 we camped (19) as horses and men were tired out. Cariboo and sheep seen on mountains. Tom and Napoleon went after them. Tom not yet returned. Napoleon had no luck. I am afraid I may have trouble with some of the men at Graham. Distance travelled about six miles and I think we are getting close to the summit. Feed is excellent with small patches where a ton or so could be cut. So far this would be an easy pass for a railroad. Aneroid barometer gives a height above St. John of 4,300 feet. Joe overtook us to-day with cariboo meat. Course about south-west by west. Tom says he wounded a sheep but did not get it.

Friday, 24th.—By mistake the camp cooks were called at 5.30 instead of 6.30 this morning, and Joe, who was cook for the men, was very sulky, finally asking if

this was to go on all winter, explaining that he meant were Tobin and Lafferty not to take their turns in lighting the fire. Baptiste, I think is at the bottom of it, at any rate he does nothing to allay it. When I asked who were the kickers he said they were all in it. I told them that there certainly would be no change made—that they were paid, and well paid, to do the work and the others were not paid for such work. The fact is I have treated them all too well and if they do not alter very considerably will dismiss them at Graham as I can now do perfectly well without them. To-day Baptiste and Napoleon went ahead and at noon camp (20) we sighted sheep close to us. The horses were tired and I camped for the day about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further on. Travelling was very slow. We left camp at 9.45 a.m. and nooned at 1 p.m. making about six miles. Snow deeper, and one hill to double up. We are camped on north side of valley on plateau on summit. There is fine feed on large meadow to the east, but ground is too rough to cut hay. Horses are doing much better than I expected, but are getting played out now. To-morrow is X'mas day and I will remain here the 25th and 26th, the two days rest on this good feed will do the horses good. Weather slightly colder to-day with about one inch snow fall last night. Valley about three-quarters of a mile wide.

Saturday, 25th.—X'mas day—remained in camp, horses feeding in bottom—fine camp (20) good feed. Went on about two miles to get a view up pass. It appears to narrow considerably with a bend to the south. Some of the men hunting, others fixing their sleighs.

Sunday, 26th.—Fine day. As I wanted to see pass ahead I went on with six dog sleighs loaded light for about eight miles and cached the loads at a good camp over summit plateau. The snow was deep and continues to deepen. Horses must be given up but I shall endeavour to drive some through over this march and kill for dog feed. All along the plateau of summit extending about 12 miles is fine feed; a good place for a post. About two miles from this cache a small creek comes out of a coulee on the north, and runs down south-west. Before returning to camp I went on about three-quarters of a mile to view the valley ahead, and found a cañon through which the creek flows. The sides at entrance are perpendicular rock and about five to six feet apart. The actual entrance is only five or six yards long; it then widens from 20 to 30 yards for about 50 yards, when it again narrows to from 10 to 15 yards, and the creek falls into a deep circular basin, which, I should think, was 30 to 40 feet deep, and about 60 feet in diameter; but as the snow was deep it was impossible to ascertain exact depth. On each side this cañon the hills rise abruptly, and are rough and covered with burnt pines. The pack train follows south side here, but is too sidling for sleighs. We returned to our Saturday camp in afternoon. Baptiste spoke to me, assuring me that if any one had told me he was dissatisfied not to believe it; that he would go with me anywhere I went and stay with me as long as I wanted him. He said he thought Napoleon wanted to turn back from here. I am glad he has spoken so, as he is a good man. He suggested that he, Napoleon and another should go on ahead to Graham with one train to break the trail and get Napoleon away. I decided this was a good scheme, and, on giving the necessary orders, things were brought to a climax. Napoleon told me he wanted to go back, as he was afraid if he went further that he would not be able to return, and he did not mean to go beyond Graham in any case. I told him that Arnold was going back, and I was leaving some of the horses and some sleighs and they could use them to return. After a lot of talk he agreed to go on. I left a cache of 50 pounds each bacon and flour here for the return journey.

Monday, 27th.—Moved camp to cache made yesterday, having advantage of good trail. Left Arnold to bring on seven horses loose, but he could not get them through deep snow of a long flat, and had to leave them. I left six horses behind at this camp (21), and I think some of these took the back trail to St. Johns; I also left four sleighs (nearly worn out) and the harness, after taking off straps and buckles from all but those required for the men's return, as they may be useful in repairing dog harness. Most of the sleighs are badly cut up with rough ice and stones, and will not last beyond Graham. This evening, after making camp, etc., I had Baptiste's sleigh loaded up and 10 days' dog feed and rations packed, and wrote letter to Hudson's Bay Company, Graham, asking them to get all the dried

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meat or fish possible ready for me, and keep any Indians who may be around there until my arrival. My plan is, if possible, to hire Indians to take on part of our loads to Sylvester. This will give us a trail, and we can travel quicker and easier; the cost will not be much more than hiring a guide. In order to give Baptiste's party a help I am going on with them a day's march to-morrow. Course to-day, S.S.W.; distance 8 miles.

Tuesday, 28th.—(21) Baptiste's party left this morning, and I went with them with Tobin, Tom and Joe, taking about 250 pounds each. Fitzgerald and Lafferty went back for horses, and brought seven through. Snow was very deep, and we had to help the dogs at every hill. We took the north side over the hill at the cañon. This hill I should estimate to be about 150 feet high where we crossed it. From the top is a long steep drop into the valley. At the foot we crossed the creek and passed across a point of bush, taking the creek again for 7 or 8 miles, where it flows into another creek coming along a fine valley (not very wide) from N.N.W. Here we had lunch and then after following the second creek up for about one mile, we struck west across a high hill and cached our loads at the night camp of advance party. This hill could be got round by following a coulée to the north with creek in it, but cutting a road would have taken too long. The trail runs along the south side of the first creek from cañon to valley. We reached here at 4.30 p.m., had a cup of tea and started back at 5 p.m., arriving in camp at 7.30 p.m. after a long and hard day. Fitzgerald and Lafferty had returned at 4 p.m. and killed and cut up a horse. The dogs had a good feed to-night. In going over this trail again I can give a better account of it as it took all one's time attending to sleigh.

Wednesday, 29th.—Lay over in camp (21) and killed three horses, sliced up the meat and hung up to dry. Warm with light snow.

Thursday, 30th.—Killed remaining three horses and dried meat.

Friday, 31st.—Tobin's sleigh was badly broken on the 27th, so sent him back to last camp to change for best of those left behind, also to bring up all pack blankets except two pairs. He returned about 4 p.m. I left Inkster in camp to keep up fire for drying meat, as he was complaining of heavy cold on his chest, and loaded 300 to 350 pounds on remaining sleighs and went on to cache made on 28th. We had fine day and good trail from former travel. The trail leads on south side of creek to within about 2 miles of its junction with creek from N.N.W. The mountain on this (south) side of creek rises at a steep angle (I should say 25° or thereabouts) and considerable grading would have to be done from the cañon to near the mouth of creek (about 8 miles) if Indian trail was used, but I think by keeping near base of hill and taking advantage of flat, which in some places runs for a considerable distance along south side of creek, a fairly easy road could be got at considerably less expense. The trail crosses the creek to north side about 2 miles from its junction with creek in valley, but this is not necessary and by continuing on south side it would save one crossing. These creeks might have to be roughly bridged with trees. The drop from Friday's camp to mouth of creek is 1,100 feet. The valley through which the creek from N.N.W. flows is about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide with mountains on west side, but at this point the hills are comparatively low and covered with burnt and fallen timber on east side. Good feed should be abundant here in the summer. Where we leave this creek and strike S.S.W. over the mountain would be an easy road. There is a gulch on our north here with small creek emptying into second creek. This mountain forms a divide between east and west and is covered right over with standing and fallen burnt timber, with patches of green pine. The snow is waist deep in some places. Napoleon killed two doe moose near here to-day and we met him with Baptiste and dog train coming for some of the meat. Their camp was about 8 miles from here. We got back from camp about 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, 1st January, 1898.—Left camp this a.m., taking everything, and camped about one mile west of our cache. Sent Tom and Joe with two sleighs for moose meat. Lafferty and I with two sleighs brought up the provisions, about 1,000 lbs., from cache. The weather is splendid, in fact hardly cold enough for travelling. Slight falls of fine snow every 24 hours. The rise from

Second Creek (in valley) to this is 300 feet, course nearly south, south-west, and distance from last camp about twelve miles.

Sunday, 2nd.—Lay over as usual. Here I cached (22) 10 bags flour and 675 lbs. of bacon as dogs could not take them and make trail, in fact, could not carry them at all and carry their own feed. I have moose meat and 750 lbs. dried horse meat besides the fresh horse meat which kept them five days. Baptiste has moose meat and about 60 lbs. pemican.

Monday, 3rd.—Went on to next camp of Baptiste's party and found them still there, (23) so decided to go on myself with Tom and Napoleon. Sent the others back for balance of supplies. Here our final cache was made. The course to-day was about west and followed a creek for greater part of the way, fair travelling. The camp is in a basin, with a creek running in from north north-west, and is distant about 10 miles from last camp. Napoleon, when I am away, does as he likes. If it had not been for his going off hunting, this party would have been at least four days ahead of us, this is a serious delay and upsets all my plans. Baptiste is A1, when away from the other breeds, but appears to be afraid of offending them, this is why I am going on ahead in his place. I will try to keep a day ahead.

Tuesday, 4th.—Left camp with Tom, Arnold and Napoleon and two sleighs and kept south-west course for about three miles, up steep hill, through small green pines until 1.30 when we had tea. Snow very deep all the way giving no footing to the dogs. From here, kept same course through good country, rising gently and covered sparsely with green pines for about two miles, then down gentle slope for a mile or two to a lake lying north north-west; and south, and south-east, through nice open country which should have fine feed. The lake is about one mile long by half a mile wide (fine place for detachment in summer, but no hay as far as could be seen). About half a mile west of this we struck a rocky valley which dropped very steeply for about a mile, then crossing creek, running at bottom, three times, we camped at 7.30 p.m. (24), in a valley, thickly wooded, running nearly east and west. Distance travelled eight to nine miles, but snow was so deep that even after being over the trail with eight pairs of snow-shoes the dogs sank to their bellies and it was a case of helping them all the time, general course west, south-west.

Wednesday, 5th.—Left camp at 10 a.m., and travelled about three-fourths of a mile when we had to make trail down slight incline to creek running about west, south-west (here another creek comes in from north or north-west). We crossed creek and followed blazed trail for about four miles. Mountains are getting much lower, most of them being wooded to summit. Snow from two to four feet deep and travelling very heavy. Lunch at 1.15 p.m., and left again at 1.45 and followed creek down. It varies from 50 to 60 yards wide, and is only from one to two feet deep, with good stony—not rocky—bottom. Trail follows right or west bank. About four miles from noon camp, creek turns south to south-south-east. We camped at 5.40 on left bank (25); good timber. If we had kept trail it would have been much slower travelling. Good feed in summer from appearances; snowing more or less all day. Course for first eight miles west-south-west and for last four or five about south by east. Distance 12 to 13 miles.

Creek is rapid and country falling quickly; weather quite mild; camping without any shelter.

Thursday, 6th.—As creek was running south-south-east I sent Napoleon and Tom on ahead to see if it turned west again, and sent Arnold back to look at an old blaze on river bank a short distance back. This appeared, he reported, to be an old hunting trail. Main party arrived about 2 p.m. They travelled to-day in one and three-fourths hour on our trail, a distance which took us four hours yesterday, breaking a trail. Baptiste and Joe went on the trail of Tom and Napoleon, and returned with them about 3.30 p.m. Had lunch and started at 4.20 p.m. on a good trail, made about nine miles and camped for night (26). After about three miles the creek had turned round the hills to west-south-west, and continued on about this course. Snowclad mountains are visible back from the hills on each side of the creek. These hills are high, but covered to summit with pine. The trail runs chiefly on the left bank, but crosses sometimes. The banks of the creek

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could in most cases be utilized for a trail by crossing and recrossing, which would save distance and could be easily done when water was low. Feed appears to be fairly good all along. A short time spent in surveying the last 20 miles would, no doubt, show an easier route for cart trail, but no other that I could find was practicable at this time of the year. Tom and Napoleon have gone on to break a trail for a few miles this evening. Mild night; distance to-day about nine miles; course south-east and then west-south-west.

Friday, 7th.—After proceeding about eight miles we came to cañon with steep rocky sides, very high and impassable. Went into camp (27) 200 yards above this and Napoleon went on over hill on east side to pick out trail for sleighs. I went back five miles to make trail better. Napoleon came back reporting that trail could be got and that creek came into a big river a short distance ahead, and two other creeks from north and north-west also came in. Tom and Joe arrived at camp. I had ordered them to come on to help to break trail as two of us could drive three trains on this route. The creek we are on runs south by west for about three miles from last camp, with flats same as yesterday on alternate sides, but in most places a trail could be got on left bank without much grading. From this on for last five miles a fairly easy trail could be got along same (left) bank. Snow about two feet deep on creek, but in bush much deeper. Last five miles, general direction, south-west and hills much lower and thickly timbered with fair sized pine; distance, eight miles.

Saturday, 8th.—Sent three men on to cut trail over hill and make camp on river and return in time to go on to-night. Fitzgerald and main party arrived at 12.30. After lunch we all walked over the hill to river and met Tom and Joe; they reported rapids preventing passage of river about one and one-half miles down; I went on to see these, remainder returning to camp (28). Tom, Joe and Baptiste brought on our sleighs. These rapids are about a mile long through narrow cañon with high rocky sides. We got trail over hill on left, or east side. A fork appears to come in from west or north-west a few miles above the junction of creek with this river, but it is not certain. I am sure now that this is not the summer trail, although a trail could be cut through, and expect to get another trail back from Graham to cache.

Sunday, 9th.—Made trail around rapids and returned to camp (28).

Monday, 10th.—Trail was cut over steep hill on east side of rapids and we struck a big river soon after getting on old creek; this runs north and south. Camped (29) about six miles from yesterday's camp; trail would be easy on east side.

Tuesday, 11th.—Arnold and Napoleon had gone on yesterday and broken trail about five miles. We left camp at daylight and travelled, with an interval of three-quarter hour for tea in middle of the day, until nearly dark, making between eighteen and twenty miles (30); snow heavy; general course of river nearly south; river varies from 100 to 200 yards wide and is full of islands, with big blocks of drift-wood in places. Flat bottom on both sides to hills which are getting much lower. We see the mountains away to the east; trail would be easy and I judge, feed good.

Wednesday, 12th.—Left at daylight and camped (31) an hour before dark; river widening, also valley, which is covered with dense forest of fair sized pines with here and there birch and poplar; distance travelled about sixteen miles; travelling heavy.

Thursday, 13th.—Left at daylight and about one mile down struck large river running in from north north-west. This is evidently main branch of the Finlay; doubtful whether "Graham" is up or down stream; think we are too far south, but going on information given by "Dick" we travelled down fourteen miles and camped (32).

Friday, 14th.—Napoleon thinks he recognizes the mountains near the mouth of the Parsnip River, in which case we are below Graham. I took the back trail, sending Joe ahead to stop Fitzgerald. We came up to him at noon at junction of creek with river, and travelled on up the Finlay until dark, making about 12 miles N.N.W. this afternoon (33).

Saturday, 15th.—Continued up stream 18 miles. Dog feed out to-night (34); very heavy travelling.

Sunday, 16th.—Continued up stream 16 miles, and fed dogs with bacon to-night (35). Nooned where there had been some buildings once (heard since that the company's post was here one winter).

Monday, 17th.—About one and a-half miles up river came to two old empty shacks and saw notice that G. W. Sibley's house was one mile further up. After a long search found this (a dug out) up a back water. No one there. He is evidently a trapper, and I left Tom to wait, if by chance he should return, and find out where Graham is. Travelled on until dark, making to-day about 12 miles (36). Same course as yesterday. Fed the last of the bacon to the dogs to-night.

Tuesday, 18th.—Travelled about four miles and struck an old trail filled in with snow, but hard bottom, and about two miles further on arrived at Graham, just around a bend of river. This post is very short of supplies; only has about 1,500 lbs. of flour and less than 200 lbs. bacon. No dog feed to be had. No Indians near. I learnt that I can get a much shorter cut to cache. The river we came down, and which runs into the Finlay, is the Ospica,—but there being no dog feed here I cannot send for it. Am told there are some lakes which have fish in them, about 20 miles south-west of here across the river, so determined to send men and dogs out to try fishing; borrowed some nets from Mr. Fox, the company's clerk here, and bought hooks and lines. Got what supplies I could here. On Monday (yesterday) I cached everything but provisions in order to lighten the loads, as dogs were getting weak.

Total distance actually travelled, Fort St. John to Fort Graham, 406 miles, deducting 28 miles travelled down and returning on Finlay River, 378 miles. Difference between route by river and that by land, direct between cache and Graham, about 79 miles, making distance St. John to Graham about 300 miles. For description of proper trail from camp 23 to Ospica, see diary 18th to 26th March, and from thence to Fort Graham see diary 13th July.

Wednesday, 19th.—Sent men and dogs, except one train, and Inkster to lake this morning, sending Thomas, a company's man, as guide. Tom returned this morning and I kept him also. Sent Napoleon and an Indian boy named Charlie to try and find a band of Indians supposed to be near the "Indienica" and get them to come in to see me. They are said to know the country between here and Sylvester.

Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st.—Nothing to note. Two dogs returned from lakes. Got barley and buckwheat flour to feed the six dogs here.

Saturday, 22nd.—Napoleon returned, having left the boy.

Monday, 24th.—Sent Napoleon out to hunt. Indian Charlie returned at noon. Had been without food for three days and had to turn back. Napoleon brought grub back with him, the boy only taking a bannock as he thought he was near Indian camp.

Tuesday, 25th.—Baptiste and Joe arrived for grub from camp. Fitzgerald reports only 17 fish caught so far, but it took them three days to get out to lakes, and they only got the fourth net down last night, so I hope for better luck yet.

Wednesday, 26th.—Sibley came to the post a few days since, and I hired him to-day to go with Charlie again to try and find Indians. Charlie thinks he can find them all right. Sent Tom and Joe with two trains to last cache, to bring up our things. Baptiste left for lake with provisions. It is impossible to get our cache down here until I can get a supply of dog feed, and dogs will have to be well fed up before they are fit for work. If I cannot get guide and dog-feed, the only plan I see is to go to McLeod Lake and thence to Stuart Lake, winter there and get pack horses and go on as soon as spring opens. Weather is all that can be desired, except that if it was cold the travelling would be much better. Monday, the 24th January, at noon it was 62° in the sun, and Saturday night 30° below zero. At daylight this morning when I was out, seeing the men away, it was like a spring morning.

Thursday, 27th.—Inkster and Napoleon making sleighs; fine day; 8° above zero last night; 40° above at noon to-day. Tom and Joe returned with cache left on "Finlay." I got eight dried salmon to-day from Sibley's shack.



GOING DOWN FINLAY RIVER EN ROUTE TO STEWART LAKE FROM FT. GRAHAM, APRIL 2ND, 1898.

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Friday, 28th.—Sent Tom and Napoleon after moose to-day; Napoleon has just told me, he thinks he killed a moose he fired at last time he was out. Inkster working on sleighs; Joe repairing snowshoes; 2° below zero last night; 34° above to-day; slight snow storm to-day.

Saturday, 29th.—Working on sleighs and looking for suitable birch for snowshoes of which we require several new pairs; 2° below zero last night; 76° above to-day. Fox informs me that the average winter, really cold weather, only lasts about four to five days in November, and the same in January. The remainder of winter is mild and foggy; last November the coldest day was 44° below, and this month (January), 38° below zero. Fogs are prevalent; March is the best time for travelling, as there is then usually a heavy crust which carries like ice; horses he says would winter out here, but would have to be fed in the spring on account of this crust. This, I doubt, as snow is too deep. There are good open places to winter in along the foot of the mountains; about 50 tons of hay could, he says, be put up within six miles of here, and he thinks that with a little work in clearing the heads of some of the small creeks rising in swamps, these could be drained and a large quantity of fine hay be procured; most of the hay would have to be cut with scythes. He also states that "timothy" does well here, and thinks if sowed on the swamps would yield well; he showed me sample of seed obtained here.

Sunday, 30th.—Fine day, with heavy fall of snow for about 15 minutes in middle of the day. Zero last night; 86° above to-day in the sun.

Monday, 31st.—Lafferty and Baptiste arrived from lake; average catch of fish so far about 18. Tom and Napoleon arrived at 1 a.m.; the former had killed three moose (a cow and two young ones). Am sending out another net by Lafferty, any more made will be large meshes. Thomas arrived from lake at 6 p.m. Last night zero; to-day 38° above.

Tuesday, 1st February.—Lafferty, Baptiste and Thomas returned to lake this a.m., taking out another net. Sent Tom, Joe and Napoleon with two trains of dogs to bring in moose and hunt for more. Joe to cut up and dry the meat as well as possible whilst the other two hunted. Fox and I started another net with 2½ inch mesh. Last night 2° below zero; to-day 65° above.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Working on net and snowshoes. Last night 26° below.

Thursday, 3rd.—Sibley and Charlie returned without finding Indians. Charlie wanted to go on, but Sibley took all the grub and reported he thought Charlie said he was sick, and that it was not safe to go on. Charlie says if Thomas will go with him he will go again, and is sure he can find the camp. Working on net, &c. Snowing to-night. Last night 18° below; to-day 60° above.

Friday, 4th.—Dull day; working on net. Sent note to Constable Fitzgerald to-day by Sibley (who was going out to lake) to send in Thomas. I will send the latter and Charlie out after Indians. 2° below zero last night; 20° above to-day.

Saturday, 5th.—Tom, Joe and Napoleon returned but got no more moose. They brought in 453 pounds of meat and three hides. Only a few pounds of the meat partially dried. Tobin, Thomas and Arnold arrived from lake. Finished net to-night. Heavy fall of snow with cold wind all day. 2° below last night; 20° above to-day.

Sunday, 6th.—Getting outfit ready for men to start after Indians to-morrow. Slight snow all day. 2° below last night; 18° above to-day. Am sending Joe and dog train with Thomas and Charlie as far up the river as Sibley and Charlie went last time. This will save them the fatigue of carrying rations, &c., at least three days. Arnold stays here in Thomas's place so that Inkster can go on with snowshoes and sleighs.

Monday, 7th.—Above party left this a.m.; also Tom and Napoleon hunting. Finished "backing" the net. All ready now for sinkers and floats. 2° below last night; 60° above to-day. Fox commenced another net.

Tuesday, 8th.—Tobin and I left with one train of dogs for lake, taking flour, &c. Travelled from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. without stopping, and camped in snow storm; hardly any trail; all snowed up. It took 50 minutes to haul the sleigh up one hill.

Wednesday, 9th.—Started at 9.30 a.m. and reached the fishing camp at 4 p.m. Only four fish caught to-day. These and bannocks were fed to the dogs. Snowed hard this p.m.

Thursday, 10th.—Snowed nearly all day, with high wind. Out of seven nets only seven fish were got to-day. Baptiste left for a lake to the west to get a trail over but broke through the ice and had to come back. Fine night.

Friday, 11th.—Returned to Graham to-day with Fitzgerald and brought in 16 dogs as there is no use hauling out flour to feed them. Dogs are very poor and useless for work until they have been well fed for a time. Met Sibley taking out letter to me from Fox saying an Indian had come in and he was keeping him until my return. As Indian (Pierre) speaks French, I sent Sibley on with message to Lafferty to send Baptiste in without delay. We arrived at 5.45 p.m. Very tired. Distance from camp is 25 miles.

Saturday, 12th.—Baptiste arrived at 9.15 a.m., having left during night. I made Pierre a present of tea, tobacco, pipes and ammunition, as he had none. Also sent some to two other men at his camp. Have arranged that they are to hunt for me and dry all the meat they kill. When they get four moose, word will be sent me and I will send for the meat and pay him one skin (75c.), for every four pounds dried meat; he tells me the fishing is better in the west lake, and camp will be moved there at once. Pierre will go to cache with us when we get sufficient dog feed, and show us the direct trail. Sharp morning.

Sunday, 13th.—Heavy snow storm last night and up to 1 p.m. to-day, 17 (seventeen) inches of loose snow fell on the level, this of course will settle down. Baptiste and Fitzgerald left this morning for the lake with three dogs on light sleigh, taking out some rations, &c. Pierre and two Indian boys left the same time for their camp. 12° above zero last night; 76° above zero to-day. Sent out two pairs new snowshoes to Lafferty and Tobin in place of theirs which are broken and useless. Feeding dogs on the moose meat. I had a long talk with Fitzgerald and Fox to-night, and can see no other plan, than as soon as we get cache down from the mountains (and this depends on our getting dog feed), to go to Stuart Lake. I can get fish there for the dogs, and either trade them for horses, of which there are a good many there, or leave them with the company for disposal and buy horses, get what supplies, if any are required, and start as early as the snow goes, picking up the rest of our supplies here en route. Pierre and two squaws who have been to Sylvester say the country is level and no mountains to cross and that from the pass we came through the nearest and in fact, only practical way is, via Graham.

Monday, 14th.—Sibley returned from lake. Joe, Tom and Napoleon returned, got nothing. Day fine. Working on snowshoes and sleighs, travelling in bush almost impossible, snow four feet deep. 16° below zero last night; 76° above zero to-day.

Tuesday, 15th.—Same work continued. Cloudy and cold; 12° above zero last night.

Wednesday, 16th.—Same work; made house for dogs. 26° below zero last night; 60° above to-day.

Thursday, 17th.—Same work. Fine, but cold; 36° below zero last night; 16° above to-day.

Friday, 18th.—Discharged Napoleon last night and paid him balance due him up to that date. As he had notified me in the mountains that he would not go beyond Graham, I refused to take him further, although he had changed his mind, and his pay ceases from yesterday. Also gave Tom and Joe their choice to go back from here and they elected to return. Discharged Inkster as I found out he intended to leave at Sylvester in any case. These four men went out hunting to-day and I will buy any meat they get. 16° below zero last night; 8° above to-day.

Saturday, 19th.—Thomas and Charlie returned to-night; 13 days out, did not find Indians. Report snow in bush over four feet deep in most places. Indians evidently short of food as they are constantly moving. 50° below zero last night; 10° above to-day.

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I see nothing for it now but to go to Stuart Lake as it is impossible to go to Sylvester through such snow even if I got dog feed, as the dogs could not haul the loads.

Sunday, 20th.—Frank Lafferty and Baptiste arrived from lake with all the dogs. Too cold to fish; cloudy and snowing part of morning, three inches fell this a.m.; 16° below zero last night; 32° above to-day.

Monday, 21st.—Sibley and Inkster returned from hunting, got nothing and saw no tracks. Cold and cloudy, put some hooks in the river. 10° below zero last night; 66° above to-day.

Tuesday, 22nd.—Baptiste and Arnold left for lake this a.m., to bring in Tobin and Fitzgerald and some things cached there, as if weather gets milder and it is necessary, I will send out again. Heavy storm of fine, wet snow all day; 10° below zero last night; 32° above to-day.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Inkster and Sibley went off hunting. Baked bannocks for dogs. Thomas and Charlie returned from hunting, got nothing. Tom, Joe and Napoleon returned, got nothing, saw some tracks. Snow very soft and deep. Water again on the ice and travelling very heavy and unsafe. Cloudy, mild and damp; 8° above zero last night; 30° above to-day.

Thursday, 24th.—Men arrived from Lake Camp. 2° above zero last night; 35° above to-day.

Friday, 25th.—Pierre arrived this p.m., reported he had meat of four moose drying and one green carcass on trail. He returns in the morning with party going for meat and hunts for seven or eight days more after reaching his camp. If he kills more moose he will send in word and if not, will come in himself and go on to cache with us to guide us over direct route. 6° below zero last night; 66° above to-day.

Saturday, 26th.—Pierre left with following party this a.m. for meat:—Fitzgerald, Baptiste, Tom and Joe, four sleighs and all the dogs. More rain than snow to-day; regular sleet; 6° above last night, 66° above to-day.

Sunday, 27th.—Very mild, thawing nearly all day, but colder at night; 14° above zero last night, 100° above to-day.

Monday, 28th.—Cloudy. 16° below zero last night; 46° above to-day.

Tuesday, 1st March.—William and Poole (Indians), came in to-day for supplies. I had a long talk with them. They say trail to Manson Creek is fairly good, and not much cutting out required; few hills and no swamps. Poole has been more than once to Sylvester Landing. He will return here by 5th June and will go as guide. None of the rivers can be forded except in the fall when water is low. These Indians are to hunt for me for two weeks and dry any meat they get. 26° above zero last night; 50° above to-day. Lafferty and Tobin plotting maps of our route to here.

Wednesday, 2nd.—Repairing harness, &c. Zero last night; 67° above to-day. Cloudy.

Thursday, 3rd.—Went about three miles up river. Ice fairly good; fair crust on snow. Repairing harness. 6° below zero last night; 76° above to-day.

Friday, 4th.—Thomas and Charlie returned this a.m., having killed a moose about fourteen miles away in the mountains. Working on maps. Cool and cloudy. Fitzgerald and party returned from Pierre's camp with 296 pounds dried and 456 pounds green meat, five tongues and four noses. 6° below zero last night; 76° above to-day.

Saturday, 5th.—Dull and cloudy. Finishing new, and repairing old sleighs and sleigh covers. Fox, Lafferty and I walked out about three miles north to look at place where a detachment could be placed. There is a fairly open space of above 100 acres, which has been burnt over. Lots of good dry wood and according to Fox fair feed for five or six horses in summer. There is, he reports, good hay within five miles of this, and good country to it. A creek and good spring are on the 100 acres. To the east of this open space is a nice level bench which would make a good site for barracks if not too much exposed to the wind. This bench is about 30 feet above the level of open ground; behind this again the mountains rise

and to the west the valley goes down to the river. 4° below zero last night; 74° above to-day.

Sunday, 6th.—Fine day. Decided to send for cache to-morrow and go myself with Constable Fitzgerald 35 miles up river to get a cache of dried meat. Charlie and Thomas went out after a moose they wounded yesterday. They returned this p.m. Moose in attempting to cross river broke through the ice and went under. 6° below zero last night; 96° above to-day.

Monday, 7th.—Frank, Baptiste and Thomas, with three sleighs went to cache to bring it down to Ospica. They have all the meat—16 days feed—Tom, Joe, and Napoleon, go with them to cache and return to Ospica, where I meet them and pay off the two former, and they then return across mountains. About four miles up the river I met the owner of the cache, who said they had been starving and had used the meat—(he had previous to our arrival, told Fox he could take the meat and I had agreed to buy it from the latter). I returned to Graham. The Indian was accompanied by four boys—he says his camp is starving, no moose to be got and three men left in camp hardly able to move. They came in for grub. Tobin working on map Edmonton to St. John, made from my notes and rough sketches taken en route. 6° below last night; 76° above to-day.

Tuesday, 8th.—Left this a.m. with my train, and Fitzgerald to bring in moose killed on 4th instant. Fox and an Indian boy went with us. Trail very bad—one succession of steep climbs, and dogs sinking to their bellies at every step. It took us hard work to make eight miles in seven and three-quarter hours steady travelling. Expecting to get to the meat that night, as Thomas told us it was only fourteen miles and a good trail, we took no dog feed. When the moon rose about 10.30 p.m. Constable Fitzgerald and the boy started to get some meat for the dogs and returned at 4.15 a.m. packing some back. The round trip was about twelve miles. Constable Fitzgerald volunteered for this, as he does for any hard work which is to be done.

Wednesday, 9th.—Left camp late (10 a.m.), leaving the boy behind and arrived at the Moose Cache at 1 p.m.—three hours with empty sleighs—got meat and fed intestines to the dogs. A wolverine had got into the cache and taken some ribs, but had not spoilt any of the remainder. Slight fall of snow. After boiling a kettle of tea we left again at 3 p.m. and reached camp at 6 p.m. The trail was much better returning as we had only two bad hills to climb.

Thursday, 10th.—Left camp at 8.15 a.m. and arrived at Graham at 5 p.m.—trail very soft. The hills are very bad and some of them the dogs can hardly get up even without a sleigh—These we just have to haul up ourselves foot by foot, and with no footing, and sinking to the waist, even with snowshoes on, it is killing work. Snow is four feet deep and in many places between five and six feet. Trail is very winding and the driver has to be constantly on the watch to guide the sleigh around stumps and trees. About 7 p.m. there was a heavy shower of rain, but the night was clear and fine. Charlie Hunter and Pierre came in—they have killed three moose and the meat is being dried.

Friday, 11th.—Hired Pierre to go across to Ospica with me to meet party which had gone to cache.

Saturday, 12th.—Left this a.m. with Fitzgerald, Tobin and Pierre and three sleighs—travelled about twenty-one miles down the river and struck across for the Ospica—camped on the top of the hill about one and a half miles from river. Distance twenty-two and a half or twenty-three miles.

Sunday, 13th.—Travelled through fairly good country to within three miles of Ospica at east end of a lake about two miles long. We crossed one deep creek with steep approaches—course south-south-east.

Monday, 14th.—Struck down very steep banks to Ospica, up which we travelled about twenty miles—sun and wind hard on the eyes—I got a touch of snow blindness.

Tuesday, 15th.—Left camp and travelled about eight miles passing the rapids and camping at creek about one-half mile below first cañon at old camp where we expected to meet first party returning with loads from cache—I had to bandage my eyes and ride on one of the sleighs.

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Wednesday, 16th.—As Pierre told me he could get a much better, and more direct, trail from above the cañon to Fort Graham, I sent him on with a note to Lafferty instructing him to camp where he was until my arrival. Shortly after Lafferty arrived in camp and told me his last night's camp was about five miles up the creek. We went on and camped with his party at their last night's camp. They had brought down about 300 pounds on each sleigh. Lafferty reported that Napoleon had killed two moose on trail to cache. We cached the three loads here.

Thursday, 17th.—Left this a.m. with six sleighs for cache, following up creek in a north-east direction and moving where moose meat was, taking on one night's feed (meat) for the dogs and making cache to-night.

Friday, 18th.—Left camp this a.m. with about 225 pounds on each sleigh, and took loads to top of very steep hill (divide) and returned to cache for balance, taking on the whole as far as Moose Cache, where we camped for the night. Leaving the cache (original) the trail goes nearly west about 300 yards, then turns sharp to the left and up a very steep pitch and through a sort of dry cañon (small), thence south-south-west over a fairly steep mountain (but easy going) for about one and one-half miles; thence through a widening valley about 50 yards wide and dotted with green pine; then about three-quarters mile easy descent on to a nice piece of clear land about one mile across; then a gradual descent through mountain pass with creek in it for about two and one-half miles, where the pass turns nearly west. The trail continues along the creek through burnt pines. From appearances feed should be good in summer and trail easy. The open space alluded to above and the sort of basin in which cache was, should be good places for a summer detachment. We camped at 6 p.m.; distance from cache about nine and one-half miles. About one mile before this camp was reached we passed a small cañon, through which a pack trail could, I think, be got, but a cart trail would have to be cut around over the hill, which, however, ought to be easy and only a short distance. It is an easy trail to follow as it is next to impossible to get out of the valley unless done purposely.

Saturday, 19th.—Heavy snowstorm with high wind until noon, when it cleared somewhat. Repaired harness and snowshoes in the morning. In the afternoon sent part of the supplies to our next camp, as we could not take all these and moose meat in one trip.

Sunday, 20th.—Left camp in snowstorm with very cold north-east wind at 8.30 a.m. Trail leads south south-west for about six miles through valley covered with burnt pine; valley about 200 yards wide; then one mile nearly south and one and one-half west south-west. We camped for noon at foot of hill, where we leave the valley for the Ospica and Graham. Good easy country to make cart trail through. Snow very deep. Sent Baptiste, Thomas and Pierre over to Ospica to break a trail and make a cache, as it will be impossible to take all our supplies over to Graham with the dogs, and we shall have to come for them on our return from Stuart Lake. Baptiste returned to-night.

Monday, 21st.—Thomas and Pierre left the Ospica, the latter to go through with letter to Fox to send him with Arnold on with two sleighs and the best dogs, to bring in the dried meat from his camp, Thomas to return after first night's camp. Sent four sleighs with light loads to Ospica, the men to finish the cache; remained in camp myself. Very cold last night. Men returned at 8.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 22nd.—Not so cold last night. Sent four sleighs to Ospica, men to finish cache not completed yesterday. Thomas arrived at camp at 10.15 a.m.; reports trail as far as he went good. Dogs got into temporary cache and destroyed one bag of flour; fed remainder to them. Cloudy all day with high wind. Cooked sufficient bannocks to last us three days, so that we can make a late camp to-morrow night. A great deal of timber through the Herchmer Pass has been burnt.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Very high wind, with blinding snowstorm until noon; impossible to travel. Left at 1 p.m., and camped on the west side of the Ospica. Distance, about 8 miles; course, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W., then N.N.W. Easy pack trail, which crosses a creek with steep approaches, about three miles from camp; but quite practical for pack trail, and with a little grading would do for a cart trail. The

Ospica where we crossed is about 175 yards wide, and from the appearance of the banks would be shallow, except at high water (by report it is fordable except in June). After reaching the Ospica the land is fairly open (on west side of river), and is said to be a favourite haunt of grizzlies. The trail crosses the river at right angles, then follows up the west bank about 300 yards, and strikes out west for Graham (or *B.L.O.* as it is called on this side of the mountains).

Thursday, 24th.—Made about 12 miles, the first seven of which were up a steady quick rise, following the south side of creek; very heavy trail for dogs with five feet of snow actual measurement. Last five miles good, gentle descent; trail skirts north side of two small lakes. These five miles are through comparatively open country, with high mountains on each side, and there should be good feed. First two miles to-day ran nearly west, then five miles south south-west, then four miles south by west, and then one mile bending west to camp. The mountains through which we are now passing are known on the maps as the Wolverine Mountains.

Friday, 25th.—Left camp at 8.15 a.m., and continued down valley in a south-westerly direction, following the north side of creek; travelling rather rough, but would be easy for horses. Following the creek for about 10 miles, the trail rises on to a bench, along which we went for about four miles, then descended to the creek bottom, and a mile further on were confronted by a steep hill about 200 yards long, up which it took four hours of hard work to haul five sleighs. We camped at the top at 9.25 p.m. A cart trail could be got up here by keeping more off to the left and zigzagging up. Course, south-west for six miles, then west, then south-west.

Saturday, 26th.—Left camp at 8.30 a.m., and followed up the gully, climbing a fairly gentle rise, which brought us to the top of the creek bank. Our course now lay south of west, and we had several steepish descents to a flat which skirts the Finlay. This is wooded, but fairly easy for travelling, and would be good for a pack or cart trail. We continued on, descending from bench to bench, arriving at Davie's Creek at 5.25 p.m. Here we made tea, and then proceeded about one and a half miles down the creek to the Finlay, arriving at *B.L.O.* at 9.40 p.m. Coming down a very steep slope to above creek, the bow of one of the sleighs was broken—it had been split before—and it had to be left behind. The pack trail from here (Davie's Creek) to *B.L.O.* would lead up east bank of the Finlay. A fuller report of this trail and nature of the country can be given on our return from Stuart Lake with horses.

Sunday, 27th.—Boy arrived from Pierre's camp with a note from Arnold, stating that he had sprained his leg, and asking for two more sleighs to be sent out for meat. Shot three dogs that were useless, and gave away three more, as we do not now require them, and cannot spare feed for them.

Monday, 28th.—Lafferty, Thomas and an Indian boy left for Pierre's camp with two sleighs for meat. Baptiste went down to river to creek, and returned at 3 p.m. with broken sleigh and load. Last night and to-day fed rice to the dogs; no meat left. 6° below last night; 80° above to-day.

Tuesday, 29th.—Arnold returned with sleigh and 80 pounds meat at 6.30 p.m. Pierre and Charlie Hunter arrived at 9 p.m. Lafferty and Thomas with two sleighs and 320 pounds meat, arrived at 11.30 p.m. Constable Fitzgerald's right hand began to swell badly on night of 23rd instant, and he has been unable to use it since. On arriving here on the 26th it was very painful and much swollen, the middle finger especially, swelling extended over the whole hand and wrist. It has been continually poulticed ever since and is drawing to a head. I think it was caused by heavy pulling on ropes, hauling sleighs up hills, as Fox had the same thing in a mild way on his return with us from bringing in the moose. Fitzgerald will not be able to go on to Stuart Lake as it would be impossible for him to travel or be attended to on the trail, and I cannot wait for him. He will, however, be of use here looking after things until my return. I have engaged Arnold to remain here until Fitzgerald is better, as I have got Thomas (Fox's man) to go as guide to Stuart Lake. I have lent four dogs to Indians and four to Fox, they to feed and

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use them until they are required by the police when they will all be delivered at Fort Graham. Tobin cut his left hand badly on knuckle of first finger on 16th instant, and the strain of hauling the sleighs up the hills coming from Ospica caused it to inflame and swell. It has been poulticed since arrival here and is now healing rapidly. Zero last night; 86° above to-day.

Wednesday, 30th.—Fixing up things generally and getting ready to start for Stuart Lake on Friday morning. Used two of the moose sleeping bags in making mocassins and for snowshoes and repairing harness since arrival here, and sold the other two to the company for \$8 each. In place of sleeping bags I have purchased two ground hog robes at seven and eight skins. These do instead of waterproof sheets which cannot be procured. I leave our blankets behind taking only our rabbit robes.

Thursday, 31st.—Working on sleighs, stroud shoes for dogs, fixing up kits, &c., to start for Stuart Lake to-morrow. 24° above last night; 86° above to-day.

Friday, 1st April.—Left Graham soon after daylight with Lafferty, Tobin, Baptiste and Thomas and four dog teams. I have hired the latter at \$40 per month as guide to Stuart Lake as he knows the rivers well and they are dangerous to any one not familiar with them. We arrived at McLeod Lake on the tenth day about 3.30 p.m. The travelling was fairly good in early morning, and for the first three days started at daylight and made three marches of three hours each. Then I found that the dogs would not stand it, so made two marches from 5 to 9 a.m., and 11 to 1 p.m., when I camped. The Finlay, Parsnip and McLeod Rivers were open in many places, and frequent portages had to be made. My snow blindness came on again, and the 5th and 6th days I had to bandage my eyes and ride on a sleigh the most of the time. I had also sprained my left instep, and it was much swollen and very painful. The travelling then became bad and I took to walking again, and was almost all right on arriving at McLeod Lake. Tobin got a gathering on his right hand, which swelled considerably and had to be poulticed. This and the cut on his left hand are nearly well now (11th April).

Monday, 11th.—No dog feed at McLeod Lake, but we put nets in the lake and got a few fish, and also tried spearing by torchlight, but altogether only got enough for one good feed for the four teams. I fed them flour, grease and turnips boiled together. Lafferty's team was completely played out. As soon as the dogs are a little better, I will start for Stuart Lake, 90 miles; a bad trail, according to all accounts. Working on maps, &c.

Friday, 15th.—Left for Stuart Lake at 4 a.m., and arrived there at 8.30 a.m., on the 19th. We travelled from 4 to 9 a.m. and 11 to 1 p.m. each day. One sleigh was worn out and had to be left on the way; travelling good on the crust in the morning, but when the sun got strong it was very hard on the dogs; I got snow blind again but managed to get along; I found on arrival here it would be necessary to go to Quesnelle for various things required which cannot be procured here. Mr. Camsell, the manager of the Hudson's Bay Company here, is going down by canoe to-morrow and I go with him and will be back some time before it will be time to start on account of feed; I can buy horses here for about \$40 each, and will leave the dogs here until orders regarding them are received; in the meantime pack outfits which I can get from the company second hand, will be put in thorough repair, and everything got ready for our start as soon as feed is good enough. I leave Lafferty in charge here during my absence.

Wednesday, 20th.—Left with Mr. Camsell, Hudson's Bay Company, for Quesnelle, by canoe; arrived at Fort George on Fraser River, on Friday, 22nd. The cañon is blocked with ice; so lay over until Sunday the 24th, when we made fifteen miles to cañon.

Sunday, 24th.—Only made fifteen miles and found cañon still impassible.

Monday, 25th.—Portaged the cañon and proceeded, arriving at Quesnelle the same evening; distance from St. George is ninety miles; the Cottonwood cañon was not bad. Remained at Quesnelle until 30th April, awaiting instructions from the commissioner to whom I had telegraphed on my arrival. On receipt of these I left for Stuart Lake arriving there on 11th May. Supplies purchased at Quesnelle

arrived 19th May, but I was delayed until the 30th by difficulty in procuring horses and waiting for feed to improve on trail to Manson Creek.

May 30th.—Left Stewart Lake at 1.30 p.m. with six men, six saddle and nine pack horses, with ten aparajos, and camped on the big prairie, 18 miles. I could not get the full number of pack horses—they are very scarce, and very few to suit me.

May 31st.—Lay in camp to restuff aparajos and lengthen lash ropes which were found to be too short. Mosquitos very bad. Trail from Stuart Lake is one succession of bad mud holes.

June 1st.—Left for Manson Creek where we arrived on the 8th June at 1 p.m. On the afternoon of the 1st we reached "Poison Creek" and forded about 75 yards above the regular crossing, at which place it was not fordable.

June 4th.—We arrived at Nation River at 4.30 p.m. Water very high and regular crossing dangerous for swimming horses on account of bad cañon just below it. Fed horses some grain, crossed the packs in a very rickety old dug-out, and then taking horses about 400 yards higher up the lake out of which river flows, crossed them safely to night. No feed to speak of on north side.

June 5th. Fed some grain and pulled on about two miles, where we struck some fair feed and camped for the day (Sunday). Horses tried to break back along the trail during the night, but I heard them and got them headed back.

June 8th.—On arriving at Manson Creek, camped at Col. Wright's claim (43rd Mining and Milling Co.), and sent the horses about two miles up Mill Creek, where there is good feed. The trail from Stuart Lake is almost one succession of climbing up and down hill and is very rocky and hard on horses feet and legs—no end of mud holes, which at one time have been bridged, but bridges have rotted away. Feed generally good, it will be especially so next month, and lots of good water. Snow still lying on the mountains. Mr. Cotton, brother of Supt. Cotton, is engineer of the 43rd, and showed me every hospitality. I decided to give horses a rest in good feed whilst we got aparajos fixed up and pads made for them, &c. Mr. Vallean, the Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate, was absent at "Tom Creek" settling a dispute. Indians have been here twice from B. L. O., but have returned—stated that they had blazed a trail for me. The 43rd has what is expected to be a good claim. They have a compact saw-mill (water power), blacksmith's forge and all necessary outfit, and have about three miles of flume and ditch completed on west side of creek. On the east side Capt. Black is managing another good claim. There is great difficulty in getting in supplies. One of my best pack horses staked himself badly under the off fore leg and will be unfit for work for some time. I feared at first that I could not take him on. Purchased three pack horses and saddles, &c., from two miners here for \$120. Two are very good horses, the other not so good. I will get horses shod at the old village on Monday. I had to pay cash for these horses and borrowed it from Lafferty, giving him an order. Distance from Stuart Lake, 150 long miles.

June 13th.—Capt. Black, of the Omenica Consolidated Hydrant Mining Co., arrived on the 10th June. Came down this morning to old village and blacksmith started shoeing horses. Messrs. Rathbone and George arrived to inspect mine with a view to purchase by a syndicate for \$130,000. Purchased two good horses with saddles, blankets, ropes and hoppers for \$90 from Rathbone. Eight of our dogs followed them from Stuart Lake. Donald Prince, a half-breed who is with them, returns in a few days and will take them back.

June 14th.—Horses shod by noon to-day, and started camping on Wolverine Creek about nine miles distant. First $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Slate Creek good trail—then over mountain on new trail very steep—with muskegs and down timber to Wolverine Creek.

June 15th.—Left at 7 a.m. and travelled until 11.20 up and down mountains and lots of muskeg. Made $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the afternoon; same style of country, but heavy down timber; a great deal of chopping to clear trail. Distance about 16 miles. Heavy rain all afternoon and evening.

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June 16th.—Left at 7 a.m. one man ahead to chop trail; very heavy down timber; sent two more men ahead to chop. Steep mountains with muskegs between; camped for the day on creek. Distance eight or nine miles. The latter part was one continual chopping; sent three men in afternoon to cut out trail up almost perpendicular mountain; returned at 6.30 p. m.

June 17th.—Sent two men to continue cutting trail for about three miles up same mountain. I had sent horses up about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile for feed last night. Horses brought in at 9.30; left at 11 a.m. After about three miles of the hardest climbing we reached fairly open country, high up, and travelled this for over a mile. High mountains with lots of snow just across the gorge through which the last creek runs. Nothing but snow-topped mountains and the roughest country in sight. On reaching the top of mountain we went down through easy open country—inclined to muskeg, owing to springs and small streams of melted snow, to a nice creek with fair feed—then up graduated rise to near the summit of another range about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from summit of high mountain and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ from last camp. Camped at 3.30 p.m. Though short, it was a very hard day on men and horses. The climb from last night's camp was, for three miles or more, the hardest work with pack horses since leaving Edmonton. Snow lies around us and the air is decidedly chilly. Distance about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

June 18th.—Left at 8 a.m. and travelled without stopping until 6.30 p.m. The first four or five miles fairly good going over the summit and down north side of mountain. We were far above timber limit and frequently crossed large patches of snow. Very little grass—chiefly moss—rather stoney and wet in places, then another rise of about one mile to heavy green timber with lots of down timber. Here blazes entirely ceased at the head of a precipitous gulch and as there had been a thick fog all morning we could see nothing of the lay of the country. At this point the fog turned into a drenching rain which lasted into the night. We cut trail down gulch to a large creek with heavy fall to the E. and N.E. and thence up the other side to an old Indian trail leading in right direction. Followed this over the mountain and finding no better feed camped in standing dry timber at 6.30 p.m. Down timber very thick and hardly any feed. The cutting to-day was very heavy. Distance about 13 miles.

June 19th.—Heavy rain in morning and heavy showers frequently during day. Lay over, although but little feed as horses were tired out; looked up horses three times during day.

June 20th.—Only 12 horses to be found, sent on 11 of these with three men to cut trail and followed myself with Lafferty with seven more at 2.30 p.m. Baptiste remained to look for missing horses. Travelled through thick timber with muskegs arriving at chain of lakes with good feed at 6.30 p.m. Advance party was just ahead of us, having taken ten hours to cut about seven miles of trail. Baptiste arrived with missing horse about half an hour later. Slight shower this p.m. No feed between camps; hard day on horses.

June 21st.—Sent three men and saddle horses to cut trail to Omenica, which I thought must be about eight miles. Fine day. Returned at 6.30 p.m., having cut about four miles; horses remained in camp; employed on restuffing apparatus, &c.

June 22nd.—Sent on two men to continue trail and left at 8.45 a.m. arriving at river at 1.35 p.m. Distance nine to ten miles. Omenica in flood. A great deal of to-day's march was through newly burned timber—saw two paddles on opposite bank about 500 yards up—sent horses to small swamp about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile back. Made raft, crossed just below the Black Cañon and found canoe on north bank. Very bad crossing for horses on account of swiftness of current and drift piles on opposite banks. Two other channels to cross horses before reaching main land. These could be avoided if we could get good landing, but this is impossible on account of the drift piles. Green timber on other side. Heavy rain this p.m.

June 23rd.—River down about six inches. Crossed supplies and pack outfit this a.m. The cañon mentioned is very bad having several sharp turns; at one place, as far up as I could see, it narrowed to about 30 yards—river at crossing about 120 yards wide. Nearly lost two horses, they were carried under four logs in succession

but came up all right. Got them all safely crossed after much difficulty by 7 p.m. Had to cut a trail for them across an island between river and sloughs or back waters. Kept camp on south side to-night. Rained nearly all day.

June 24th.—Moved camp to north side this a.m.; horses O. K. Sent canoe with two men to the Finlay to find the best crossing and leave the canoe then returning here to-morrow, as I did not know where to strike the Finlay for best crossing. It will only take about one and a half hour to go down the Omenica and I think the crossing is about eight miles above mouth of that river. Heavy rain all day.

June 25th.—Heavy rain all night and most of to-day; river down about eighteen inches since we arrived. Went in direction of Finlay crossing, about four miles, fairly good travelling (for this country). Men returned from Finlay at 5 p.m. report country very bad, much cutting to do and some bad muskeg, some good travelling.

June 26th.—Horses much scattered and did not get away until 8.10 a.m. although we were up at 4.30 a.m. First three-quarter mile heavy climbing after that good going nearly all the way through Jack pine—burned timber and some heavy green standing—very little cutting for about six miles; then we struck heavy green timber with down timber in it. Too much cutting to get through, so I skirted it to the east for a half mile and then went through good fair travelling on rise to east of muskeg. Camped for one and a half hour at noon and sent two men ahead in afternoon; they kept ahead to the river when we arrived at 5.35 p.m. Steep descent from beach to river flat which is soft. River high and current about three miles an hour. Banks soft mud and no bottom; laid brush to get horses through to water. They would not swim it, and we had to take them over with canoe two at a time. Crossed 13 and most of the supplies, &c., by 9.55 p.m. Day fine. Distance about 12 miles.

June 27th.—Reveillee 4 a.m. Baptiste went after one horse which was missing last night and returned with him at 10.30. Sent two men on to cut trail this a.m.; they returned at 10 a.m. Crossed remainder of horses and outfit, had dinner and left at 1.15 p.m. Morning fine but the bull dogs and black flies very bad. Horses nearly crazy; made remedies. When half through packing a heavy thunder storm came on and wet us through in about three minutes. After about two hours of fairly good going we struck a big muskeg covered with down timber lying in every direction and had to bear west, then south-west and finally camped in thick down burned timber at 5 p.m., about two miles from last night's camp, having travelled almost in a circle. Heavy rain. Fair feed along edge of muskeg but flies very bad.

June 28th.—Reveillee 4.30. Sent three men ahead at 7 a.m. to locate and cut trail and remained in camp. Rain commenced at 6.45 a.m. cleared about noon and turned hot. Flies worse than I ever saw them. Men returned at 8 p.m. having cut about seven miles of trail. It is not desirable to go on as I know nothing of the country, whether there is feed or water.

June 29th.—Flies so bad horses would hardly stand to be packed. Bad travelling with trail winding and muskegs for about 4 miles, then fairly good through fresh burned timber along first bench above river, then through small poplar and thick brush. I arrived at end of cutting with one man and four pack horses at 11.05 a.m., found a fair camping place with sufficient feed and water for horses. The rest of the train got in from 12.35 to 1.05 p.m., horses simply covered with bulldogs. These are different from any I have seen in the North-west Territories being about one inch long with yellow bodies. They are more like bees. Went into camp and sent two men on to blaze and cut trail this afternoon, it is slow work travelling in this way, but I can see no way of bettering things through such a country. We should strike a bench with good going very soon. Distance seven miles.

June 30th.—The two men returned at 7 p.m., last night, having cut about three miles. Sent two men ahead this a.m., and left with horses at 11 a.m. and overtook choppers at 1.30 p.m. bridging a small creek, bad hole unless filled in, as although only six or seven feet wide it has soft yielding banks at bottom of a coulée. Went into camp on north side and sent two men on as before after dinner. The horses

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can travel in three or four hours or less, as much as the men cut in a day. Bulldogs and other flies in myriads; horses will not feed in day time, only at night when the flies go down. Distance about seven miles, half of which was heavy down timber, the rest fairly easy going. Men returned at 8 p.m.

July 1st.—Thomas Hunter and family (Indians from B.L.O.) arrived at camp at 6 a.m., said it would take us three days to get to a place where there was a trail; tried to get him to go with us, but he would not. Sent on two men to cut trail and overlook them at 1.15 p.m. Went into camp and sent two men ahead with provisions for the night. Travelling bad. Some muskeg and three small creeks, but have to be bridged as bottom bad. Some heavy cutting. Trail cut along first bench above river; sometimes it has to make a detour to the E. away from river but usually going is worse further back than on this ridge.

July 2nd.—Caught up to choppers at 1.50 p.m. They went on after lunch as before and we camped. Made about seven miles through the roughest imaginable country. One mile only was fairly easy through poplar scrub with but little down timber. Just as we caught up to choppers we came through some very heavy down timber along a creek. Tobin got a bad blow in the face from a dry stick which caught on a saddle; think the socket of right eye is fractured; he is badly shaken up.

July 3rd.—Travelled between eight and nine miles through country similar to previous days and camped at 2 p.m. Overtook choppers at 1.40. Trail winding.

July 4th.—Heavy rain last night and up to about 11 a.m. when it cleared a little, and by 2 p.m. was a fine day, though some showers. Cool breeze and few flies. Lost one horse this a.m. and hunted until 1 p.m. for him without success, and went on, trail very bad, and horses badly scratched about legs from climbing over big logs. Overtook choppers at 3 p.m. Made about five miles. Sent Baptiste back to look for horse, and two men ahead to cut trail. Tobin better; cheek does not pain him much.

July 5th.—Baptiste returned with missing horse at 1 p.m. very tired and hungry; had hardly any sleep last night. He had dinner and a rest and we got horses in and packed and left at 4.30 p.m. Had some trouble to find all the horses although they were rounded up at noon. Two men went ahead at 6.30 a.m. Overtook them at creek at 7 p.m. Thus doing in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, what it took $1\frac{1}{2}$ days to cut through. Distance about six miles.

July 6th.—Sent three men on at 5 a.m., they returned at 7.15, having got our winter trail to cache. Had breakfast, got horses in and packed and left at 9 a.m. and we went on until 5 p.m., as packs are light and horses have been doing so little. We crossed three creeks, bridging two of them roughly, and making a good 18 miles; fine travelling all day; camped on E. side of creek, no name, and after supper and dinner combined, cut approaches to it through very heavy fallen timber; travelled on winter trail about two hours.

July 7th.—Sent three men to cut trail at 5.30 a.m. They returned at 7.15 a.m. and reported having struck good going up towards pass through which our trail (from cache) in March passed; got horses in and started at 9 a.m. Travelled north-east through small jackpine, then north along muskeg for about three miles when we struck our old trail at 8 from cache, and the one followed by the pack trains which have come through. Passed one camp of pack oxen about six miles east of B. L. O. Found several parties waiting at B. L. O., where we arrived at 2 p.m. Others are on ahead up river.

July 8th.—Sent party with 11 pack horses to cache for supplies and remained here to settle accounts, &c. Have engaged Poole (Indian) as guide to Sylvester, at 50 skins per month, with promise to make it 70 skins if he gives satisfaction, and to allow him time for returning. I had partly arranged with him before leaving for Stuart Lake, but he would not give a definite reply. Fine hay meadows about five or six miles down river from here. Three of the horses left behind got into a creek close to house this a.m., the banks and bottom are quicksand. If it had not been for the assistance of seven or eight men with ropes they would have been lost.

July 13th.—The men returned from *câche* at noon to-day, and Constable Fitzgerald reports that it has been plundered of more than half its contents.

I instructed Lafferty and Fitzgerald to give me report on the trail used by the pack trains from *câche* to Graham. It follows, except for a short distance, the trail made by us when returning in March last. The following is the report:—

"From *câche* the trail followed up west bank of Ospica for one mile through heavy bush, containing good feed. Here it meets another trail from another crossing of the river. The lower crossing at the *câche* is at present fordable about three feet; the upper crossing is about a foot deeper. The trail takes a course about south south-west, and half a mile from the river ascends a very steep hill, about 250 feet high. Continuing in the same direction for about seven miles up and down some very bad hills with a creek always on the left and a mountain rising to right. Five miles from the river there is a small patch of feed extending up the mountain. Seven miles from the river the summit is reached, and the trail passes through very soft and marshy country, which is a nest of mudholes. (I do not think there would be much work required to fill these in, a plough and scraper could be used and the work is not heavy). These mudholes and the hills passed would require a great deal of grading and corduroying before it could be made into a cart trail. This marshy country continues for three miles and then the trail passes to the right of two small lakes, each about one-quarter of a mile long and close together. The passing of these lakes is difficult because of the steep sides. The trail crosses to the left side of the valley and the mudholes continue. There is fair feed in all this valley, but much traffic would soon exhaust it. For three miles from the last the course remains the same, then turns about, slightly more west. About 12 miles from the lakes a creek comes in from the east, 200 yards up this from the trail there is excellent feed. The trail keeps occasionally on the side hills and occasionally in the bottom, but in the bottom there are numerous mudholes. Timber is handy and these could easily be bridged with poles and earth on top. After three miles from this feed, the trail turns sharply west north-west on to a bench and up another valley for three-quarters of a mile and then south for one-half mile and south-west for one mile and crosses a creek. The descent to this creek is by a series of three steps—the last two so steep that they would require a great deal of grading for a cart trail. These two steps are not high and a grade can easily be cut either in line or zigzag; the ground is loose gravel. From here the trail takes a course west south-west and west rising from the creek on the bench again and continuing for seven miles through small poplar and jack pines. One mile from the creek the trail passes on the north edge of a muskeg through a little feed. At this point, five miles from the last creek, the trail crosses a kind of swamp with some good feed and then continues for four miles through large burned timber to Davy's Creek. The descent from the bench to the creek could easily be graded. The creek flat has several mudholes and is full of heavy fallen timber. These mudholes do not amount to anything and the fallen timber can be cut through and cleared in a few hours. Davy's Creek would be fordable in the latter part of summer but earlier it is too deep. (This creek is fordable in end of July and in August there is usually hardly any water in it; the east bank, however, is bad and would require grading for about 15 or 20 yards to make approach good for carts). There is not much feed here. The trail continues on the bench again for six and one-half miles descending into one *coulée* and rising again to the bench. Here the trail descends into the flat and takes a south south-west direction for three miles to Fort Graham. From this point on the bench excellent meadow land may be seen in the flat below from which a good hay crop could be obtained."

Davy's Creek would require to be bridged for June traffic, this could easily be done as many trees would reach from north to south bank, in one place where there is a large gravel bar on north side—or a boat capable of carrying a cart would be sufficient, good swimming for horses. A fair bridge for temporary traffic was thrown across it this summer in this way. Width to bar at this point is about 20 yards at present.

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We leave to-morrow morning; good feed up the river but all within 30 miles of here is considerably eaten down.

July 14th.—Heavy rain all day.

July 15th. Camp 37.—Had some difficulty in getting all the horses in this morning, and did not start until 9.40 a.m. Mr. Fox rode out about three miles with me. He leaves in the morning for Stuart Lake by canoe, taking out mail and my report. For first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles there would be a good deal of cutting, and soil is a sort of peat. We crossed three small creeks and camped for dinner on "Big Creek," about 14 miles out. This creek is fordable at present, the channel being about 30 yards wide, but we crossed about 75 yards gravel bars (covered in high water, but to no great depth). There is an island in centre, and channel between it and N. bank would be about 35 yards. I think channel is on S. side; dry at present. Could be forded at almost any time, and a small scow run with a cable would not cost much to construct. Judging from appearances, the current would be very rapid at high water and a scow would be necessary. For the first five miles from Fort Graham (or B.L.O.—"Bears Lake Output"—as it is called locally) there is good feed a short distance to right of trail, and all along feed is plentiful. At "Big Creek" feed is good.

After crossing we go up steep incline to bench and have good travelling, mostly on edge of this, and from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from foot of high mountains; patches of snow still on these. The river (Findlay River) valley is usually 100 to 150 feet below, and at foot of bench a swamp runs for some miles, necessitating the curves of the bench being followed. It runs in a general N.W. direction, parallel to river and in a series of curves. Several deepish dry coulees run down from mountains at intervals, and banks of these would require side hill grading. Grades suitable for carts would be on an average from 100 to 150 yards long. Soil is light and could be worked with plough and scraper. Pack trail is as good as could be desired to-day, with exception of small bridges being required at creeks. These would be usually about 30 feet long. The approaches to all these are steep, and about 200 yards of grading on each side would be required; easy work. Chopping along bench is light and fallen timber is small and need not be taken into consideration in estimating for cart trail. Camped at 7.30 p.m., two miles below "Ingenica" river. Distance to-day, 18 miles. We were delayed about one hour at last creek by a temporary bridge giving away, and nearly lost a horse, which broke away, and tried to cross before bridge was repaired. One horse was badly cut and slightly staked in belly. Several heavy showers to-day.

July 16th. Camp 38.—Left at 8.10 a.m. and half a mile further went down to valley and travelled through high willow brush and scattered trees. Descent to valley would require about 250 yards of grading—easy travelling, no cutting required. Three miles from camp is good feed and water, half a mile beyond is small piece of muskeg, about 20 yards. About two and a half miles on came to creek with steep hill on south side—north side not so steep; fair feed on north side. About 500 yards of grading would be required on each side, but work easy. Two miles beyond is good feed in bush by small creek. About three miles beyond is splendid feed on north side of small creek. Here the "Good Hope" party have been camped for some time, and will remain for 14 or 15 days waiting for return of men prospecting up the "Ingenica" and arrival of pack train from Fort St. John. The foreman of the "Good Hope" outfit has three private horses bought at Dunvegan from Tate of Hudson's Bay Company—two roan mares and one black gelding. He asked \$200 for the mares and \$80 for the gelding. I gave him the three worn out horses and \$165 for the three he had. The price was high, but the horses are well worth it. Left this camp at 3.20 p.m. and travelled until 8 p.m. Travelling was splendid for about eight miles when we crossed a small creek at its mouth below cañon on the "Finlay" and kept close along the "Finlay" for about two and a-half miles. These two and a-half miles are bad with holes and muskeg patches. Then gradually worked up hill away from river, and after one and a-half miles struck small jack pine, good going; crossed

this and camped at far side above small creek in a coulée; ground burned over and new growth of small pine and poplar. Good feed. Distance to-day about 24 miles.

Sunday, 17th July.—Lay over as usual. Steady down pour of rain all last night and to-day. No chance to dry my kit which was soaked yesterday by horse falling into creek and lying with it under water.

Monday, 18th July. Camp 39.—Showery and threatening rain, but cleared and was fine day. On leaving camp descended into coulée which would require rough bridging as bottom is soft—on neither side is the hill very long—about half a mile is soft and bad and would require grading and ditching which would be better than corduroying. Two miles out came to another coulée which would require a short culvert; no chopping to speak of required. Shortly after we went down steepish hill and turned to our left to ford of "Posaca" river, about 60 ft. wide. This is an easy ford just now, but river is swift, banks are good and only short piece of grading required. On N. bank is excellent feed. About 200 yds. after crossing a trail runs off to the Finlay, whilst our trail goes to right and up to the bench about 150 yds. further on. From this rise is fine going through willow scrub, small poplar and jack pine for nearly nine miles, when we descend slight slope—good feed all the way. Then there is a steep grade to a boggy creek which would require a culvert; grading easy work. One-quarter mile further on we struck splendid going through almost an avenue for about one mile when we came to 1st channel or slough of "Ac-qui-ica" about 40 yds. wide, good bottom—crossed an island about 300 yds. to another and wider channel full of gravel bars, this at present is from 60 to 100 yds. wide and very swift, fully 6 miles an hour. A bar runs down centre of channel and is the ford which is about 150 yds. long. This slough, or channel, is full of drift piles. Camped on the island for dinner. Two horses were swept off bar in fording channel and had difficulty in making lower end by swimming. After dinner we crossed another narrow channel very swift and deep and bad at far side; this landed us on another sandy island, crossing which we came to main river and found it unfordable. There was no timber for rafting and we had to camp and wait for water to go down, which, if there is no more rain, will most likely be to-morrow. At the "Posaca" we passed Mansfield's full outfit which left "B. L. O." yesterday week. Put the horses back to near dinner camp for feed; repaired and cleaned outfit and dried blankets, ropes, &c., which were wet in fording. Distance about 13 miles. Cut and dried grass and restuffed some of the aparajos and pads. Main channel is so rough and swift that it would be dangerous to raft, and the piles of drift wood make swimming horses very risky work. Saw all horses at noon and again at night in good shape.

Tuesday, 19th July.—Still camped in same place. Sent out to see that horses were all right and found one lying dead on gravel bank at edge of a shallow channel, no sign of any wound and no blood. Had carcase opened and could find no trace of injury. I think he must have got hold of some poison weed.

Wednesday, 20th.—Baptiste tried to ford but got into deep water. I then tried, and by keeping down centre of river and gradually edging across got fair ford for saddle horses but too deep for packs. Found Garner and his wife on their way back; they are going to California, having given up the idea of trying to get through. With them are Housley and Boots. These all started from Edmonton about three weeks before me last September. Housley has scurvy and is going home. Jack or "Cayuse" Graham has it also and is going down river on a raft to Fort Graham. Other parties not far ahead of me. Had dinner with them and tried two other places. I then went up stream with Baptiste (as horses could not face the current in returning where I forded) and forded about three-quarters of way across, when we had to swim. River still going down slowly.

Thursday, 21st July. Camp 40.—Left camp at 7.15 a.m. and crossed safely, only one horse leaving the ford and having to swim a short distance. Bought a black mare with saddle and ropes from Garner for \$35 to replace the one dead. Left N. side of river at 8.10 a.m., course for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. W. through willow bush, small poplar and pine. Then N. W. and N. through open timber, chiefly poplar and jackpine, for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, then through thick willow brush for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to opening of

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about 150 acres—this was covered with willow bush and some down timber. Good feed. One mile further there is good feed extending some distance. About 8 miles from river is small creek requiring bridging, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond came to fine open going, scattered poplar and a little underbrush, but no feed. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile came to fine creek about 20 ft. wide with stony bed—no bridging or grading required—it runs S. or S. W. from mountains. Two miles beyond is fair sized lake with good feed all around it. Camped for dinner. Left again at 2.15 p.m. and ran alongside lake for 400 yds. or so and into the bush. Half mile on, a culvert would be required, and there is a muskeg and bad going, with many mudholes, for about 1 mile. Then a piece of good going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along side hill of narrow valley, then up on to bench. Grading would be required for carts all along side hill. Two miles on we came to good creek, with ford about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep and 15 yds. wide, at bottom of a steep hill about 60 yds. long. Heavy side hill grade required for at least 200 yds. Then we followed the bottom, which has willow scrub and a little feed, for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and ascended to bench with open timber and a good deal of down. A mile beyond, we crossed a dry coulee with very steep sides about 100 yds. Nearly 500 yds. grading on side hills would be required for cart trail. About 2 miles on came to another very deep dry coulee, about 75 yds. down on S. side (this is length of our trail with pack horses). N. side not bad. Boulders and down timber all the way from 1st coulee. A short distance on we turned N. along bench, over deep, narrow valley running up into mountains. Valley thickly wooded. Descended to valley and found parties ahead had gone up it. Camped for the night. Feed bad but no other water near. Distance to-day about $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Friday, 22nd July. Camp 41.—Left 7.45 a.m. and commenced cutting new trail. Had half mile of heavy down timber and a small muskeg. Then crossed small creek about five or six yards wide (same one we camped on) and up gentle slope to top of cut bank of a small cañon of good sized creek, which varies from 40 to 50 yards in width and is very winding, flowing S. W. from mountains and joining the first mentioned one a short distance below our crossing. There is good feed on top of hill above creek, amongst small poplar and jackpine. About one and a half miles from camp we passed the cañon. The banks on W. side of second creek are very steep and high. About one and a half miles on we cross this creek and finally leave it. After crossing we come to the Finlay and run along edge of bench which slopes to river bottom in almost a cut bank. This bench is covered with poplar and jackpine with a little feed, about one mile on there is good feed, some down timber but fair travelling and little cutting, only small stuff. We kept more or less along edge of high bench with only one steep hill which would require about 300 yards of side hill grading. Easy to work but would have to be wide on account of slope of hillside. Good feed, but no water, cutting light, chiefly poplar and small pine. The top of this hill or upper bench is about 300 feet above river. To top of grading distance six miles. A good pack trail can be got along edge of bench for about one mile, but cart trail further in would necessitate a good deal of cutting out of down timber. About one and a half miles further we came to about 300 yards of very heavy cutting through large down timber, then came to large standing pine, good easy going, but inclined to be soft. About another one and a half miles brought us to fairly deep valley, easy grade, about 60 to 70 yards grade required on hillside. Went about one-half mile across valley, and rose to the other side. Then bore to W. through thick small brush for a short distance and then N. W. and came into large open pine (fine feed but no water since crossing creek) for about two miles. Then down steep hill about 75 yards long, with a good deal of down timber on it, and through fair feed and good open going for one-half mile. Then up steep hill about 70 yards to open burned pine with fallen timber and new growth, fair feed. This hill requires 150 yards grading. Went about 200 yards and camped. Water in swamp below us. Time on trail to-day $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Distance about 12 miles.

Saturday, 23rd July. Camp 42.—Left at 8 a.m. For one mile there is good feed, then 250 yards of not bad muskeg, then about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of jackpine and small brush with bad, heavy down timber. Shortly after we came to dry coulee and turned N. along top of bank for about 200 yards when we gradually resumed our direction

N. W. and crossed the coulée which ran out to a head by gentle slope about one-quarter mile beyond. Here we found large open pine, with not so much down timber, for about two miles. Then struck good going in small poplar with no down timber for about two miles and camped at noon on top of high bench above Finlay.

The only water was about 120 feet below in flat. Left again at 3 p.m. and continued up the bench—north-west—which follows more or less the curves of the river. (I could have gone straight and saved in distance, but by keeping to edge of bench, good going was obtained, whereas, if straight course was made there would be a large amount of chopping to do). Through small poplar for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, then through spruce and poplar for about 2 miles, with some small down timber, chiefly dead willow brush. We then descended to a lower bench by rather steep descent, which could easily be made good for carts by a grade about 150 yards long, and crossed this diagonally to Finlay. Down timber on this bench for about one-quarter mile, then good going and feed. Arrived at the river (banks are here 50 feet high) and to my surprise the guide said we would have to cross and go up west side as trail on this side "no good." He had repeatedly told me at Graham that trail kept east side all the way to the Divide. He says I shall have to cross again higher up and points out a narrow pass about five miles higher up through which a very deep and swift creek comes from the mountains to the east. The sides of this pass are almost perpendicular. He also states that there is a bad river further up again and by crossing the Finlay here we avoid these. Camped after taking all but our bedding and camp outfit down to river at 5 p.m. Distance about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles—six hours travel.

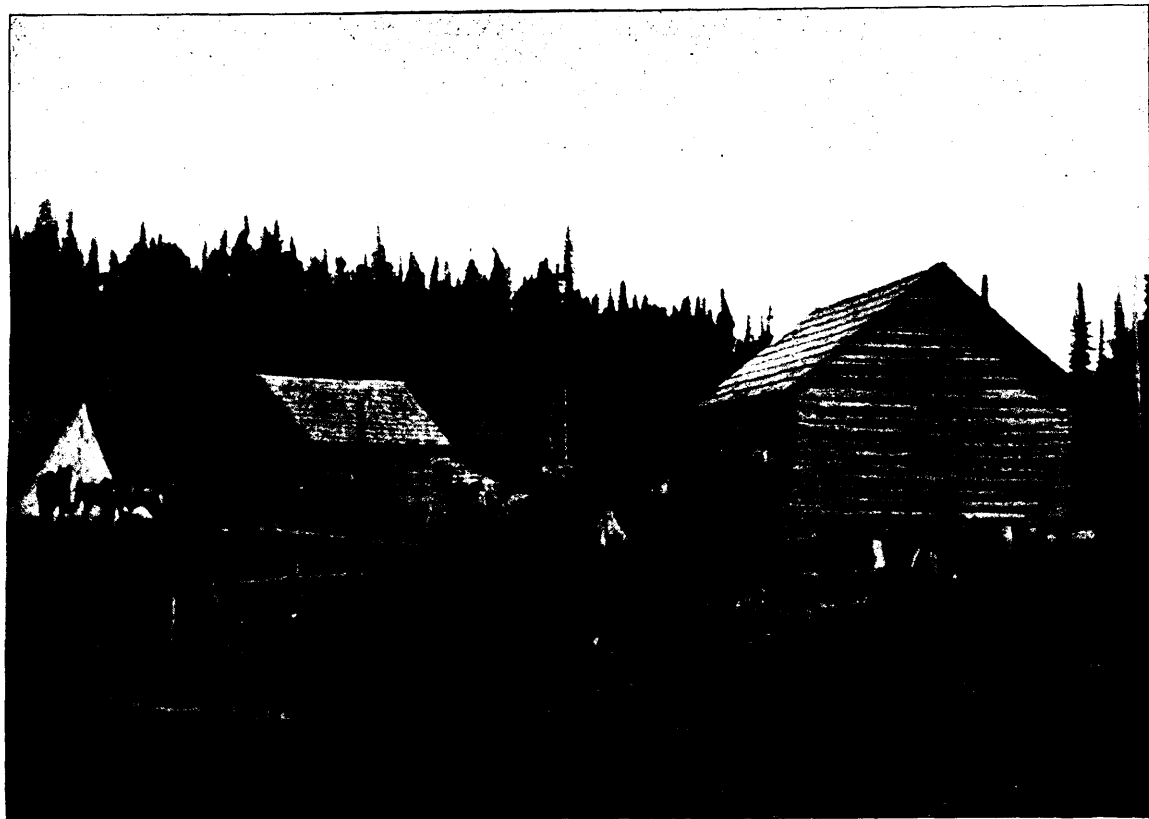
Sunday, 24th July.—Lay over. Looked out logs for raft. High rugged mountains back from the foothills on both sides of river—appear to be very rough.

About 2 p.m. two men, Anderson and Sloan, passed down river on raft—the latter going to his home. Several outfits are camped at the forks and a few are going on. Adsit and his partner left Edmonton 12th April and arrived at Fort St. John, 20th May over my trail—packed 150 pounds and under.

The Finlay at this crossing is about 250 yards wide and runs nearly north and south on this reach. High cut banks just above this on east side. Good landing on other side. A good sized scow to be rowed with long oars would do here for crossing carts and outfits, as it could be tracked up the west bank, which is level, to allow for drift in coming back—road down bank on this side could be graded very easily with shovels or plough and scraper. Good pine trees growing on both sides—flat on west side is covered with poplar except along river bank. Heavy rain to-day.

Monday, 25th July. Camp 42 (across river.)—Breakfast 4 a.m. All hands busy building raft 35 feet by 12 feet which was completed at 4 p.m. Horses were crossed this afternoon. All outfit crossed safely at 6 p.m., when we camped on what would be an island when river is in flood, but slough is dry in places just now. None of the other parties got across to-day but most of their horses crossed. Very heavy rain nearly all day until 5 p.m.

Tuesday, 26th July. Camp 43.—Sent two men ahead to cut trail this a.m. Started at 3 p.m. and camped at 5.50 p.m. On leaving the river we had $\frac{1}{2}$ mile rather bad, down timber, then $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles good travel through comparatively open timber and fine feed, through the flat in this bend of river. It is A1, especially on side farthest from river, and under the hill there is a small lake. Then rising gently to bench, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile farther on we came to the river again and travel was rather rougher for a short distance. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of small spruce and muskeg, but not bad to get through. From this, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile brought us to small creek which would require merely a culvert of about 10 feet. This is close to river bank—descent to creek is about 20 feet and requires slight grading. About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond we ascend a very steep grade of nearly 200 yards, S.W. away from river. This would require a considerable amount of zig-zag grading—roughly about 800 yards—but work is easy. On getting up to bench, course is again resumed W.N.W. This rise is made as river banks here are alternately cut banks and flats according to the flow of current. River here fully 300 yards across, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further brings us to steep descent and ascent to and from dry coulée—grading required about 200 yards on each side, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on another similar coulée; fine feed



FT. GRAHAM—H. B. CO. POSTS—FINLAY RIVER, B. C.

JULY, 1898. N. W. M. P. PACK TRAIN PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR SYLVESTER'S LANDING ON DEASE RIVER.

North-west Mounted Police.

in this coulée, and for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond. Then there is small thickset poplar with rather thick brush, chiefly high bush cranberry, for about one mile and then a slight descent brings us to a creek with three separate channels about six to ten yards each across, and bad bottom. These would require to be bridged. This creek flows out of a lake to the south and through another small one into the river, which is about two miles north of crossing. On N. or W. side of creek is the finest feed I have seen this year, amongst open poplar with slight willow scrub; no other water near. Distance about eight or nine miles and all good going; no difficulty in making trail; grades easy to work.

Wednesday, 27th July. Camp 44.—Left at 8.10 a.m.; good travelling; two men went ahead cutting trail; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out came to low bench with small thick pine, and ran along edge for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; not bad going; then over spur of hill which could be got around by a very short circuit, then up short steep pitch to upper bench; a little grading required, with fairly open going for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we skirted a small muskeg for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then into open pine poplar; good travelling.

This muskeg can be avoided by cutting trail in bush a little way in from it. Seven and a half miles out we came to N.W. end of good lake with open going for last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Where we strike lake there is no feed, and about 150 yards muskeg; 11 miles out we came to E. end of another good lake with high grass around it, but this is too wet either for feed or hay. Between these lakes is fine open country. No chopping to do, and down timber is mere "fishing poles," and there is very little standing timber. After leaving lake we crossed $\frac{3}{4}$ miles burned ground with some small dead timber. Mountains here close to about two miles and we can see the "divide" at head of Finlay Valley. Then there is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of good going, followed by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of bad burned muskeg. Then we cross three creeks, all of which would require bridging, but approaches are good. These bridges would be 18 to 30 feet long. Trail from first creek is chiefly through large green pine, with some brush and a little down timber for about one mile. There is nothing to prevent a good cart trail being made over to-day's trail with but little work. The worst part of above muskeg can be avoided by keeping around the edge on hill side. This would necessitate a side hill grade (very slight and easily worked) of about one mile; trail N.W. General direction of trail a little W. of N.W. Distance to-day 14 to 15 miles. Camped at 2nd crossing of Finlay just below the forks and above Beaver Creek at 3 p.m.; seven hours on the trail, but were delayed 50 minutes by horses getting down twice in muskeg. Three men went about five miles up river to look for dry logs for raft. They found none, but saw canoe on E. bank; made raft of two logs and brought it over and down to camp.

Thursday, 28th July. Camp 45 (across river).—Crossed all outfit in canoe by 9.30 a.m. Five horses missing; men out hunting for them. At 2 p.m. crossed remainder, and at 7 p.m. the missing horses were brought in and crossed. A man named Snyder, who had kept close to us from Graham, arrived and we crossed his outfit in canoe. Slight showers during the day; will send canoe back in the morning. This camp is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Forks, where west or main branch comes in and joins N. branch of Finlay, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Beaver Creek, which comes in from N.E.

Friday, 29th July. Camp 45—Left at 7.50 a.m. Trail went up east bank of Finlay; level country; good travelling through poplar scrub. Mountains vary between half and one mile on our right. Heavy green pine on W. bank. Tobin and William (Indian boys) took canoe back up river. Day fine. Some of my horses are very tired. There was good feed last night, and this extends for two miles up river. About two miles up trail turns nearly S. to river and follows up the bank for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then runs N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along edge of 'a bench, then N. W. From river there is good open going through pine; hardly any cutting required for cart trail for three or four miles; feed generally good. The river flat to our left is thickly wooded. About seven miles out we came to a steep drop of about 60 feet to a bottom with good feed. This drop would require a side hill grade, but work is easy. From this bottom a gentle ascent

brought us to the bench about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we got a nice piece of open with A1 feed. (At bottom of last named grade is a kind of creek which would require a log brinje; easily made). Then good feed all the way, and fine travelling, except about one mile to river, which has down timber, Camped for noon at 1.05 p.m.

Left at 4.15 p.m. and rose to low bench by a coulée with easy grade. On this bench there is a good deal of small down timber in willow scrub for one and a half miles. There are two small creeks within three-quarters of a mile of noon camp, but neither would require bridges at any time of year. From camp we circled north north-west to south-west back to river to avoid bad going in bottom. About one and a half mile came to creek where a 20 foot bridge would be required—slight grade about 200 yards west of same. Then down easy slope to low bench; good open going and no chopping required for one mile, but rather stony. Ran along river on edge of this. Mountains rise about 150 yards to our right; half a mile green pine along river then three-quarters of a mile bad side hill with down timber and many mud holes; three bridges and three or four culverts required. Two of these bridges would need to be good ones, being over creeks which, I should judge, would be in high water from 60 to 75 feet wide. We then went along river edge through about 50 yards of not bad muskeg, then rose to slight bench with open timber where we got good going for one mile. Then again rose to higher bench, about 30 feet rise; no grading required. Same open going for 300 yards and another slight rise; some places slightly stony. After $\frac{1}{2}$ mile we came to slight dip where about 30 foot pole bridge would be required—50 yards further on is steep pitch about 40 feet high requiring about 100 yards side hill grading, then good going until within one mile of camp which last mile was down timber, thick but small, with muskeg. Camped at 6.45 p.m. at chain of small lakes; fine feed. Distance 18 miles.

Saturday, 30th July. Camp 46.—We left camp at 7.30 a.m. and for about one mile had bad down timber and muskeg along edge of lakes. This night, I think, be avoided to a great extent by keeping to the left on higher ground, then struck green pine; rough and stony ground for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. In fact the first four miles are bad with muskeg and down timber alternating. We then had $\frac{1}{2}$ mile fairly open through big green pine, then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on small creek (no bridge required); then thick small pine and brush to a creek requiring about a 30 foot bridge; the north approach would require short grade. At seven miles out came to steep hill leading to creek, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on another creek, both these have good bottom but would require bridging. At present they are 18 to 20 feet wide, but look as though they would be deep and bad in spring. Between these creeks is a bad hill side which would require a lot of grading. From second creek there is good going with some down timber; no feed since leaving muskeg, where there is a little in places but rather wet. At nine mile came to the river and should have crossed but too much drift wood requiring to be cut through. Trail we took here goes over a very high hill, a cut bank at the river, and is very rough and would be almost impossible for a cart trail without large outlay; came to the river again above this, crossing the face of a fairly steep gravel and clay bank and forded the Finlay $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the regular Indian crossing. Noon at 12.30.

By regular crossing, above bank would be avoided. River is easily forded at present, but in spring and June a ferry would be necessary; river is about 60 yds. across. Left again at 3.30 p.m. and travelled S.W. for 200 yds. and up steep ascent to hog back and along this for about 200 yds. and down a similar slope to a muskeg. Both hills would require about 150 yds. side hill grading. Muskeg is about 300 yds. across. Then up slightly to good going. Then resumed course to N.W. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles struck another river flowing from Divide (I named it "Non-tha-ha-ca" or "Fox" river as it had no name previously) and got fine open going for 200 yds., then up slight rise to bench and good going again for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile when a steep rise 100 yds. long took us to a higher bench; a long side hill grade would be required on this hill. Good going again through small jackpine, with good feed in bush at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles but not much of it. Then up very steep rise to another bench, then good open going for 2 miles or so, followed by thick down timber with about 250 yds. muskeg, then more down timber. Then down steep hill 75 yds. and along face of stony

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bank (about 150 ft. high) of river for 150 yds., then up steep rise and along fair going to night camp. Some feed in willow scrub in bend of river but not much. No feed beyond for long distance. Distance about 17 miles.

Sunday, 31st July. Camp 47.—As feed was poor I decided to travel to-day. Left at 7.30 a.m. and got 200 yds. down timber and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile muskeg, then up to low bench on to about 200 acres open swamp, then $\frac{1}{4}$ mile down timber and 200 yds. muskeg. Then small poplar brush and down timber. Then muskeg and down timber for about 1 mile followed by small standing pine and willow brush. Then slight rise and through jackpine and some down timber. Then more muskeg. Then up rise to jackpine and down timber for 1 mile. Then up steep rise of 100 ft., and again, almost directly, another rise of 50 ft. to poplar and jackpine for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we passed nice lake with a little feed, but wet. Rose slightly and went through rolling sand hills sparsely clothed by open jackpine for about 3 miles, last $\frac{1}{2}$ mile was nearly S. to avoid big muskeg, end of which we cross here (not bad) into fairly good going with here and there patch of muskeg for 2 miles. Then open going through jackpine for about 1 mile. Then across patch of willows with several mud holes into green pine. From here we followed up course of "Fox" river, over high banks, but without any steep grades which could not be avoided, through fallen timber and rather stony going for about 3 miles. We passed some nice lakes lying below us, but although the grass is luxuriant around them and in some of the bends of the river the ground is all too swampy to put horses in. If dry a considerable quantity of hay could be cut. Camped at 1.15 p.m. on E. bank of "Fox" river, fording the horses to fine feed opposite in green timber. River is about 30 yds. wide and easily forded just now, only knee deep. Distance about 13 miles. Bulldogs bad. Mosquitos and black flies have been bad for the last few days.

Monday, 1st August. Camp 48.—Left at 7.40 a.m. and passed over high bank on E. side of river. This rise would require about 75 yds. grading. Then jackpine and poplar for 1 mile along on edge of bench above river with down timber. Grading most of the way. A great deal of this grading, and up and down hill, I afterwards found, could be avoided by keeping nearer to the river. Then followed some small down timber. Course was W. N. W., rough and rocky. No feed. Willow scrub chiefly, with down timber and going bad. After $\frac{1}{2}$ mile went S. for 400 yds. along bottom of hill to avoid very bad muskeg, then up to a kind of low hogback on east side of a small lake. Good for cart trail. Some small down timber and brush. Then down steep incline and crossed about 150 yds. muskeg. Then up to ridge and followed this up and down slight inclines, which are easy for cart trail with a little care, between chains of lakes which occupy the centre of valley. These have large quantities of grass around them, but it cannot be got at for swamp. At 4 miles from camp crossed narrows between two of these lakes. Bottom is good. About 50 yds. grading would be required on each side to make approaches good. Then over top of spur and down other side. Easy grades can be got. Half mile beyond come to poplar and pine with a little down timber for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to steep ascent, having a natural grade up a sort of coulée a little to left, and by following around spur a similar descent on N. side. This would make trail a little longer but save a lot of work. Travel is then through jackpine with down timber. From here 200 yds. brings us to steep, long descent to a muskeg, but greater part of this can be got around by keeping more to the left. From this we go over another hill for 500 yds. or so and across 200 yds. muskeg—not bad. Then into small poplar good going. The last muskeg could be avoided entirely by keeping to the right and going around it. Half mile beyond we come to the river and travel along bank above it. At this place it is merely a good sized creek, quite shallow; open going in jackpine with some down timber. Half mile on we rise to top of high out bank, about 70 feet above river. This bank is on E. side of river, and there is good open going for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to deep coulée. Cart trail should go to left of our trail, descending into this, and would be easy. Creek at bottom of this has drop and rise in and out. Easiest way would be to throw a log bridge from top of banks about 30 feet across and so save grading approaches. At nine miles we come to S. end of large lake and travel on E. side, up and down, inclines for one mile. Then come to deep coulée and creek.

Then good going through brush and jackpine to edge of small swamp, where we got feed enough for noon. Camped 12.25 p.m. All these up and down grades can be, to a great extent, avoided by a cart trail if engineer has time to pick his ground. Pack trail takes shortest, and most direct route possible, as a rule.

Left again at 3.30 p.m. First $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles bad, with many mud holes and small creeks. Then three miles fairly good, but a good deal of grading required—about one mile of it is heavy work. Then good going through open pine. Some good feed in bush 200 yards. Water here. Then came a coulee about 40 feet deep with a creek (dry at present) in bottom. Both sides of this would require grading. Culvert required. We then travel on bench above river for a short distance. Good travelling. Half mile really good feed. From here is good going to night camp about five miles below summit of divide. Fine feed. Camped at 6.30 p.m. Distance to-day 18 miles. All this afternoon's travel has been along, or near to, chain of lakes connected by small creeks. There is abundance of grass all around these, which, if it could be got at, would yield thousands of tons of hay, but those places I tried were too wet. Very possibly dry places, where 100 tons or more could be got, might be found. Where I camped was similar in appearance but dry enough for cutting, and intercepted by natural ditches. The hay would not be worth much the first year as the old grass has formed regular bee-hive shaped structures and the new grass comes through the top like the leaves of a pine apple.

Tuesday, 2nd August. Camp 49.—As I only intended to make one drive to-day and then give the horses two entire days rest, if good feed was to be had, I did not start until 9.50 a.m., letting the horses have a good feed which has been rare with them lately. We passed on up valley through magnificent feed, well watered, and where abundance of hay could be cut with the scythe, through good open going, although a few places were soft. As the swampy lakes, as a rule, occupy the whole width of the valley, we had to keep to foot of the hills and consequently a good deal of grading would be required for cart trail for first three miles, but there would not be much chopping to do. About three and a half miles out is small muskeg, then splendid open hard going across a piece of prairie for a quarter of mile. This is the actual summit of divide. The pass between the head waters of the Finlay and Black Rivers, I named "the Sifton" pass. At five miles we cross a creek 20 to 25 yards wide, good gravel bed. From appearance of the banks this can be forded at any time. It runs to the W.N.W. From this is fine open going again with a little dead standing timber for quarter of a mile. Then through green pine and poplar. Good going and feed. Across the same creek again close to junction with another. 100 yards further and we cross a third creek and go up easy rise to bench. 100 yards beyond is coulee with very steep sides, but 150 yards higher up to right of trail is natural grade up and down. At seven and a half miles out is smaller lake with a little feed. Then one and a half miles of good going to steep de-cent to another small lake with, also, a little feed. At 10 miles is a small lake close to river, with fair feed, and just beyond is a very steep ascent which can be got around to the left. Then a bad mud hole with creek, approach from south would require grading, and a bridge or culvert would be needed. Then good going again. At 12 miles we cross a large creek up to horses girths in present (main) channel, would be wide and swift in spring, from bank to bank would then be from 80 to 100 yards, but there are bars with small poplars about six feet or eight feet high dividing the actual river bed and these would be shallow. Creek now is only about 15 yards across. Banks low and thickly timbered. This creek joins the previous mentioned ones a little below our ford. Open going to fine piece of open feed, with some willow scrub, about 200 acres. As there is, according to Indians report, no good feed near ahead, I went back 200 yards to the creek and camped there, putting the horses on to the open ground. Distance 12 miles.

NOTE.—When I speak of "good open going" it is to be understood that the trees are larger than ordinary and do not stand so close together as to require chopping out to make a trail, and not that it is "open country." The description of courses of various creeks crossed by trail must not be taken as, in every case the

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actual direction of stream. Sometimes the current at actual ford may be running north to south whereas the stream is actual flowing south to north. The three creeks mentioned 2nd August, take their rise from numerous springs north of the divide and run down the valley from south-east to north-west, joining and eventually forming the "Black" River, east branch, called on some maps the "Mud" River, flowing into the "Liard." There are also numerous tributary creeks starting in the mountains on either side, which may in some of their windings come from the north.

Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th August.—Lay over to give horses and men a good rest. Two of the men prospected up the creek but got no colours. They report what appears to be a good seam of coal a short distance up on east bank and brought in specimens. It is soft coal and judging from quality of sample, would be good further in. Seam faces 40 or 50 feet. Very hot and mosquitoes bad.

Friday, 5th August. Camp 50.—Did not leave camp until 8.10 a.m. owing to five horses having strayed from "round up." This was again made later by stampede of three horses through the bush and before they could be headed and brought back to train, with which I had gone on for one and a half miles, it was nearly 10 a.m. I therefore decided to make only one drive and camped for the day at 3.15 p.m. From camp 49, we had good open going for one and a half miles through green pine with several open places with good feed, then a rough piece along bottom of hill. Trail on side hill. Beside a bad muskeg for a quarter mile. Then for 200 yards good going through willow brush. Then 150 yards side hill, alongside muskeg. These pieces of side hill are bad for a cart trail, necessitating considerable work for their distance in length in cutting out roots and grading up by hand (shovel and pick). Then for about one mile it was good open going through willow scrub with large burnt standing timber. At two and a half miles from camp we crossed a good sized creek with gravel beds—banks good, no grading required—width of stream at present about 15 feet but when in flood it would be about 150 feet. There is good feed amongst the burned timber and willow. Then for half a mile we got good going through open green pine, but no feed. Then about 300 yards of muskeg, not bad—then fair going again through mixed burned and green pine for about one mile. Then crossed a creek with good gravel bed. South side would require about 20 yards grading for approach. Width of stream about 15 feet; when in flood about 140 feet. Stream is about the same as previous one. From here is open, smooth going through standing burned pine, large, no brush, fair feed. Valley is here about one mile wide, hills low and unbroken, well timbered, especially on west side. Trail runs close to foot of hills on east side. No work in making road for one mile. Then half a mile along edge of muskeg, but not bad. Then quarter mile burned pine, brush, &c., on low bench, stony in places. From here for half a mile it is rather bad, then through small green pine, good going for half a mile when another creek about 20 feet wide in reached—gravel bottom—approaches good. This, I think, would always be fordable. It runs across valley from north north-east and joins main creek. Then small burned timber with some down timber for quarter mile and a quarter mile alongside and through muskeg. Then small burned timber with a few green pine and some feed for half a mile which brings us to small coulée, which would require grading, both sides, for about 50 yards—also a short culvert—then small green pine.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ mile on there is a creek with perpendicular banks about 10 feet high, gravel bed, but badly blocked in places with drift wood, in consequence of which it would be dangerous to swim horses in flood time, if drifts were still there. Stream is quite shallow and small at present. It is only about 50 yards wide, so that good sized boat or small scow would run on a cable even if horses had to swim across with assistance. Then comes $\frac{1}{2}$ mile heavy going where there would be considerable side-hill work, and a steep ascent of 150 yards or so requiring to be graded. Then green pine and shortly after a fairly steep descent with good going. I think if bench was taken to earlier, a good deal of grading would be avoided. Two miles on is big creek, present width is about 20 yards, but in flood it would vary from 50 to 75 yards, and be deep. Scow or large boat required, latter would be preferable as at low water fording is easy, only about 2 feet deep. After crossing river we go

W.N.W. along gravelly flat, sparsely timbered with pine and poplar and some brush for about 2 miles. Then rise gradually to edge of bench above deep coulée with creek, and on above main creek which is here, in width at least, a river varying as it does from 75 to 200 yards in width with numerous channels between gravel bars. It is fordable at present. At 3.15 p.m. I camped $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles out at junction of small creek with main one. Very steep banks to coulée of former (about 40 feet). The main river is called in Sikani "Ta-ta-chi-ca."

Distance 15 or 16 miles.

Big bush fire is visible about 10 miles ahead.

Saturday, 6th August. Camp 51.—Left camp at 7.30 a.m., and after rising out of coulée had $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of good going through small pine. Then about 300 yards along gravel flat through some scrub; then rose to low bench $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then up steep short pitch to higher bench to get over and around cut bank. Then piece of rough hill side, gravelly and broken above river—a cart trail would have to continue upward on slight slope of bench to get around this. The river here is about 50 yards wide and about 60 feet below pack trail. We then passed along river flat with scrub and up steep rise to bench—there are natural grades up and down, and then down to lower bench, good going and but little cutting required for road. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 miles out crossed a creek about 15 yards wide; south approach requires slight grading (creek runs across valley to river). It is much blocked with drift wood, but is fordable except where water is very high; a good sized boat would be required. Open going continues, with good feed after crossing through small pine, for about three miles. At eight miles we rise over cut bank and take side hill trail for 300 yards. Then good open going for one mile. At nine miles a creek about 30 yards wide at high water, now about 10 feet—no grading required—boat required in spring, June and July. Then across gravelly flat with pine and willow; good open going and but little work for a road for one mile; camped for noon.

Left at 2.30 p.m. One mile of bad hillside, rough and broken. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles came to creek and found tremendous bush fire burning on opposite side. I decided to cross the river, so took down creek and crossed some distance below and struck for river which we crossed at 3.30 p.m. by fording. Fair going along river flat for about one mile, then crossed creek coming out of pass to the S.W. and and running N.E. to river—good crossing of about 40 yards. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile beyond, crossed another with rather soft bottom, width about 20 yards. Then proceeded over rocky hill and crossed small creek—soft going. Then up slight rise with good going for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and down steep incline to river flat again, and about 3 miles on crossed river again on account of cut bank and drift wood on W. bank. Then ran along river bottom with heavy down timber for about one mile, when we came out on a flat which, in high water, would be overflowed, and proceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down, camped at 6.30 p.m. on the bank of river. Fair feed, goose grass, &c. A very bad bush fire lower down and the one passed to-day is blazing up in great style. Distance, 17 to 18 miles.

Sunday, 7th August. Camp 52.—Left at 7.30 a.m. and travelled along river flat and crossed slough, and at 8.10 a.m. struck trail up over cut bank and down other side where we crossed small creek and travelled through flat with willow scrub and small down timber for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, then for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across open flat, then through open pine for 3 miles, then a short piece of bad going on side hill along edge of swamp. Then we had fairly good going until noon through small standing pine. Then crossed corner of burnt ground. All feed gone for about one mile and ground covered with hot ashes. Camped for dinner. Just as we commenced, fire was seen within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of us to the N.W. The wind was blowing towards the east away from our camp and I thought all was safe, but as soon as dinner was over I ordered in horses and commenced packing without delay and saddled riding horses. When about half the horses were packed the wind changed, bringing the fire right to us, and a large pine about 200 yards away caught. I ordered all packs still on the ground to be abandoned and men to make for the river with horses. Before getting 50 yards, I remembered that my small valise with my notes was with a pack on the ground, and ran back to save it. As I picked it up the wind suddenly again turned, and as I saw that the fire would pass on the other side of small slough

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we were on, stopped horses, got remainder packed and started at 2 p.m. It was the closest thing I want to be in. I never expected to save the packs and thought we would be lucky to get ourselves and horses out. After leaving this camp we had $\frac{3}{4}$ mile fair going, and then crossed river and crossed a flat with scrub. At 3.30 p.m., about 3 miles out, we re-crossed river below the fire and went across flat, then up a steep rise of about 80 feet, with much down timber to bench, and resumed our course. From here we had good going with but little work required for cart trail. On coming down slight descent to sort of creek bottom with a little water, at 6.15 p.m., I left trail and cut through a half-dry muskeg to river, to avoid any risk of being caught by bush fire during the night. Camped at 6.30 p.m. in fair feed. Distance about 20 miles.

Monday, 8th August. Camp 53.—Left at 7.30 a.m. and went back through muskeg to trail for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Then had fairly good going, except for some down timber for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when arrived at creek in deep coulee. This would require about 150 yards grading on south side and 50 yards on north side. Then came one mile green pine and poplar with open going, rising gradually to high bench, then up another rise of 50 yards to higher bench about 300 feet above the river. We went for about 100 yards along a sort of hogback formed by cut bank between river and pothole on land side. This would require a little work to widen it on top for carts. Then on through fair feed with good going in pine and poplar for 500 yards to small creek which could be bridged from top of bank, to top of bank, by 20 foot logs, so saving a good deal of grading. Then shortly crossed small creek—12 foot bridge required—and on through small pine and down lumber for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and crossed dry creek—15 foot to 18 foot bridge required, no grading. Then through large thick willow and small poplar with about 100 yards not bad muskeg—for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then better going through open pine with splendid feed for two miles, hardly any work required here. Then $\frac{1}{4}$ mile through small thick pine with no feed. Then more open travel—easy and fine feed for about 5 miles. Here the country, although remaining easy for travel, with fine feed—commences to be more rolling with sharp ascents and descents, but none that could not be negotiated by carts by taking advantage of natural grades, a little out of the course of pack trail. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on we rise sharply to high bench above river. Valley is about 300 feet below us. From this bench we descend again almost immediately by equally steep grade to a lower bench and so up and down several times, until about 2 miles on we strike a high level bench and run along edge of it following bend of it which is an arc of 8th of a circle for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Distance between 17 and 18 miles. The drawback to-day was want of water. There was none between the creek and the river about 15 or 16 miles—in fact through all the fine feed there was no water.

Tuesday, 9th August. Camp 54.—Along yesterday afternoon's and to-day's route the mountains are very high and rocky, their base being almost on edge of valley with only a bench of from 150 to 300 feet intervening. Valley is heavily wooded and banks of the "Ta-la-chica" appear to be high and rocky. As far as can be seen down the valley is mountain after mountain broken into high rugged peaks with frequent patches of snow appearing. The whole country appears to be of the same character, as peak after peak is visible to the west and north. The view is magnificent and grand but the smoke of bush fires, previously referred to, was too great to allow of an extensive view. We left camp at 7.40 a.m. and left the top of hill above the river at 8.15 a.m. I merely went down the hill last night to camp at water, trail would not go down. There was the same good open going, chiefly along the edge of flat plateau or bench with splendid feed for about 4 miles in a W. S.W. direction. Timber, chiefly poplar and jack pine, and little or no work required for cart trail. We then changed directions to W. N.W. and proceeded along about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we bore sharp to our left to cross the river above the forks. On arriving at river, or rather a slough, from it about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on, I found nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile made up of slough and sandy islands covered at high water. As this would be useless for cart trail, I decided to return up stream and try for good crossing. Had dinner and proceeded up about one mile and camped on an island whilst we looked for crossing. Distance in right direction to-day about five miles. Actual travel $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Wednesday, 10th August. Camp 55.—Left at 7.30 a.m. and went about one mile up river on island on which we had camped and found good ford by keeping down stream on a bar running diagonally almost across river. There is a large island, about 200 yards across, on opposite side. By crossing to this in a boat I think the slough on other side of island could be forded excepting perhaps at exceptionally high water. This would be a good place to cross, though a better might be found if time to look up and down river. Width of main channel in spring about 150 yards, slough about 60 yards; there is also another narrow slough on east side. River has many gravel bars carrying a good deal of drift wood. This crossing is about three miles almost W. from main trail. After crossing we had good going and fine feed for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through open pine. Then came to a dry lake of about 15 acres with good feed. If this was cut there should be good hay the following year. At present it is almost useless on account of mass of old grass. Then came about 150 yards dry mu-keg with thick small pines. Then fine open going through scattered small pines with fine feed for two miles, course W. by S., when we changed to W.N.W. through small jackpine for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond we crossed creek, wide but shallow, fordable at any time, good bottom and banks. Then through small jackpine and scrub for one mile to slight rise of 30 feet or so to bench where we had fine level open going through jackpine and poplar with good feed for about seven miles. There is a low range of precipitous rocky hills on our left between us and the mountains to W., well wooded on top apparently, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant. It is too smoky to see much. Camped at 1 p.m. for dinner on bank of creek only a few yards wide, but width of channel at high water must be, where we crossed, 100 yards or more; banks on S. side high, those on N. low. Main channel is now only about 30 feet wide, bed of river or creek is full of gravel bars, must be bad in very high water and boat would be required. At present it is about 12 to 18 inches deep. No water between last crossing of river and here; easy trail, especially last eight or nine miles.

Left again at 4.15 p.m.; four horses strayed, left two men to bring them on. Crossed creek and passed through 100 yards of tangled brush then into fair going; poplar and some brush for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. Then crossed two gullies close together, would require about 20 feet bridges; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond is about 300 yards low brush, then up rise of about 40 feet and into good open going through jack pine and poplar; good feed, level country. At about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles we ascended to bench by steep side hill grade of about 75 yards by pack trail. Then good going and feed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we camped close to small creek. Course about W.N.W. Distance 18 miles.

NOTE.—I have since heard that "Ta-ta-chica" is fordable at present above the forks, but there is a cañon there and in high water it might be dangerous to swim horses.

Thursday, 11th August. Camp 56.—One horse missing this morning; left two men looking for him and to follow. Let at 7.40 a.m. and climbed to bench up very steep hill about 200 feet through small poplar and pine, then W. by S. along edge of bench in open going through poplar and jack pine; splendid feed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Above climb would be avoided by leaving our trail at yesterday's noon camp and a fairly easy slope to bench obtained. It was too smoky to see far but valley to S. or W. is apparently about two miles wide with precipitous rocky sides; height about 300 to 500 feet. I could not see anything beyond this range. At $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles there is an open clear space in valley to S. running E. and W. about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile with some good feed. West end has been a lake but is dry now; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on we bear to left down slight sloop, and cross end of dry slough with good grass; then over narrow hog back through open going with splendid feed for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then cross narrow, very rocky creek; no work required here; most likely a torrent for short time in the spring but will soon run out. At very high water I should think it would be impassable with a boat; 200 yards beyond cross dry water course, very rocky steep incline in bed, about 75 yards wide. Then 100 yards beyond up steep pitch about 40 feet to bench. Thick small timber for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile small thick timber with willow scrub; no feed. Then up gradual rise to bench with large timber; good grade up; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile good going partly along edge of bench above valley to S. At 11.20 came to steep descent to creek. Good and

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fairly easy grade can be got down hill side on S. side of this creek. Bed of creek is very rocky and about 40 to 50 yards wide. Stream at present is only 12 to 15 feet wide. Camped for dinner; fair feed on north side. Last named creek would be a torrent in spring, but would soon run out. Left again at 2.20 p.m. Splendid feed and a good open going with exception of a few yards here and there for a little over three miles, when we descended by fairly steep hill about 75 yards and cross creek with good bottom; no work required. Then into good open going again for one and a half miles, course about west north-west. We here come to edge of valley to east in which is a succession of fair sized lakes or sloughs, and 100 yards on to a rather deep coulée with creek in bottom; grading required for about 15 yards on each side. This creek flows into, and apparently across, valley into river which can be seen about two miles distant to the right. This valley has good hay and I should think 200 tons could be cut. The meadows are broken slightly with scrub. It is 40 to 50 feet below bench and lakes or sloughs appear to be shallow. Eight miles from noon camp brings us to bend of valley, apparently to south-west, and we turn west to go around it, soon again resuming our course. One mile beyond we come to small shallow creek in willow scrub. Camped here at 5.40 p.m. The feed here is splendid for which reason I camped earlier than usual. This afternoon's travel has been almost without a break, through magnificent feed, and for the last hour we have traversed as fine a summer range for stock as could be desired. The country appears to be much more open and bush thinner than formerly. Timber is chiefly jackpine and poplar, and general aspect of country is that of a well wooded park. Moose tracks are plentiful, and to-day we saw those of mountain sheep. Distance about 15½ miles.

Friday, 12th August. Camp 57.—Left at 6.50 p.m., crossed creek, and after half a mile came to another small one eight or nine feet wide. No work required at either. For two miles from camp there was good going, open poplar. We then crossed about 50 yards muskeg and up slight rise to level country and fine travelling; open poplar and pine. A1 feed. About three-quarters of a mile beyond, come to poplar and cottonwood with tangled brush for a short distance. Course north-north-west for latter part. At six miles crossed small dry muskeg and into small thick pine, etc., for half a mile, then good going again for one mile and crossed open space about half mile with scattered clumps of small poplar, etc., good feed. At 10½ miles came to large scattered pine and cottonwood and black poplar with rather bad dry willow scrub for half mile. Then by sharp rise to bench of about 60 feet, and soon after by short pitch of about 20 feet to still higher bench; then had a short piece more of good going and then about 500 yards small down pine and muskeg, but not bad. Then again good going and fine feed to creek about 45 yards wide from bank to bank, but stream at present only a few feet. On north side is good feed, also a short distance back on south side. Camped here at noon. Banks of creek are six feet to nine feet high, but easy grade down. From scrub, etc., growing in rocky bed of creek, I should judge that water is deep only for a very short time in spring. Left again at 2.45 p.m. On leaving creek there is a steep pitch of 40 or 50 feet, requiring side hill grade, and we then rise gradually for a mile or so, with three sharp but short ascents of from 30 to 60 feet in this distance; then comes ½ mile level with small thick timber, a little down timber and ½ mile beyond is dry bed of water course, about 15 feet wide. This, in spring, must be at least 7 or 8 feet deep, as banks are this height and show signs of being overflowed. Feed from noon camp good, but not so good as yesterday and this morning. At 2½ miles out we again come to good open going and fine feed; 400 to 500 yards further we cross narrow gully about 25 feet deep. This would require from 30 to 50 yards side-hill grading. We then got into a short stretch of thicker small timber and again good going and at about 6 miles arrive at, and cross, creek about 20 to 30 feet wide, but bed of same is about 35 yards and very stoney. This must be bad in flood. Approach from south is a very steep drop of about 60 feet to a narrow flat place on edge of river. On the north, banks are about 8 to 9 feet high; cut banks prevail on south side, except

where we cross. Good feed on north side where we camped, with a few large pines, but chiefly small poplar. Course, W.N.W. Distance, 17 or 18 miles.

Of this day's travel it may be said roughly, that the trail is through splendid country, offering no obstacles to cart trail, and some as fine grazing as any one could desire; in fact when I say "some" it should be that "no feed" or "poor feed" is the exception, and only occurs here and there for 200 or 300 yards at considerable intervals. It was too smoky to see much of the surrounding country, but what could be seen now and then appeared to have a good many open spaces, free from timber in it.

Saturday, 13th August. Camp 58.—Left at 6.50 a.m., and went up very steep rise, which can be avoided in making cart trail, by going to the left up coulee, then to sort of platform and again up another steep grade where a road would have to be cut along hillside for at least 200 yards, but work easy. Then through a sort of valley between two hog backs and up another between mountains on left and a hog back or ridge on right for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; small poplar and a few jackpines; good feed. There are a good many rises and descents, but nothing of any consequence. We then passed small lake about 150 yards across, where two or three tons hay might be cut; good feed for camping all around in bush. This lake is about 75 yards to right of pack trail. For first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from camp the country is not so open and park-like as yesterday, but travelling is good, timber is smaller and thicker with a good deal of scrub, but here it improves, with many large poplars and splendid feed. At 4 miles there are 60 or 70 yards of rough going, with a little down timber to either side of trail, and only a few yards distant it is rough and bad; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on is tangled dry brush and large willow scrub for 200 yards or so, and then for two and a half miles a succession of muskegs divided by small pine and some down timber. Most of the muskeg is dry and no trouble to go through. This brings us to a long narrow lake, about 100 by 500 yards. Lake is deep in most places, with some good feed at south end, where a creek flows in. Camped for dinner at 10.20 a.m., as feed and water good. Two small creeks crossed above muskegs, but both have good firm bottoms and are only 4 to 6 feet wide. Mountains are about 1 mile distant from trail to the left and run nearly parallel to it, viz.: N.W. to S.E. Left again at 1.10 p.m., and travelled along side of hill on right side of lake for 250 yards or so, gradually rising a little and then got on level going; 100 yards of down timber and then good going through small pine and poplar. Valley to the left has marshy lake in it and very little grass. After about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles out we came into small thick pine and some down timber for 150 yards, then a fire clearing with small down sticks and good feed. There is a good sized lake $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to left with some feed but no hay. Rolling valley between mountains is here about 3 miles wide. Trail is on low level above valley of lakes and at end of this bench comes down to and crosses end of muskeg and up slight incline to good open going with fine feed. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out came to mixed green and dry standing timber with a good deal of down timber in places but not bad. Some good feed in patches and generally fair throughout. Cart trail would follow above named bench for about 1 mile with considerable cutting; pack trail takes principally the edge of muskeg to save chopping. At 4 miles crossed muskeg and through piece of burned timber, then about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile around end of bad muskeg and through burned ground with young poplar, fine feed for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and resumed course W.N.W. About 5 miles struck large dry and green pine with poplar scrub, good feed and a little down timber for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we passed two small lakes, with some feed, on our right in hollow. Then across open space through young jackpine 2 or 3 feet high, and small down sticks for about 2 miles, then good going for 3 miles. Here we came to good sized lake to our right a few yards from trail, good feed in bush, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on small creek about 8 feet wide, good bottom, a few poles would bridge it. Another $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and we get steep ascent to hog back and descent on other side. These would require about 200 and 300 yards side hill grade respectively. Then through fairly good going with some down timber in places, but small, and a few rises and falls, but nothing of consequence, to banks of W. branch of Black river, where we arrived at 8 p.m. I made a long march as to-morrow is Sunday and I was anxious to get here. Banks on E. side are

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about 120 feet high, and in most places almost "cut banks." River comes out of deep pass in mountains to the S.W. or nearly W. This range is approximately N.W. and S.E. Bed of river is full of large boulders, which make it bad for fording. There is good feed on both sides of river; N. or W. side is a large flat. Width of river about 120 yards and very swift. The ford is about 500 yards above where we descended the bank and a fair cart trail could be made down coulee about opposite to it. The soil is easy to work and by making the trail wide there would be no difficulty. A cable ferry would be required here. I tried the river in two places as soon as we arrived but water was too deep for packs; my horse had hard work to keep his feet in the swift current. The water fell at night and we got the ford the following day. Distance about 23 miles.

Sunday, 14th August.—Got a ford, as noted, about 500 yards up river, which has gone down about 4 inches since yesterday. Black and sand flies have been very bad the last few days and horses have suffered considerably. I have them all well greased to abate the nuisance as much as possible. Weather very hot during the day, but cold at night.

Monday, 15th August. Camp 59.—Left at 7.30 a.m., and forded river, leaving the N. side at 8.40 a.m. One pack got wet from horse tumbling over a boulder. Current here a good 4 miles an hour. River is falling fast. Worked our way along valley to pass nearly S.W.; good country; small poplar with some down timber. There is a sort of hogback ridge, rocky and steep, on our right. Very soon after leaving the river we strike the old pack trail from Sylvester's Outpost to the Landing. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out we crossed coulee with good grades on both sides and then along side hill with spurs running down side. These ups and downs are slight, and but little grading is required for $\frac{3}{4}$ miles or so. The trail here is about 100 feet above river. Soil is gravelly, and grading is easy; in fact it is only to widen old pack trail sufficiently to allow of carts going over it. Old pack trail is A1 here. At $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles is another coulee similar to last; from here is gradual descent to the river bench, which the trail follows not far from the foot of the high hills to the right through young poplar with some down timber. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles we descend gradually to coulee and then up very steep high hill by zigzag graded road, which is A1 and could easily be taken by carts if widened; even if too steep for one horse it could easily be doubled up. These grades, I should say, aggregate nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when over the top, trail goes along hillside for a short distance and then there is a gradual descent of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to low bench above river, and from there through easy country to sharp descent to coulee with nice creek, where we nooned. Creek will always be fordable and both banks are good. A good deal of down timber needs to be cut out on N. side.

Left again at 3 p.m., and travelled over a hill about 60 to 70 feet and down by gradual slope to low bench above river. Spurs run down from hill but trail avoids them. Mountains on right are high and rather broken, with not much timber. Trail good from striking bench, and level; feed A1; some small poplar. About 1 mile out we came to small down timber. At 2 miles come to river bank again and here there is again small down timber. River here is about 80 yards wide and banks 15 feet high. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is small coulee where some slight grading would be required. Then there is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile through poplar and pine to nice creek about 8 feet wide, fordable at any time; no grading required, and on through gravelly flat with willow scrub, &c., for about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. At about 4 miles came to good sized creek coming in from nearly N. but general direction found to be nearly W. to E. It is winding and shallow with good bottom; 20 to 25 yards from bank to bank. Trail ran alongside for a short distance. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles crossed this creek twice in 50 yards to avoid cut bank; from the 8 ft. creek to here is more or less heavy down timber with fine feed and no standing timber. I do not think this creek could be forded in high water, but the actual bed of creek would not be over 20 feet. The course here taken by pack trail would not answer for carts except at low water and would require some work. The best route, and I think quite practical, would be to keep up over top of cut bank and along bench. We camped at 6.30 p.m. on creek in good feed. Valley here is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile across with rocky hills on each side. The cart trail would come

down to valley after about 3 miles. The pack trail runs along river bottom, crossing and recrossing and running along bars. Distance $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Tuesday, 16th August. Camp 60.—Left at 7.30 a.m. First 4 miles lay along river bed and any description of trail would be impossible. Trail winds along river bottom on bars crossing and recrossing frequently and sometimes going up on low banks. Indian guide says this can be done at any time of year, but I doubt its feasibility for carts, and think that in most places a road would need to follow the flat and be made there with fewer crossings. At 4 miles we passed forks of pass, one with main branch of creek runs almost S. W., the other with a smaller branch runs W.N.W. Between the forks are some rolling foot hills almost bare of timber, except on N. side, and with good grass. There is a considerable extent of flat valley here with good feed. Then we have 2 miles through standing burned timber and a good deal of down timber to good pine but no feed. The creek is on our left and course W.S.W. Then came 5 miles of alternate dry and green timber with a good deal of down timber. We then crossed the creek; no feed near to the water. Pass then turns nearly S. for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on we camped on creek in fair feed. This creek, since yesterday at noon, is said by Indians to be always fordable, but I much doubt the feasibility of taking carts along the pack trail. The road would have to be cut along flat after leaving bench mentioned and still a good many crossings of river would be required. The country beyond the valley we travel in is one mass of mountains on each side and such a thing as a direct route is out of the question.

After dinner we crossed river almost at once and travelled along south side through bush. Good in most places except the first $\frac{1}{4}$ mile which is rough. We gradually rise to higher ground through small green pine—no feed. Good pack trail. Two small dry creeks are crossed in first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile which would require pole bridges of 8 feet to 10 feet or banks graded for approaches. Three dry water courses are also passed and at 2 mile small shallow creek about 9 feet wide. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles came to good sized lake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile by 300 yards with apparently some good feed at W. or S. end and a little hay. It occupies entire width of valley. Trail runs alongside of hill on the south and is rough, with a great deal of down, burned timber, but hardly any standing. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles we gradually rise for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and cross dry bed of mountain torrent—very rocky—then fair travelling but stony all the way. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile gradually descending until we come to another large lake, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by 500 yards—some feed at W. end. About 1 mile beyond came to better country for trail and more feed. At $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on we crossed narrow marsh and ascended high hill by fairly sharp grade of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, then on up and down slight grades. Then up short steep zigzag graded trail and up gradually for 1 mile. Then down long gradual slope to bottom of coulee with small creek. Camped at 8.40 p.m. Not much feed. Distance about 17 miles.

Wednesday, 17th August. Camp 61.—Having had a hard day yesterday, I intended making only a drive of 13 or 14 miles and so did not leave until 10.15 a.m. It was reported that there was good feed and water at this distance. On leaving camp we rose gradually to bench on N. side of coulee and travelled along edge with good open going for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, course S.W. We then descended by fairly steep side hill grade to valley almost at right angles to coulee and crossing small creek, arrived 2 miles out, at "Deadwood" lake. At east end is another small lake and some marshy land where there is feed and possibly a little hay. We forded at the junction of these two lakes. In above valley is some clear ground with feed, some small timber and scrub. The coulee in which we camped falls very fast to valley. From bench, mountains are visible in every direction. About 3 miles on our left a range of high, very rugged, snow-capped mountains appears bending W. to S. On west side flows Mosquito Creek. On our right is range of low wooded hills. At the lake I found Mr. Walker and a companion prospecting for the C. C. R. Co. They have found some good prospects of both gold and copper in quartz. Here we leave the lake and after $\frac{1}{4}$ mile ascend the hill to the S. and rise gradually through down timber for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then turn S. to go around head of very steep coulee and again resume our course nearly W.S.W. We again ascend gradually for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the summit. Then over-burned open country with some standing green and dry timber, down to

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valley. Fair feed all the way. In valley we come to C  che Creek and travel along the right bank and cross at about 7 1/2 miles from lake. Here another creek from W. S.W. joins it and our course is W.N.W. along N. side of these combined creeks, on bench. At 10 miles another creek comes in from East. Crossed there and descended short slope of cou  e and crossed this, proceeding along N. side of creek nearly W. crossing and re-crossing until we arrived at Rapid River, which we forded at 6.10 p.m., camping on W. side. This river is very rapid and at present about 3 feet deep, with boulders in bed. There is a small scow worked by rope and block and tackle for use at high water—approaches good—width about 60 yards. The trail this afternoon for last 8 or 9 miles takes mostly to the bed of creek to avoid chopping. Cart trail would have to be cut along river flat and even then must cross several times to avoid cut banks. Distance to-day about 19 miles.

Thursday, 18th August. Camp 62.—Left at 7.05 a.m., and rose to top of bank about 40 feet and travelled W.N.W. through young jackpine and thick down sticks, across fairly deep cou  e and up very high, steep hill—about 300 feet—and by zigzag grade got to top at 7.30 a.m., and travelled along good wide ridges between potholes, and scattered small jackpine. Soil gravelly. Road making easy. Two and a half miles out crossed cou  e by side hill grade, going around near to head of it, where it is comparatively shallow, and then got level going through scattered jackpine and a little down timber. At 3 1/2 miles passed small lake on our right, with some feed. One mile farther on passed two more and 1/2 mile or less passed between these and a fourth. Good feed. As feed was poor last night, I camped here at 8.50 a.m. Left again at 12.15 p.m. and continued along N. side of lake at foot of hill which comes down to the water. Lake is about 500 yds. long. After leaving west end of lake, trail goes W.S.W. through small burned pine for about 1/2 mile. At 1 mile out another good lake is passed on the right. This is a large lake about 3/4 mile long, with several islands. There is good feed all along in same kind of country. Here we cross a dry cou  e requiring but slight grading. At W. end of lake a pass comes through the mountains from the N. and apparently extends a long way, bending in the distance to the N.W. From end of lake we travel on ridge between numerous sort of potholes for about 1/2 mile, when pass forks by long, low mountain running directly across it, one pass going W.N.W. whilst we take the one W.S.W. up and over high mountain by steep incline and about 250 feet above river. Then down by zigzag trail to a large rocky creek just above a deep ca  on and close to junction of another and smaller creek coming from S. This would require a bridge of 30 to 40 feet. Fifty yards on we cross main creek requiring a bridge of 50 to 60 feet. The ascent and descent of this mountain would entail a good deal of heavy pick and shovel grading, with most likely some blasting, and with the following ascent on N. side would entail something like 4 miles of zigzag cutting. It cannot be got around on account of rocky ca  ons in river—the side of mountains forming one side of ca  ons. After crossing main creek, trail leads up on bench on N. side by steep ascent and is about 250 feet above river in fairly open going for 1/2 mile. Then it crosses cou  e, with dry bed of creek, by a drop of about 50 feet. Grading required on both sides. Then through jackpine and level going for 1/2 mile and up rise of about 40 feet to higher bench. After a few yards it again rises about 60 feet by a steep pitch to another bench and along edge of it in good open going. Jackpine, poplar, &c., for about 3/4 mile. Then another short, steep hill and open bench with young, low jackpine and fair feed. This bench is intersected by several shallow cou  es—not bad or deep. When crossing this a very high, bare mountain is close on our left and low range on right. At some distance in front right across our course is range of high, rugged, snow clad mountains. Our pass lies to the N. of these and on the E. side. This range is about E. and W., our course here is S. After about 1 1/2 miles we bear to right (W.) and go over high hill, 100 feet or more, by steep ascent. Then bear W. up cou  e. Crossing this about 1/2 mile on we ascend another hill by zigzag trail and get S.W. course over some country cleared by fire. A little down timber and scrub for 1/2 mile. Then down gradual side hill grade to flat with good feed, scattered timber and brush, about 200 acres in extent. Again we have short rise over hillside, then down long gradual slope to good shallow creek in valley.

Good feed, seven miles from Duck Creek crossing. Then over short rise to clear rocky out bank and down to creek bottom for 1 mile, when we camped at 5 p.m. with good feed. For the last $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles there is no bush and easy country for trail, except some little grading. Distance 18 miles.

Friday, 19th August. Camp 63.—Cold morning, revillée 3.30. Left at 6.25 a.m. and proceeded up creek to W. for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Then up a coulée, fair grade, N.W. and over top of hill 1 mile from camp. Then along bench S.W. through scattered jackpine and a little small down timber for about another mile. At W. end of bench and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below trail, to S., is small meadow with feed—no hay. After crossing bench, we cross a few yards of soft ground and a small creek with rather soft bottom. Would require about 16 foot culvert or bridge. Then on through same kind of timber and level going. Two miles out, trail crosses small creek with good bottom—no work required—and rises slightly to sort of bench; course S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. On our left about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is lake, with feed. The creek appears to rise here. The valley bottom is merely soft marshy land with a few pools of water and pass runs W.S.W. from the lake. Here we travel along the side of high rocky mountain, to N. This side hill is intersected by several dry water courses, only one being deep enough to require bridging, and this is only a few feet wide. The side hill is easy to grade for road except for the stones—no timber—and is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles long. Here we come into thick standing timber, chiefly poplar—good for road—this is about $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles out from camp. Then some small dry brush for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or so. Then on to an open piece of muskeg, but not bad for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile or rather less. These too are on down slope. Then $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles through thick small poplar again, and scrub, on gentle down slope and we came to creek and continued down it on N. side, crossing it about 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles further down to get past a very high rocky cañon. If crossing was made about 200 yards above, a good gradual grade over this hill would be obtained with side hill grading. The pack trail is very steep and bad and quite impracticable for carts. The down slope on other side is not so bad but road would have to be made by lengthening the steps of zigzag grade. We then go on S. bank for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up and down another similar hill, but not quite so bad, and cross river to N. again. Bridges of logs would be required at both crossings, about 40 feet long each. From here for 5 or 6 miles is good road, through mixed small and big bush to Four Mile River, which is fordable, but bridge of 50 or 60 feet would be required in spring. There was one formerly, and abutment of same is still standing on W. side. From this we rise slightly to level bench with small jackpine, and again another rise to higher bench, and continue on good trail until we descend to Dease River, 4 miles from last river. Descent is good and easy. River is fordable three-quarters of the way across with good hard bottom—hardly any current—it is about 175 yards across here. Hudson's Bay Company's post is on W. side close to mouth of McDame Creek.

Distance travelled to-day is called 21 miles. There were no provisions in H. B. Co.'s store here, but I was able to purchase sufficient flour and beans from outsiders to make up what I required, also some bacon. The country around here is covered with thick large willow, making it very hard to find horses, and on account of the numbers ranging here it was impossible to track them. I lost three horses here (as reported to the Commissioner at the time) and could not afford any more time looking for them. Purchased four horses to complete number required. Horse "Mac" completely used up, but I took him on to relieve any horse for a day. In order to save my horses, which were very tired, and to make better time to the Liard post, I purchased a large boat for \$27.50 and sent all my supplies, except one week's provisions and some bedding, in it down the Dease River with Lafferty, Brewster and the former owner of the boat who worked his passage for his rations. Told Lafferty to hire an Indian to take the boat through the two last rapids which are bad. He paid him \$10, a big price, but the H. B. Co. said it was regular charge and it was paid before I arrived. All the outfits which arrived from Graham before I left abandoned the idea of going on to the Pelly this year and went out by way of Glenora. Some intended trying to get some work freighting to Teslin Lake or bringing the supplies for the company to head of Dease Lake, and if possible going

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in to Dawson by Teslin Lake route, others were returning east, and some said they would follow my trail next year.

Wednesday, 24th August. Camp 64.—I had hired an Indian guide to the Liard Post, and left this morning at 9.20 a.m. Travelled up N. bank of McDame Creek N.W. After going a short distance up coulee trail rises to bench and continues on this above coulee through small jackpine for 2 miles. Then through pine and poplar with some down sticks for 1 mile. Then through more open timber. Valley or coulee is heavily timbered and has numerous grassy swamps. At about 4 miles out come to large open pine with some brush and have good trail until we come, about 10 or 11 miles out, to a large lake with a fair amount of feed; small creek runs in from the S. We cross end of this lake to W. side of valley and continue up same to the N.W. with some side hill requiring grading, and a few rises and descents, but nothing worthy of note until we come to the N. end of chain of 5 or 6 lakes of which above forms one. The last of these is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide and has several wooded islands. There is good feed all along the hills and a good deal around the lakes in patches. Camped for dinner at 2.10 p.m.

Left again at 4.30. Course N.N.W. through open burnt pine and up a gently rising coulee with brush and scrub trees, and after about one mile came to dry bed of rocky creek and then N.N.E. down side of another similar bed, crossed this soon and passed on down W. side of its valley. This is open in places with scattered timber and not much feed; some small down sticks. A short distance further we came to another lake over 2 miles long, feed all along but no hay. At $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles we climb up on and travel along side hill for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to bench above lake. At 5 miles we came to another large lake where, I think, a good amount of hay might be cut with care. Trail goes along this, divided from it by fringe of timber, and is through good open going with good feed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then through dry muskeg with good going for 1 mile, then fine open going poplar and pine for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then up on to level bench about 100 feet above marshy bottom of valley and along edge for a few 100 yards, then through good going for about 1 mile to small creek (no work required) where we camped. Part of the trail this p.m. was stoney but nothing to stop road. Distance 23 miles.

Thursday, 25th August. Camp 65.—Very heavy rain from 4 a.m. and did not leave camp until 8.30 a.m. Rain ceased for about half an hour enabling us to pack horses and then commenced again and continued with very little intermission until 5 p.m. We continued along bench of valley, which is full of swamps, no hay for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile passing a fresh bush fire still smouldering in some places, it would not run, after the rain. Course N.N.E. Then N.N.W. through good open level going with some feed. At 3 mile out strike sand hills with scattered poplar: fair feed. One mile to right of trail is large lake about 3 miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. Mountains here are 6 or 7 miles apart and much lower. At about 6 miles out pass, on hills, the end of above lake and bear N.N.E. through fire country arriving at Dease River at 11 a.m. Where the trail strikes the river, this bend runs E. and W., the N. bank is almost a cut bank and about 90 feet to 100 feet and we come down at a long slope; easy to cut out trail. The opposite shore is flat and low. River is not fordable being deep on S. side for about $\frac{1}{3}$ of its width, which is here about 120 yards. Scow or cable ferry required. I had ordered the boat to wait here to cross us and so we were not delayed. No timber on N. side suitable for rafting. Crossed horses to good feed and after dinner crossed outfit and started again at 2.10 p.m. and went up river for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and then struck about N.N.W. for 1 mile. Then passed along right of swamp, A 1 feed. Soon after we crossed end of meadow with large lake and good hay of which 20 or 30 tons could be cut, if season is a dry one. Then on through large scattered poplar with fine feed. It rained hard all afternoon. The whole afternoon, however, was over splendid country for trail. Only 2 steep rises and these easy to grade along hill side. Passed several good lakes at a distance. There was some very thick small poplar and brush, the former only 2 or 3 inches in diameter or less, so the chopping required is nothing. Camped at 5.35 p.m. on small creek in good feed. Distance 17 miles.

Friday, 26th August. Camp 66.—Left at 7.10 a.m., crossed creek and travelled north north-west up valley. Good feed in scrub, poplar and brush. This flat in valley is very stony and intersected by several dry creek beds. The creek at last night's camp would require a little fixing, also the descent from bench to camp about 60 feet. From camp the first quarter mile is very rough and stony. We then climb to ridge at south end of two lakes and cross 100 yards of soft ground, and through brush with lots of stones. At about one and a half miles travel along side of large lake with numerous islands, this is about four miles long by $\frac{3}{4}$ wide. Travel from south end of lake is, for about six miles, along ridges between the large lakes and some smaller ones on our right, through poplar scrub, a good many ascents and descents, but all easily graded. This morning's route is through a perfect nest of lakes, large and small. Where no lakes there are potholes. Soon after passing large lake, we crossed end of small one and went along west bank for quarter mile, then through level grassy rolling plain with pine and poplar course north north-west, until, at about nine miles out, we came to small lake with good feed and camped for noon. There is feed and water anywhere along the trail.

Left again at 2.10 p.m., course north north-west, through rolling grassy country. A large lake is to our left and some smaller on the right, country is covered with small scattered poplar and jack pine, with good feed every where. At two miles we came to small lake and bore west to go around it. At four miles we came to another large lake and travelled along the east shore for some distance to avoid chopping. Road would have to be cut through some small thick timber on low bench. We then went up on to bench and through small poplar with fine feed. About three-quarter miles we again strike the large lake and run along shore for 200 yards to avoid thick pine and down timber, then through open standing pine with a good deal of small down timber for about two and a half miles, when we come to edge of bank about 100 feet above first bench above river, and go along this for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we descend to river just where the "Blue" river comes in from the west. The "Dease" here is not fordable but has good banks, runs just now about three and a half miles an hour and is 75 to 80 yards across, at high water it would be about 150 yards wide and swift. Distance about $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The valley of pass through which we have travelled is one succession of lakes, large and small, and is seven to nine miles across. The trail runs on ridges and sometimes on level plateaus 100 feet or so above lakes which are principally to the west of it. None of the grades between these ridges are bad, and where grading is necessary it would be easy. The chopping also would be light. The feed is simply superb, but is already frozen and the leaves are falling fast. From the bench above the river, the country on west side appears to be for some distance back, flat table land 100 feet or so above the river and a good deal of it open; free from timber. Sand flies to-day were very bad. I had ordered the boat to await us here and crossed the horses at once hopping them on west side. Camped on east side. By having this boat we have saved at least three days on the trip. No dry wood for rafting.

Saturday, 27th August. Camp 67.—Very heavy fog this morning—could not see to look for horses until 7 a.m. Crossed outfit but did not get horses all in until 10.30 a.m., as it was so late had dinner and left at 11.50 a.m. The "Blue" river is about 50 yards wide where it can be seen from the "Dease" and would have to be crossed if trail was taken on west side—trail would also be much longer. After leaving the "Dease" our course all day is N.N.E. by N. and we come on to the river bank every few miles as it bends in towards the trail. At 3 miles we crossed 300 yards of open flat, slight descent to it and ascent from it of about 15 feet, when trail again leads through open poplar and pine and small dry sticks, with some down timber. Then 1 mile across dry burned muskeg and up slight rise to level, through small pine and poplar for 1 mile and up very steep hill of about 100 feet to bench and again up a second hill to another bench and along edge of latter up and down easy grades for 1 mile N. by E. These hills could be avoided by keeping to river flat, but cutting would be heavy, there is no chopping to speak of on benches and the

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rise would after all have to be graded, although it would not be so heavy. We then leave the edge and go N.N.W. by N. for 1 mile through small, thin, burned timber, and come to coulée with narrow creek about 6 feet wide—coulée is about 20 feet deep and would require considerable grading. Then on level for about one mile through burned pine with small down timber, some burned, dry muskeg with small burned pine and piece of thick down timber. From there to camp on N. side of a small creek at its mouth, we travelled through very thick large willow bush, very slow going for about 3 or 4 miles. This creek would require bridging as banks are bad. Took horses down into river and crossed mouth of former and then up to bank. Distance about 12 miles which took us from 11.50 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Sunday, 28th August. Camp 68.—Very wet morning, with slight intermission, until nearly noon. Left at 9.10 a.m. and made one drive until 3.30 p.m. Course throughout N.N.W. by N. After rising to bench by fairly easy grade from camp, we had $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of fairly level going, chiefly through small jackpine. Then came to rolling hills with scattered timber and a little down timber and soon descended to some rather marshy ground among rolling hills, but not bad, with $\frac{1}{2}$ mile partly dry muskeg with small down timber. Then a short stretch of open jackpine with some down timber. At 5 miles out came to a river and gained bottom by a descent of about 25 feet, crossing creek about 12 feet wide which would require bridging. The descent would require grading. Trail runs away from river, but latter soon comes back and we go along bank of slough or back water for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through large thick scrub. We then gradually ascend by side hill trail to bench, through a good deal of down timber for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Along this bench is better and more open going for one mile, when we come to coulée with narrow creek—a little grading would be required. Then up steep pitch of about 30 feet to bench with scrub poplar. This pitch also requires zigzag grading. We then travel on bench for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and strike shallow, narrow coulée—very little work required here. From this we have open going along edge of bench through small jackpine for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.E. Then striking away from edge we resume our former course, through small jackpine—no feed. After about 1 mile we rose to slightly higher bench and after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles came to deep narrow coulée, very steep on S. side and climbed to N. side. A good deal of grading and some chopping required especially on S. side. A large lake lies to our right close to the river and we descended to it for about 1 mile, through small brush and some small down sticks. Camping for the day at 3.30 p.m. with fair feed. Distance about 13 miles.

Monday, 29th August. Camp 69, North side of "Liard." Left camp at 9.25 a.m., and soon rose to high bench, 50 feet above lake, and travelled along edge on succession of ups and downs, usually about 50 or 60 feet above valley; clear going, course north-east. In the first 4 miles there was a good deal of up and down, but not heavy, and some down timber. No heavy work either chopping or grading. One creek about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles out would require a little grading, but no bridge, or if one was put in it would be a short one of poles. After this first 4 miles, going was through small poplar with some small Jackpine and some open larger jackpine and poplar. About 1 p.m. came to river, and went along banks for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through thick large willow bush, then up on to bench; slight side hill grade required, on to good going north north-east, along edge for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then struck north north-west by north through small jackpine and up very steep hill about 40 feet on to another bench. Good going, and at 3.30 p.m. arrived at "Liard" River, opposite, but just above, the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post. Swam horses at once and crossed outfit in our boat. River is 300 yards and runs about 4 miles an hour. Cable ferry would be required here, or large "sturgeon head." Banks are good, higher on north side than south. Distance 10 to 12 miles.

Wednesday, 31st August. Camp 70.—Left Liard Post at 10.15 a.m., course north-west. Good going through poplar. At $\frac{1}{2}$ mile we crossed a dry slough or back water from river and went through jackpine and some down timber for another $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then up steep pitch of about 30 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further on another similar rise and through scrub and burned down timber on bench. This continued for

about 4 miles with two or three slight rises and falls. At 5 miles trail went to high bench, about 45 feet or so, by very steep ascent and through thick small poplar, with no feed. At 7 miles came to very thick heavy scrub and much down timber, although not piled up very much or of any great size, and soon rose to top of high bank above river by two grades. Considerable work required here. At about 9 miles we crossed coulee about 30 feet deep by steep grade and went on through small pine and poplar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond came to another very deep coulee, with steep banks running back from river with nice creek at bottom (these grades could be made easier by going a little way higher up, as coulee runs up into the hills very suddenly), crossed this and rose to top of hill 50 to 60 feet. A bridge of about 15 feet would be required across creek. Travel was then through jackpine and poplar, with no feed. At 12 miles we passed lake with a little feed in valley about 1 mile to our right, and travelled along edge of bench above river flat. This travelling continued until 6 p.m., where we came to another large lake on our right, and travelled alongside through thick small pine for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where we camped at north end. Fair feed but not much of it, in fact where there was water to-day there was no feed, and vice versa. Distance about 18 miles, hard on horses, as it had to be done in one drive, and it was a pouring rain for the last 3 hours. Compass course is N. W. by N.

Thursday, 1st Sept.—Very heavy rain all day, so did not move, as everything would have been soaked whilst packing.

Friday, 2nd Sept. Camp 71.—Left at 9.50 a.m. Six horses had gone off in opposite direction to remainder, which caused delay. Course W. N. W. Fine morning after fog cleared off. Fair going through small poplar and some burnt down timber. At $\frac{1}{2}$ mile crossed end of dry muskeg and through small timber along edge of it to our left for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. There was then some feed with good going, through some small timber wide apart for a mile, when we bore nearly W. to avoid a steep hill on our right. No feed here. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out ran into narrow coulee about 60 feet deep and went up it into thick, small pine for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then into open timber, chiefly poplar, for a short distance. From this we had stretches of good hard going alternating with soft ground for nearly 6 hours travel. About 6 miles out we came to large lake and travelled through muskeg and bad down timber along side of it for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we got on to good hard going with down timber, not bad, for about 2 miles. Camped at a little feed on edge of lake at 5 p.m. Distance 9 miles. It may be said that there is no feed between camps 70 and 71, and a good deal of road would need so be made through muskeg.

Saturday, 3rd Sept. Camp 72.—Sent 3 men on ahead to cut out trail at 7 a.m., and after early dinner left at 12.50 with horses. Trail runs away from lake W. N. W. and after $\frac{1}{2}$ mile crosses end of dry muskeg. Then there are 3 miles of good open going over rather rolling country, but no grading required. Timber small—some down. Here is another fair sized lake with a little feed around it. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles came to a muskeg about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, with small creek. Fifteen foot bridge required. Then some more muskeg and down timber for short distance. Then crossed swampy creek, requiring 18 or 20 foot bridge, and on through open pine with small down timber, and here and there open patches of scrub willow and poplar. Between 4 and 5 miles leave lake and pass along N. or E. edge of muskeg on dry part at foot of low bench, which rises very gradually and in one place recedes from trail some distance. There is some down timber along this part, but not bad, with small jack-pine. At about $6\frac{1}{2}$ mile we had to bear to our left to avoid fresh burned ground with fire still smouldering in places, and crossed a narrow creek, bad hole, but only about 5 feet wide. Then crossed a piece of newly burned ground, very soft in places, and a wind springing up, 2 or 3 horses had narrow escapes from falling trees. At N. end of this is small patch of feed. Then came a piece of very heavy willow scrub, and then good open going for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Soon after leaving above scrub, trail runs up very steep hill about 40 feet high, which would require grading (side hill). Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile muskeg and again open going for 2 miles or so, when we camped alongside of large marsh which if dry would yield 60 or 70 tons hay. There is good feed

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around edge, and at S. end in willow scrub. It is intersected by winding creek, soft bottom. Distance 13 miles.

NOTE.—D.T. stands for down timber; J.P. for jackpine; S.D.T., small down timber; P. for pine.

Sunday, 4th September. Camp 73.—Sent three men ahead at 7 a.m. to cut trail, and left at 12.45 p.m. Course for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W.N.W., through D.T. We then rose about 20 feet, fairly sharp incline, requiring grading, and travelled $\frac{1}{2}$ miles through S.J.P., then down gradually and across 200 yards dry muskeg, when there is slight gradual rise about 10 feet to another bench; good going through S.J.P. for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then dry muskeg; short stretch of hard ground and again muskeg; dry all but about 50 yards, which is wet and bad. More swamp than muskeg; road can easily be made through it. Then on to low bench with J.P. and poplar for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and on to open old burnt ground with some small down sticks, and after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles no feed; came to good feed on similar ground for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but D.T. larger. Then came to good creek requiring about 45 foot bridge; water is dammed back by beaver just above crossing, and bottom is gravelly. Then through some thick scrub with burnt standing and D.T. for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, with about 100 yards soft ground. We then came to what has all the appearance of muskeg, but water only appears here and there in places, with thick small pine and a great deal of S.D.T., with here and there spaces of larger poplar, pine and underbrush, for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Then came dry ground, slightly rolling with fair sized poplar and pine, with thick brush, and changed our direction more W., on slight down grade, to reach water. A high cut bank appeared some distance to our L., and after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles camped on edge of this about 40 feet above almost dry bed of large stream. The actual stream at present is only about 25 feet wide and 18 inches deep, but it must vary at high water from 130 to 200 yards. Banks are from 20 to 60 feet high. Hardly any feed here, except a little about 400 yards down from camp on E. side. Our course is up from here, leaving river on our L. after about $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. High mountains visible far away to S.S.W. Distance about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles as nearly as can be estimated in such travel.

Monday, 5th Sept. Camp 74.—Sent three men ahead at 7 a.m., giving course W. N.W. Three horses missing, so left with constable Fitzgerald, two saddle and four pack horses at 3.15, leaving Baptiste to hunt for horses and come on with remainder of men and horses. For $\frac{1}{2}$ mile there was pretty thick brush with underbrush and D.T. Then about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of dry muskeg, when we crossed a narrow creek about six feet with good bottom and on through thin S. P. Then through rolling country, with very bad tangled small dry sticks and ditto bush with S. J. P., many of them dead, for four miles, with here and there short bits of better going. This D. T. and brush, although troublesome to get through, would be of little hinderance in making a road, and there is no heavy chopping to be done. At about 5 miles out we crossed the river, same we camped on last night, which here is about 35 yards wide with low bank on E. or S. side and about nine feet high on opposite side. Approach on former is rather soft and would require making for 50 or 60 yards, and opposite bank requires grading down about 25 or 30 feet. About 150 yards from crossing rose to bench about 20 feet and again a short distance to another about same height, both would require some grading, and on through thick small pine in better going, but by no means good, for 1 mile, no feed. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile dry muskeg with some patches of feed, and then S. J. P. with S. D. T. here and there, for about 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we changed our course more W. in search of water, and crossing dry muskeg, came, at 7.15 p.m., to small lake with some good feed, through fairly open timber to S.W. and camped. There is some good grass around edge of lake, but bottom is too soft for horses. Overtook choppers at 6 p.m. Distance 9 miles. I had instructed Lafferty to remain another day at last camp if horses not found, as we had provisions, and train could easily be overtaken.

Tuesday, 6th Sept. Camp 75.—Sent choppers on as usual. Directed Brewster to strike into Frances River by bearing more W. where I think better going will be found along river benches. Left camp at 3.15 p.m. Lafferty arrived with train and

missing horses at 2.15. For 3 miles there was good going through open poplar and some pine over rolling country, no grading and very little cutting until we came to coulée about 30 feet deep with rather soft rough bottom (easily made good) and small creek in it. The N. side of coulée is not as high as S. about 15 feet, both require grading. After crossing we rise to bench about 100 feet high above valley of Frances, by gradual short steps and after $\frac{1}{2}$ mile pass good meadow with slough down in valley. This meadow appears to be dry and if so, 20 tons of hay might be got. After 1 mile of travel on bench, it runs alongside river which is about 120 feet below, going, as far as this, has been good. We then cut in to bush and go through about 75 yards of bad D. T. amongst S. J. P. Then more open poplar with some S. D. T., troublesome to horses but of slight hinderance to road making. At about 6 miles out we descended from bench and cross dry muskeg with burnt standing and D. T. for about 1 mile, coming out on river bank. Fine feed all along the shore flat, and camped at 7.15 p.m. The 1 mile across muskeg was very bad taking us about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours to make. Cart trail would have to go along bench, with a good deal of cutting for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Distance 7 miles, course W. and W. N. W. River here is about 200 yards wide and banks low, especially on W. side. On E. side there are high benches back from the river about 100 yards, sometimes less, with generally good feed. I make compass deviation at this camp 39° east.

Wednesday, 7th September. Camp 76.—Sent 3 men ahead as usual and left at 1.50 p.m. Climbed up to bench by very steep hill, about 60 ft. If cart trail was taken by edge of bench two grades and the muskeg crossed yesterday would be avoided. For 1 mile N.W. there was some down timber with fair travelling. Soon we came to coulée with steep banks about 30 ft., about 30 yards across at bottom, which is maskeg with down timber; banks would require some grading. Then some jack pine and some down sticks for about 4 miles; course W.N.W. through alternate jack pine and poplar and always down timber. Crossed about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile dry muskeg with down timber and passed small patch of feed. After coming out of muskeg, came through some larger; more open pine on a down grade to a small lake or slough with some feed at N. or W. end, and shortly after came in sight of river. Climbed over an almost perpendicular hill of 60 or 70 ft. to a bench which bore W. and ran into river bank. By gradual slope descended through small timber, chiefly dry and down timber, to river, camping at 6.20 p.m. at some fair feed along bank and edge of a back water. The only real work in making trail for carts to-day would be the grading, as the down timber is so small that in most cases it would simply be thrown to one side, and the standing timber, although in some places close, is small, in fact this work might be called "brushing" instead of chopping. The muskegs do not amount to much, but some levelling would have to be done in places. Distance 8 miles.

Thursday, 8th September. Camp 77.—Three men ahead as usual; 1 horse missing until 2.30 p.m.; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearly N. then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. and through dry muskeg W.N.W. Then 300 yards bigger timber and more open going; then muskeg again and at 2 miles out passed small lake on our left with a little feed around it, but not much—too wet; bench with almost cut banks close on our right; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond came to spur of high bench with coulée up one side. Our direct course lay right up this and along top, but down timber was so thick we had to turn back and keep to the left around foot of spur, travelling through dry muskeg with swamp on left across a horse-shoe shaped valley. There is a fine creek, very small, with cold spring of water at foot of this spur. After crossing, as above, came by slight incline to higher ground and travelled through a piece of more open and larger timber and then dry muskeg until 6.30 p.m. when we camped alongside a small swamp, too wet to get much feed, and bad for water. There is good feed all around in the willow brush. The whole of to-day's travel is through tangled down timber, sticks and muskeg. If trail was taken up spur to bench it would be more direct, but grading and chopping would both be heavy. Distance 5 miles. Lately the horses can easily travel in from three to four hours what it takes three men all day to clear, therefore I do not start with them until afternoon.

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Friday, 9th September. Camp 78.—Three men ahead as usual. Horses left at 1.15 p.m. Course west north-west and had two and a half miles through good going S.P. and standing burnt T., with a little D., ditto, good feed. At three and a half miles there is a bad place in muskeg between two small swamps, which would require corduroying. At four and a half miles came in sight of river below us and descended to coulée about 30 feet deep, sides not steep, and turned towards river, running along north side of coulée, and then turning up river and along sort of level narrow bench or flat on hill side, coming up to choppers at 3.35 p.m. Waited for half an hour to let them go ahead, and went west-north-west through small J. P. and poplar down easy slope to river and overtaking choppers again, camped at good feed on level flat on river bank, choppers going on until 6.30 p.m. There is a flat or low bench along the river between it and foot of hills, with small T. chiefly poplar and some D.T. Fair feed. Distance seven miles.

Saturday, 10th September. Camp 79.—I went ahead with three men at 7.10 a.m., and continued up river flat for about half a mile, then slightly more on bench to our right, west north-west, then a short distance nearly north, and again north north-east. These deviations were made principally to get past bad places, and thick D. T., also some on account of curves of river, going good and not much cutting. Kept as much as possible in touch with river whilst cutting off bends. At five miles passed a large rapid which could be seen from bench and half mile beyond came to fresh burned jackpine, nearly all the down timber burned out. Good travelling north-west by north. After another half mile came to small jackpine and then larger timber ground newly burned, and at about one mile further came to coulée about 80 feet wide with small creek nine feet or ten feet wide, with good bottom. A sort of cross gully runs down one side and up the other, which could be utilized for cart road, but would require some grading. Very little down timber. Good going through newly burned timber. All feed destroyed. Camped for noon about six miles out at 11 a.m. Left again at 12.10 and travelled through green timber. Good going. Very little down timber for two miles or a little more, when we came to deep rocky coulée and had to retrace our trail for about half a mile and turn towards river, crossing coulée by easy grade and rising to low bench above river by gradual easy slope. There is a nice creek in coulée with good hard bottom and only 12 inches to 18 inches deep. No grading required. Soon after we ran down to river and along narrow grassy strip along the shore for half a mile, banks about 10 feet high, passing mouth of shallow creek about 10 feet wide. After this half mile we had to take to bench with small jackpine and a lot of down timber, and 1½ miles beyond came to small green jackpine, and then after awhile to more open going with scrub and some down timber, coming again to river and camping where there was some feed at 4.20 p.m. Feed is so scarce that if struck at 4 or 5 p.m., it is not safe to pass it as it may be dark before we get any more, and with so much down timber one cannot travel after about 7 p.m., and even then it is dark long before camp is made. Horses arrived at 6.10 p.m.

A range of mountains runs from south-east or nearly east and strikes the river about one and a half miles further up, and another comes from west, river running between them. We saw a cañon and many rapids on river during to-day's travel. Distance, 12 miles.

Sunday, 11th September. Lay over.

Monday, 12 September. Camp 80.—Went on with three men, 7.30 a.m., rose by gentle slope to top of bench 150 yards east of camp and travelled north north-west. After one and a half miles bore to right, a short distance to cross deep rocky coulée. Grade on both sides is slight and no work required. Narrow creek in it with good bottom. Fifty yards on came to about 25 yards muskeg, then small poplar and jackpine and shortly after to shallow coulée with creek six feet wide, stoney bottom, no work required. Then through same style of travelling for half mile, skirting muskeg at foot of low bench on right. Crossed end of this and at about half mile on ran into slightly swampy ground with good feed. Travelling not bad for quarter mile. Then up slight rise with poplar and green pine. A mile beyond crossed small piece of muskeg. Then 100 yards thick down timber. Then some good

going through small poplar, jackpine and scattered brush for one mile or so. Soon after had to bear towards river to avoid heavy down timber and one mile on came to good piece of feed in swampy ground and camped at noon. There is a small creek with hard bottom where we crossed, running through this swamp. Left again at 1.05 p.m., and for two miles it was over rolling country with easy grades, but a good deal of down timber. Here we passed a nice lake on the right in valley between the ridge, or plateau, and foot of mountains on our right, about 300 x 250 yards, another smaller lake lay to the north of it, some little feed around these. Here we bore slightly to right and travelled on side hill as the down timber on top was bad. A cart trail would go along the top. Course between north-west and north-west by north. We then had a short piece of bad down timber. Then about 50 yards of heavy willow in wet ground, not bad. Then a piece of rather bad muskeg and rise again through down timber. This brought us about three miles from noon camp. From this on for the next one and a half miles, it was fair travelling over rolling hills with low easy grades, through jackpine and poplar with some pieces of rather bad down timber to cut through, until we reached a small swampy piece to right of trail, with good feed all around in the small timber and camped at 4 p.m. Camp is about quarter of a mile off trail to right. We went on cutting trail for another hour. Pack train arrived at 6.35 p.m. Travel to-day was chiefly on ridge lying between river and foot of mountains to the east, a valley being between this ridge and the mountains. This range of what may be called the foothills is rolling. Going was good with exception of two short pieces of muskeg and some pieces of heavy down timber. The mountains are, I should judge, about 400 feet above river and are covered with small pine and poplar. Distance $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 miles.

Tuesday, 13th September. Camp 81.—Heavy rain during night and up to 10 a.m. Left with three men at 10.30 a.m. After striking back to trail from camp, took up course N.W. and continued on ridge above valley to right, with fairly good going and somedown timber. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from camp, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on passed small lake in valley, with feed, crossed a small muskeg. The ridge is covered with small pine and poplar. At 2 miles out crossed small creek, 6 feet wide, which would require a bridge. Three miles out descended into a coulée, not deep and no grading required on either side. Here there is a small creek with good bottom. Four miles crossed a small creek about 4 feet wide and ran into a lot of down timber. Had to bear sharp to left and descended to river flat, as cutting on bench was heavy, cart trail would go on bench. Followed river up near to bench and found some feed about 6 miles from last camp. Camped at 5.10 p.m. Our course all afternoon, with exception of bend to river, was about N.W. and going was fairly good. Easy country to make trail through. Distance between 6 and 7 miles.

Wednesday, 14th September. Camp 82.—Went ahead with three men at 7.30 a.m. Course N.W. over spur of hill. After rising by easy slope to bench from camp, the first mile was small pine and some down timber. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles crossed small creek about 8 feet wide, with drop from banks, which would need bridge for cart trail, although fordable by pack horses. Then for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we had fine open going through large jackpine over rolling country. No grading of hills required, and but little down timber. Then came $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down timber and then again open small poplar for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when we ran right on to river which turns sharp to the right and to get good travelling, we retraced our trail about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and kept on high land above river, through open green pine, for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. For the next 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we had good going over rolling country and through open jackpine with hardly any down timber. Then came a stretch of alder brush with down timber, for 1 mile round side of mountain, heavy cutting. Our course was almost due N. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through green pine on side of hill with thick moss under foot, crossing two small dry creeks, and a coulée. A few hundred yards further on we edged down to left to river flat, as cutting was too heavy on hill side, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on camped at river at noon. Left again at 1.20 p.m. and continued along river flat through green pine with thick moss underfoot. In first $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile we crossed two bad land slides, or more properly washouts, and a short piece of dry muskeg with some rather bad down timber and

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in second $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles had somewhat similar travelling, but rose to bench after $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or rather over a cut bank. Some little side hill grading would be required here, about 150 yards. We then had to edge down gradually to river to cross a coulee which higher up had steep cut banks. Crossed this at 3.30 p.m. We then had good travelling over top of high bench above cañon, rather rocky, a little grading would be required on this ascent but not much. This was almost clear of timber but had some down timber. Then through green pine with soft moss on to open burnt ground. Fine travelling to good feed on burnt ground on bank of river, just below where it bends abruptly to the left again. Camped at 4.30 p.m., a short distance before we first struck river to-day and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from last camp, a creek runs in from N.W. between the mountains, which here bear away from river on W. side, and the low range along river. This I take to be "Simpson" Creek coming out of lake of same name. Distance to-day about 13 miles over easy country for cart trail. Course, after first 5 miles, N. by compass.

Thursday, 15th September. Camp 83.—Left with three men at 7 a.m., 300 yards from camp rose to bench above river by gradual rise and travelled along edge about 1 mile, through burnt timber with some down timber, good going, when we came to deep coulee where creek comes in from the east. This has steep cut banks about 250 yards from the river, but on the flat the banks are low. We edged down to this bottom from bench, 250 yards side hill grade would be required. There is open pine of good size in this bottom, with some fallen timber. We crossed this creek by fording about 100 yards from the mouth, it has good bottom but bad banks, which would require grading for carts. I think a scow would be needed in the spring or during high water, as at present the water just wet the bottom of our pack. On N. side of this creek there is about 200 yards of very heavy down timber and then open green pine for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. When we rise slightly and then descend to good piece of feed about 400 yards in diameter amongst a little burnt timber. This is about 3 miles from last camp. Then rising gradually through small open poplar and jackpine to bench and again rising slightly, travel along side hill, good going and not too much siding for cart trail, for 1 mile. We then dropped slightly to narrow level place and continued N. following course of river for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then we got fairly open going through green pine with some down timber, not bad, and came again to river at noon, where we camped for dinner. We were delayed nearly two hours crossing and fixing the creek mentioned above and some time with Indians, so that we only made about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles this a.m. I do not think any crossing could be found higher up the creek for cart trail. I tried up to the cut bank.

Left again at 1.15 p.m. and travelled through green pine with soft moss for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we crossed creek 6 feet wide, good bottom, but bad soft banks, and came into about 100 yards bad muskeg which would require to be corduroyed the whole distance. Then on to 1st bench and along slight side hill, through small poplar and pine. Three-quarters of a mile on we descended to creek by easy slope, though going somewhat soft. Approaches require building and grading slightly as banks are soft. Width of creek 10 feet, stony bottom. Then on through green pine, inclined to muskeg, to river where we camped at 4.30 p.m. in pouring rain.

Friday, 16th September. Camp 84.—Went ahead with four men at 7.30 a.m. Course N.W. up river flat and through small green pine and soft deep moss, almost muskeg, for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and crossed small creek 8 feet wide, requiring bridge. One-half mile on another similar creek, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further a large creek, about 20 feet bank to bank, large stones in bed. Then bore towards river on account of spur of mountain and continued around latter. Up to this ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) the travelling has been rather wet muskeg. Then about 150 yards dry, through burnt timber. Then the same sort of muskeg again, with numerous small streams 3 to 6 feet wide, good bottom; some down timber but not bad or much. This is all on low bench between river flat and foot of mountains, which are about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile as a rule on our right. About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on we bore to left to avoid bad muskeg and came on slightly lower ground to some good small sloughs with fine feed and camped 1 mile or so on in large and open jackpine on the edge of a backwater of river with some fine feed at 11.30 a.m.

Left again at 12.40 p.m. and after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of good open timber, with more or less feed, came to burned muskeg about 200 yards across and crossed good creek, shallow, about 25 feet bank to bank, stony bed. Then we had green pine for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile when we came to river bank and ran along it for about 250 yards through muskeg moss. There are a number of islands in river here. Then climbed to bench about 40 feet, about 100 yards side hill, grading would be required here, and had good going for over 2 miles although a little soft, good feed all the way. We then crossed shallow creek about 45 feet wide from bank to bank, stony bed, banks good. This would, I think, always be fordable. Then on, keeping in touch of river, through open going and but little down timber until we came to good feed beside slough or backwater of river at 3.20 p.m. when we camped. All the muskeg, as I call them, to day had stony bottoms and the creeks intersecting them had also hard bottoms. If this was not the case they could not be crossed without much bridging. Only a few really bad places were crossed and I think a road could easily be "graded up" through them. Some smart showers. Distance 11 to 12 miles. Last night in a long talk with the chief of Liard Indians he said snow would be here in 28 days and that the Pelly would be frozen by the time we got there, also that it would be impossible to bring horses back.

Saturday, 17th September. Camp 85.—Went ahead with four men at 6.50 a.m., course north-west. After half mile through fairly good muskeg on flat, rose to low bench about 15 feet through pine and poplar and some little down timber for one mile, when we came again to softer moss for about half a mile, and descending again struck the river and continued along the bank through small jackpine, fair going, but rather soft, for three-quarters of a mile. At three-quarters of a mile on we passed a single high mountain on west side of river, those on the east side run off to north-east. Here we cross a stony creek varying from 20 to 40 feet in width from bank to bank, both banks low. It would not be fordable at high water. Then for one mile through small pine and down timber to slough, crossed this and travelled along the island formed by it, to avoid heavy cutting on main land, fine feed here, slough dry in many places. Cart trail would be cut through on main-land. The slough is about 60 feet wide where we crossed. Travelled up this about half a mile and recrossed to main land and followed along river through down timber for one mile, when we gradually rose to low bench, leaving river on left, and through small poplar, some green pine and again poplar for two and a half miles good going, and camped at 11.15 a.m., on second of two small lakes about quarter mile apart, some feed. Left again at 12.30 p.m., and about 100 yards on came to river and followed it along bank for about half mile and gradually rose to low bench about 20 feet, and travelled through small pine, tamarack and down timber, with some soft places for another mile, when we rose again slightly and crossed stony ridge. Three-quarters of a mile on came through burnt pine with good feed along river. Here we crossed a large creek, stony bed, close to its mouth. It is about 40 feet from bank to bank, which are good. It would not be fordable in high water, about 12 inches deep now. Here our course was west north-west, and quarter mile on we leave the river which turns to the left. The upper canon is a short distance above this. We then go through fresh burned muskeg, rather soft in places, for three-quarters of a mile and cross another similar creek 18 inches deep and 30 yards from bank to bank, narrower in some places. Landing on north side (where we cross it it runs nearly east and west) is not good as most of it is quicksand. On crossing there is a piece of green pine, which escaped the fire and good feed there, and on edge of creek. Camped here at 2.50 p.m. The high mountains in the distance on our right are covered with snow, also some of those across the river to our left. Distance about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Feed until we came to burned ground is plentiful and travelling fairly good, but with a good deal of down timber. In fact there is down timber all the way, although it is usually small.

Sunday, 18th September. Lay over as usual—hard frost last night.

Monday, 19th September. Camp 86.—Left with 4 men at 6.45 a.m. Course N. W. First $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through burned muskeg, then small poplar for short distance and rose about 30 feet through small jackpine, and over top of rise, descending again by

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easy grade and rising almost immediately again about 40 feet by side hill trail. Then on through small pine and down timber for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From this on for 1 mile a regular muskeg—bad. Here, after making about 50 feet of bridging, we struck to left towards river to get out of muskeg on to better ground. This necessitated a longer trail, but saved time. Cart trail would have to be corduroyed, through muskeg. Cart trail should take this route near river all the way from last camp. After getting clear of muskeg, we came on to good hard going through jackpine by gradual rise of about 30 feet and then on to another rise of about 40 feet, also gradual, and a short distance beyond, looked down on 3 lakes—1 small and 2 long and comparatively narrow—about 70 feet below. Descending by 3 steps (only one of them steep), we passed the narrows between the last 2 lakes and ascended about 60 feet—good travelling, through open poplar chiefly and small down timber. Country is rolling and course W.N.W. by N. One-half mile on a lake is passed on our left with some good feed around it. Had we gone direct through muskeg, these lakes and feed would not have been passed. From here we soon strike a cut bank above the river, then leave it and strike direct for mountains above Frances Lake, over beautiful country for cart trail, with good feed. Country is undulating plateaus and shallow valleys for about 4 miles. It is sparsely covered with small dry jackpine and very little down timber. We strike bend of river again here and again leave it, going straight and strike river where we can cross it to go up W. side. At 11.50 a.m. camped for noon and to wait for pack train which arrived at 2.30 p.m. Splendid feed, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile before this we passed a small lake on our right, about one-quarter mile off the trail, with fair feed. Our guide had never been through here before, having either travelled on foot through muskegs or by the river. About 10.30 we had passed two boats (Auston and Holmes party) coming up by the river—they came in by the Stikine. Distance about 9 miles.

There is good timber for rafting here but as we would have had to use our lash and sling ropes, and it would have taken a day to dry them again, I bargained with the boats to cross the outfit for \$5. This as it turned out saved us at least one day. The above boating party left in February.

All the high mountains in sight are white with snow to-day. The crossing of Frances river is about 6 miles above the upper Cañon and is 80 yards wide—slack current—but deep, 12 feet or more in places. Above and below the crossing, river widens. A scow or ferry would be required here. Banks low and landing for horses good. No hay.

Tuesday, 20th September. Camp 87.—Ahead with four men at 6.45 a.m. The first three miles was good open travelling, through pine, J. P. and poplar—rolling country. Then 100 yards of tangled swamps and again good going through S. J. P. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile open, with good feed and S. J. P. Then more J. P. and poplar and some D. T. At 5 miles out came to fine feed in long shallow dip between 2 ridges. No hills requiring grading, or any work but easy clearing from timber. Trail runs up this dip. One-quarter mile on are 2 small lakes in hollow to our right—some feed—it looks to be wet. Then about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile side hill—would require some grading—soft moss with stony soil beneath. Then fair travelling with a little muskeg and D. T. for 1 mile when we had a short piece of thick willow scrub and crossed a stony creek about 30 feet wide—bridge required, but lots of timber long enough for the purpose. Stream is rapid—at present 18 inches deep—deep at high water—good bottom—approaches bad and would require grading up. Then 150 yards rather bad, D. T. and rose to low bench about 15 feet (grading required) and on through rolling country, travelling chiefly on ridges through S. J. P.—open poplar and good feed for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then large J. P. Then about 3 miles of fine feed and going, past chain of lakes lying in valley on our R. Some feed around these and plenty on hillsides—This valley continues for about 1 mile when we went down easy grade into valley and along it for a short distance—rather soft going in a sort of mossy muskeg—and over low rise down to the river, reaching at 11.50 a.m. Camped for noon.

Left again at 1 p.m. and continued along side line for about 300 yards through D. T. and then rose to bench about 40 feet and got better travelling on hard ground with a good deal of S. D. T. Side hill and rise mentioned would require to be

graded for cart trail. From this we keep along bench parallel to the river for about 3 miles, when we get good hard going and not much D. T. for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Here we cross coulée running up from river, deep at mouth but shallowing rapidly and running out about 100 yards above where we crossed. From this on for 1 mile or so, was fair with some D. T. Then we came to another deep coulée with narrow creek, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet at bottom, and some muskeg. South side of coulée is about 50 feet, but grading easy. North side about 25 feet and steep. Then on through very small J. P. and little down timber for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and went down fairly steep hill to river flat to get feed and water for our night camp. Trail would not, otherwise, have been taken down, but gone on direct. The travelling to-day, especially this a.m., was good and easy. Distance about 15 miles.

Wednesday, 21st September. Camp 88.—Left with 4 men at 7 a.m. First 3 miles fair travelling, through pine chiefly, N.W. from camp, when we got to large lake on left and rose to hog back between this and river flat, about 30 feet high, and continued about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on. Then we descended to river flat and got good going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, then open glade for 200 yards and again small pine. Then rose to another hog back, between river and large lake, which after about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile widens into bench. After $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or more descended into deep coulée—S. side 80 feet or so, N. side not so steep and only about 25 feet. There is a creek in bottom about 8 feet wide—bridge required. Then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of burned pine; then open going for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and then some more fair travelling; then another similar coulée and creek. Travelling was heavy all morning, being chiefly through thick pine, with a lot of small D. T. Coulée requires grading, but work would be easy. Soon after crossing last coulée we ran down to river for feed and noon camp, arriving at 12.20 p.m. Snowing all morning, making travelling bad.

Left again at 1.20 p.m. and continued along river flat through small pine, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, where to save cutting we took the shore, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on struck Frances Lake and continued on the shore—good travelling—for about 6 miles, when we camped at 4.25 p.m. A cart trail should, I think, either follow the bench where we left it to go to noon camp and continue for about 4 miles before coming down to the lake flat, or a short cut might be got from first mentioned place to somewhere considerably higher up the lake. The guide, however, knows nothing of the country back from the lake, and it would have taken too much time to locate and cut such a trail. A trail for carts could not be made between noon camp and here along the lake flat, as precipitous rocky cliffs come right to lake shore in places and are about 100 feet high. The route we are taking is good for pack trail and there is considerable feed in places. About 4 miles from noon camp about 8 tons of hay could be cut. Our camp to-night is right opposite the entrance to the east arm of lake. Distance about $13\frac{1}{2}$ or 14 miles. Heavy rain to-night.

Thursday, 22nd September. Camp 89.—Some of the horses missing and did not get away until 10 a.m., partly on this account, and partly through morning being too wet to pack. Travelled on lake shore until 12.50, when we camped for dinner and left again at 1.50 p.m., camping at 6.20 p.m. Cold wind, good travelling with exception of a few places where a sort of gravel, with almost a blue clay, but as soft as quicksand, underneath was found. But little feed and that poor, in from the shore.

Friday, 23rd September. Camp 90.—Travelled from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m., when we got to head of lake and had dinner. From here trail has to be cut across to Finlayson above canon, so sent four men on and camped for the day where there is some feed. Regarding our route up lake, a cart trail could only be made at considerable expense close to shore. In some places rock work would have to be done by blasting, throwing a slice of the rock into the lake or a road built around the point. This route also would be bad on account of want of feed. A trail will have to be found west of the hills. To-day's travel about 9 miles.

Saturday, 24th September. Camp 91.—Four men ahead at 8 a.m. C. S. Watson, camped here, has 2 canvas portable canoes 20 x 4 feet beam, steel ribs. I asked him yesterday if he would sell one but he would not. This morning he said he would

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sell one for \$175, cost at factory in the United States, is \$90, this with duty and express would make \$175 a fair price. I purchased this fearing we would not have time to build a boat. Travelled 4 hours to noon camp and thence for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours when I found choppers camped at some feed on river. I had told them to camp between 4 and 5 p.m. if they got good feed for to-morrow. Horses are tired and weak as they have travelled fast up lake with but little feed. Our trail starts on an old Indian winter trail about 300 yards S. of the mouth of Finlayson and goes over the hill nearly W. (compass course) by gradual ascent for about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile through pine. About 3 miles out we descended rather steep hill to swamp with small creek running out of small lake to the W. About 50 yards of bad hill side here. Both sides of creek are soft. A little feed is around lake, but hardly sufficient for 1 night. Then on through pine and some burned ground and descended to river flat about 7 miles out. About 1 mile beyond came to noon camp, after which we went on the same course for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we came to a bend of river, and bore to the left along rather steep side hill and going along this above river came to night camp $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on. All the feed here is along the edge of river and only a few yards wide, but it extends $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or more up river. From the lake to this, there is no feed, except a small lake mentioned and that can hardly be taken account of. The travelling is very heavy through thick soft moss where one sink $\frac{1}{2}$ way to the knees at every step. If there was feed, a pack trail would soon be worn by the horses, but I would not recommend this route. About 30 yards of muskeg had to be bridged and several bad holes filled in. Snow was lying thick on all the surrounding hills and our route was white until the sun got through the trees. Cold east wind to-night. River here is about 30 yards wide and very swift but shallow—a succession of rapids from here down to Frances Lake. Distance about 10 miles.

Sunday, 25th September. Lay over as usual. Cold day.

Monday, 26th September. Camp 92.—Four men went ahead at 8 a.m. and we did not get away until 1.15 p.m. owing to 5 horses being missing. The canoe is a bad pack and both horses carrying the long packs must be led, so I stayed with pack train to-day, to help in driving the others. Went along the flat about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile then up slight rise and along hillside—soft going for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to creek, then $\frac{1}{2}$ mile open J.P.—then soft for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—then S.J.P., &c., for some distance and descended to river and went along it for some distance. There is feed on both sides of the river here and 2 good looking meadows on N. side about 150 yards back. From this we had more moss and D.T. and at about 4 miles out rose slightly to some better going—200 yards on we crossed some bad holes and rose about 80 feet. On opposite sides of river were two good meadows about 1 mile apart, then alternate moss and good going for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we came to a wide creek with stony bed and ran along side for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Then crossed it into open going and good feed in burnt pine. Then on through alternate dry and wet moss for about 3 miles to good creek about 25 feet wide, fordable, and into small pine, good travelling for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and then into large pine for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to open space with lots of good feed, and camped at 6.15 p.m. Distance, 11 to 12 miles.

Tuesday, 27th September. Camp 93.—Went ahead with 3 men at 7.30 a.m. Good going, but some pieces of soft moss and muskeg to big creek about 40 feet wide about 6 miles out. Would be about 3 feet deep at high water. Good bottom and banks. A good deal of burnt timber with good feed for first 5 miles in valley near river. This valley averages $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. We then after 6 miles rose by steep grade to bench about 30 feet high and from there had good travelling for about 7 or 8 miles, with some soft moss and a few soft places, chiefly along the hill-sides above the river, until we came to a small creek about 4 feet wide. We camped just on the other side in green pine; good feed on river banks and back from river, which is quite shallow at present. Distance 14 miles.

Wednesday, 28th September. Camp 94.—Sent 3 men ahead at 7.30 a.m. and followed them at 8.15 a.m. Went along river flat for about 1 mile through ground inclined to be swampy. Guide had never been over this route before; only having gone N. to the Pelly lakes. He wanted to cross the Finlayson River and up on side of high mountain on N. side, but I decided to keep the S. side as far as possible. After

going 1 mile, came to soft moss with some burnt timber, and here and there a soft hole for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, when we crossed a creek about 30 feet wide, with good bottom and banks. Except at high water this would be fordable; only about 12 inches deep now. After crossing, we got about 1 mile the same as before, and then through green pine. Fair travelling for another mile, and going along hillside above river we saw a large bull moose come up on the S. bank and towards us. I got a shot at him and hit him hard, giving me time to get in two more shots. The third dropped him dead. We camped for noon and dressed the meat. Weight, dressed, over 600 pounds. Cut 350 pounds of meat off the bones and packed it on two horses, leaving the balance, more than 250 pounds, cached for men returning. The head was the largest I ever saw and the only moose we have seen since coming through the mountains last winter. Left again at 1.30 p.m. and continued along hillside, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on crossed the river, which is here about 50 feet wide and fordable almost any time. Good bottom and banks. About 3 miles from noon camp rose by easy grade to top of bench, or more properly butte, about 40 miles high and saw Finlayson Lake about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ahead. On our left was the valley of the river, which runs down the N. or E. side, and a large creek comes out of the mountain to the west, and running down west side of the valley joins the Finlayson near to foot of hill. All along this valley to the lake are fine meadows. We descended gradually through burnt timber and fair feed to the Finlayson river, and after skirting it about 300 yards, crossed and continued up valley through a stretch of fine grazing of fully 1,000 acres, until we arrived at the east end of the lake, where we camped in heavy hailstorm at 5.10 p.m. The lake is very shallow along the shore, and the creek is about 20 feet wide. Where we crossed the latter, it was about 2 feet deep. Where it leaves the lake, it is a little wide but only about 12 inches deep, with good bottom. Logs for building are abundant at the crossing. Distance 11 to 12 miles.

Thursday, 29th September. Camp 95.—Sent 3 men ahead at 7.30 a.m. On account of heavy mist could not find all the horses until about 9.30. Left with pack train at 9.45 and travelled up the lake, chiefly on hillside, keeping from 200 to 400 yards from lake shore. The hills on S. side are fairly high—in some places rising rather abruptly from the water. Where there is any flat along the river, it is muskeg and bad travelling. The N. side appears to have more of these flats, but the distance as I had laid out our route would be considerably longer. Travelling all day was heavy, through thick moss and many soft places. One creek is crossed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles out, it is only 3 to 6 feet wide according to place and about 18 inches deep, but would require a small bridge, as the drops from bank incline horses to jump it, which is dangerous with packs. There is some D. T. but not much and the standing is chiefly burnt. There is no feed until we leave the lake and bare nearly W. for about 1 mile, when we come to some small meadows and sloughs. Around these, which are too wet for feed, is some standing, burnt timber with fine bunch grass. S. W. and N. are ridges. Distance about 9 miles, which took us 6 hours to do. A heavy snow storm this p.m. for about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour.

Friday, 30th September. Camp 96.—Went ahead with 3 men at 7.10 a.m. course S. W. for first mile was bad with burnt timber. Then 1 mile N.W. through green pine fair going, but over moss. At about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles we bore again to the left to get across some sloughs and wet holes. Then by gradual rise, with fair going over burnt ground, back to our course on the top of rise for about 1 mile. Then gradual descent through good going and at 5 miles came to a narrow valley with good bunch grass, some meadows and sloughs, I think dry enough to cut a few tons of hay. We crossed this and travelled along the hill side for some distance. There was a small creek running between some of the above sloughs, which would need bridging, and approaches grading over about 30 feet of marshy ground. After travelling along hillside, we ran along a sort of ridge with burnt timber, and then through green pine for a short distance. At about 7 miles from camp, came to east end of long narrow lake and camped for noon. A little feed in vicinity but not much. After dinner we travelled along the N. side of lake and close to it, through green pine and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles out rose to low bench by easy grade. After a $\frac{1}{2}$

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mile descended slightly and travelled through slight depression and good feed. There is a high hill almost a cut bank on the right. After about 4 miles from camp we came to a large deep creek flowing out of lake above mentioned, and crossed the dry bed of a small one running from N. N.W. into it, width of the latter about 6 feet, bridge required. Then through large green pine, with spur of mountains on our right; rose slightly by 2 steps to bench, and continued about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles when we descended slightly and crossed small creek running from N. or N.E. into the large creek, and camped for the day. The crossing of this small creek requires to be made good, it is about 6 feet wide but banks about 4 feet high and soft. Some fair feed. This I take to be the forks shown by Professor Dawson and the large creek is really the beginning of Campbell Creek, but it flows almost W. N.W. proper course.

Distance about 12 miles. Heavy hail and snow storm this p.m. but cleared just as pack train arrived at camp. Horses very tired—feed has no nourishment in it.

Saturday 1st October. Camp 97.—Left at 8.30 a.m. with 3 men—dark morning and could not see to bring horses in earlier. For $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile travelling was bad, through burnt muskeg and soft moss, with standing burnt timber. We then came to bend of creek and travelled along low ridge on N. side, crossing spur of mountains. In some places the hills on the right come close to the river with cut banks. In others there is a flat. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles out the travelling improves, except for D. T. of which there is a good deal, until we camped for noon on the same creek about 7 miles out. About 4 miles from last night's camp, we struck low rolling country with dead timber, except a small patch of green pine, all the timber was burnt. About $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles out we passed through good going and feed along a hog back, with sloughs, meadows and a creek in valley to our left, which after about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ran into bench land. Travelling would be good if it were not for the down timber, but this is principally small. The whole country ahead appears to be pot holes and ridges and the route is much lengthened by having to pick a trail through and along these. Left noon camp at 2 p.m. and had $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of fair travelling with some D. T., then $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of bad D. T. and descending slightly to lake or rather slough, travelling along N. shore for about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile and rose to low bench—about 25 feet rise—no grading required. Then through D. T. for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, then green pine for $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile and out of this into D. T. along continuation of bench. On our left the valley of the Campbell has gradually widened out to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and in front of us are numerous buttes, with mountains on N. side of Pelly, beyond them, mostly covered with snow. After about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile we descended to valley, crossed about 400 yards beside slough and rose to hog's back and then, turning sharply to right continued along this about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile when we descended about 80 feet to banks of the Pelly. Fine feed all around here in river flat and on inland side of hogback—green pine, but small, on flat. Arrived at 4 p.m.—pack train at 4.40 p.m. and camped just above mouth of Campbell River.

Note.—On lake referred to 30th September were two camps with sawpits, where boats had been built and taken down to the Pelly. This would be possible in high water, but not at present. In some places the "Campbell" is badly blocked with fallen timber and there are many shallows just now—current must be swift in spring and June. Distance 10 or 11 miles.

Sunday 2nd October.—Fine day. Took a look around for gum for repairing canoe and for place to make cache. Fine feed here and on the bench.

Monday 3rd October.—Built cache right behind camp, a short distance back in bush. Put canoe together, put in thwarts, braces, etc; packed cache and issued rations for men returning with horses.

Tuesday 4th October.—River thick with floating ice; loaded canoe and started down river and ran through ice for one and a half hours, river very shallow, struck frequently and had to land at noon to repair canoe, six patches required. Made a raft for two men and some supplies in order to lighten canoe. Cut a pack cover in strips and sewed them to cover of canoe and land this lightly over her as a protection against ice and rocks. Started at 4 p.m., raft capsized, fortunately in shallow water. Took the two men on canoe again and went down one and a half miles and camped.

Wednesday 5th October.—Made another long and wide raft with large dry logs. This carried three men well and steered well—and sent her ahead of canoe so that we could run down to her assistance quickly in case of need. All went well for about two hours, when raft ran into a channel in ice which was only open for a short distance. Ice closed in behind it and she was completely blocked. I threw the men lines and an axe, and they cut her out whilst we pulled it into shore. Ice was slush to the bottom, about ten feet, and would not bear. Had a three-quarter mile portage in consequence; camped.

Thursday 6th October.—Had fair run down to above Hoole River. Pelly very shallow; had frequently to get out and lift canoe off and over bars; cold work in running ice. River nearly blocked in some places. Portaged outfit over rapids at mouth of Hoole River, about half a mile. Dropped empty canoe down these with ropes, and ran on about five miles when canoe taking water we had to camp and repair her.

Friday 7th October.—Ran with many shallows to rapid about one mile above Hoole cañon. Here three men got out to lighten canoe and walked down to cañon. Canoe stuck badly in rapids and canvas badly cut. On account of low water, had to portage from about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above cañon and it took us until midnight to get outfit to top of first rocks above, about 50 feet.

Saturday, 8th October.—Portaging outfit and getting canoe to camp, drying and repairing her. Found 3 men in shack about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below cañon. Chas. Clement John's, of the Rogers party and Fyffe. They are prospecting and will winter here. Clement has Peterboro' canoe and I am trying to buy it but he refuses to sell at any price. Must leave kits, bedding, medicine chest and every thing except rations, unless I can get her; and think it very doubtful if canvas canoe will carry us all. Water has dropped, men say, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet during the last two weeks.

Sunday, 9th October.—Finished portaging and got canoe and everything down below the cañon, and shallow bad rapids opposite miners shack. Clement has put value on his canoe, \$500. I offered him \$400 and he finally split the difference and I gave him \$450.

Monday, 10th October.—Started at 8.45 a.m. and ran for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours when the canvas canoe having made a little water we landed for repairs and had lunch. Started again at 11.40 a.m. and had good going, just scraping over many shallow rapids and touching lightly sometimes, to about 7 miles below Ross River, when Lafferty who was following with Pepin in the Peterboro' hailed to say it was leaking. Landed at once. They had from 5 to 6 inches of water, having struck hard on boulders in rapid and stove in a board. This was at 4.40 p.m. Started repairing. Weather fine but cold wind.

Tuesday, 11th October.—Had repairs completed and started at 9.30 a.m., and had a good run for rest of day until 5.30 p.m., when we camped on S. side.

Wednesday, 12th October.—Touched up canoe which had made a little water yesterday, and left at 8.30 a.m. and ran until 12.30. Had good run and camped for dinner. Left again at 1.30 p.m. and camped below 1st rapids above "Glenlyon" River at 6.30 p.m. Very cold yesterday and this a.m. Snowing a little to-day, but milder to-night. Snow about 7 p.m. To-day rapids were good with, generally, plenty of water, but channels narrow.

Thursday, 13th October.—Left at 9 a.m. in snow storm, cold wind against us and river full of very heavy slush ice, making paddling very hard work and slow. Ran through Glenlyon rapids without any trouble. They would be bad in high water. Camped for dinner at 1 p.m., river slightly clearer. Camped at night at 5.50 p.m. Snowing and blowing hard, very cold.

Friday, 14th October.—Did not get away until 9.45 a.m., and ran until 6.30 p.m., camping for dinner. Much heavy ice in river and very cold head wind; had hard work to get through some, almost jams, especially one just before we camped. Poor camp but getting dark.

Saturday, 15th October.—Left at 9.30 a.m., delayed by fog on river and having to go down stream to see if ice was running out. The jam we came through last night was closed fast to-day. Had good run for 2 hours when we ran aground in shallow

North-west Mounted Police.

rapid and had to get out and haul canoes ashore below a long edge of ice. Left again at 12.45 after getting dry socks and moccasins and having lunch. At 2.30 were stopped by heavy ice jam; got to shore just in time as canoes would have been swept under the ice 150 yards lower down. Had to portage everything back up stream about 600 yards, by which time it was getting dark and we camped. This camp was a short distance below Indian Grave on north bank, marked on Dawson's map.

Sunday, 16th October.—At daybreak sent two men in Peterborough across river to find out how far jam extended and find trail for portage. Had to cross outfit and cut nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of trail through thick pine for canoes. Completed portage and started at 4.20 p.m. and camped at 6.30. Warm stern wind, and snow going.

Monday, 17th October.—Left at 9.15 a.m. and ran to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Macmillan River and camped for noon. A large camp has been on N. bank of Pelly, just at confluence of this with the Macmillan, and was named by those leaving it "Humbug" city. One and a half miles below junction of rivers, there are three parties wintering. They have two large boats. A man and his wife are with them. They intend prospecting on a creek, 15 miles up Macmillan, this winter. Had quick run down to Cañon (granite) and sent Brewster on to see if all was clear. He reported ice jam about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile around bend. Camped for the night. Heavy snow storm and fog this a.m. when we left camp and up to about noon, when it cleared. Very mild and stern wind. Good going and not nearly so much running ice, and what there was, was soft. Passed two small boats and rocker on N. beach below Macmillan River, but no signs of men. Upper boards of boats had been removed. Also passed several rafts and many old camps.

Tuesday, 18th October.—Made portage of about 1 mile and then had to line canoes most of the way through the cañon as water was too shallow over some of the rapids to run the canoes loaded. Ran two miles below cañon and camped at 5.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 19th October.—Had good run about 27 miles to entrance to cañon like valley and found it blocked, could not travel on south side, so camped for night.

Thursday, 20th October.—Sent Pepin across river with Fitzgerald and Laferty to make place for leaving Peterboro'. The two latter to go down to river on north side and see how far jam extended as there was no travelling on south side. They were absent 5 hours and reported jam extending about eight miles by river and no hope of portaging. In meantime had made cache on south side—divided outfit and made my packs for starting in to Selkirk in the morning. Took canvas canoe apart.

Friday, 21st October.—Heavy rain last night which turned to snow towards morning. Sleet up to 4 p.m. to-day. I had four days rations put in packs and decided to remain in camp to-day, or as long as we had provisions without touching these four days, as walking in the bush in this weather is very bad. There are signs of one or more horses having been on north side this fall. Hay has been cut on south side near our camp and boats built here this fall, lots of good timber and dry wood. Made lists of all articles, kit, etc., to be left here in cache. Snow and ice, to the width of about 35 yards, is piled on each shore, landing from canoe both difficult and dangerous. Sent Pepin, this p.m. to see if ice jam had moved, as water has fallen so much. He returned reporting clear channel ice river as far as he could see, except about 50 yards, and he thought this would go and that jam had gone out below. Put "Dreadnaught" (canvas canoe) together again.

Saturday, 22nd October.—Finished pitching canoe and left with both at 10 a.m. and ran about three miles when we found river completely closed for over one mile how much further could not tell. No possibility of portaging here on account of danger of landing across piles of ice and rocky cañon like nature of banks. Had to paddle back up stream for over two miles to effect a landing. Landed on north side at noon under high cut banks. The heavy slush ice mixed with heavy cakes extends out from either shore from 25 to 50 yards. I piled up all property together with canvas canoe taken to pieces and folded for transport on toboggans, on poles on the beach, well covered with tents, etc., and upturned Peterboro' alongside. Had

lunch and left with our packs to walk in. Snowing and very foggy, making walking through the bush very heavy, and disagreeable. Camped about five miles down, —in snow storm—and off the river as we were cutting across to get better travelling than the banks afford.

Sunday, 23rd October.—Continued on to-day and made about 15 miles and camped on the river. Very cold wind with dry snow from N.E. Fine feed all the way.

Monday, 24th October.—Continued on until we struck the cut banks above mouth of Pelly when we climbed the hill and struck across for the Yukon, coming out on top of very high perpendicular rocky cut bank right opposite the barracks. Went down stream about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile looking for trail to descend. Saw some men below chopping and found from them that there was a way down about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above where we had struck the banks. Turned back and found this a very steep descent and then found trail through heavy bush nearly to where we saw the men. They were putting up cordwood for sale to steamers next year. They crossed us in one of their boats. We were received by Colonel Evans and his officers with the greatest kindness. This officer gave me blankets and what clothing we required from his stores. I instructed Sergeant Service to send up for cache as soon as ice took on the river, and gave him list of articles, government and private, left there. After mess a steamer was reported in from Dawson and going on in the morning to connect with same company's boat on Lake Bennett. Took passages for all but Tobin who wished to remain in this winter. Tobin will go to Dawson by first chance.

There appears to be fine feed all the way down the Pelly on N. side.

Tuesday, 25th October.—Left at daylight and arrived at foot of White Horse Rapids at dark on the night of the 31st October. On Tuesday, 1st November, crossed the portage to head of Miles Cañon and stayed that night at the detachment. There was no steamer there to meet us as the "Ora" was not expected up from Dawson again.

Wednesday, 2nd November.—Took canoe with Constable Dickson and Special Constable Pepin and left for Tagish Lake intending to go on to Bennett and take steamer down, but passed the "Olive May" going down through Marsh Lake, for some freight. Arrived at Tagish Post same night having made a good run of 50 miles. Stayed at Tagish until arrival of steamer which left again on the morning of the 4th November, but owing to breakdown of her machinery she did not arrive at Bennett until Sunday morning the 6th November. I here got pack horses and one constable to bring them back, from Inspector Primrose and went as far as the log cabin, and next day reached Skagway. Here we had to remain until noon on Saturday when we sailed on the steamer "Dirigo" arrived at Victoria about 9 p.m. on Thursday, 17th November. Left by steamer at 2 a.m. on Friday for Vancouver and took the train same day arriving at Maple Creek on the morning of the 20th November. Lafferty and Pepin got off at Calgary, the latter to proceed to Edmonton on Monday morning, 21st November.

J. D. MOODIE,

Inspector.

North-west Mounted Police.

PATROL REPORT, FORT SASKATCHEWAN TO FORT SIMPSON— INSPECTOR W. H. ROUTLEDGE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 4th April, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honour to furnish you with following report of the duty performed by the northern patrol to Fort Simpson, in my charge, during the past winter undertaken in compliance with the instructions contained in your memorandum to me, dated the 4th December, 1897.

I arrived at Fort Saskatchewan from Calgary on 7th December, and from that time until the 15th was occupied in preparing and equipping the party for the trip and collecting mail matter for miners and others along the patrol route, it having been decided that my party would carry a letter mail both going and returning.

On the 16th December 1897, the party, consisting of myself, Staff-Sergeant Hetherington, W. and A. Rowland, with three sleds and thirteen dogs, left this post, a team accompanying me as far as the Athabasca Landing, 90 miles distant, with the rations and equipment, to enable the dogs to travel as light as possible to that point, arriving there on the 19th December I was occupied at the "Landing" until the 21st carrying out instructions received from the Officer Commanding "G" Division, and arranging for the transport of dog feed, &c., as far as House River, finding it impossible to carry the quantity on our sleds necessary for the dogs to Fort McMurray.

It being so close to the Christmas and New Year's holiday, it was not without some difficulty that I procured a man for the job, the half-breeds, generally in the north, I found are much adverse to being absent from their homes, especially on New Year's Day, which is set aside by them as a day of re-union, dancing, &c. While at the Athabasca Landing, with the assistance of Mr. Leslie Wood, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer, I resorted the mail in my charge, which saved us much time during the journey.

On the 21st December, the patrol left the landing, reaching the Grand Rapids on New Year's Day, 165 miles below the landing. For a short distance we had a fair trail, but the greater portion had to be broken for the dogs. Many openings in the ice were passed, notably at the Pelican Rapids, 120 miles below the landing, which, with the standing ice there, made our travelling for a few miles slow and difficult. On Christmas Day we came to a shack about 75 miles below the Landing, occupied by a Cree Indian named "Dog Tooth" and his family, consisting of two girls, four boys, his brother and an Indian named "Powder." These Indians were engaged in hunting and meeting with fair success. I cautioned them as to the poison and other laws.

On the 27th December we camped in a cabin close to one occupied by a French Canadian named J. B. Pacquette a trapper, 35 miles above the Grand Rapids. This man had the reputation last season, when living farther up the river, of setting out poison, but I could not find any signs of his following the practice this winter. I cautioned him on the subject. A few miles above the Pelican Rapids is located the oil well which was sunk last season, the machinery, boiler and a large quantity of piping is still on the ground, the noise from the escaping gas can be heard some considerable distance on a quiet evening. I remained at House River, 10 miles above the Grand Rapids, 1½ days, to hurry forward the fish which the man whom I had engaged at the Landing was bringing along. At this place I found three families of Indians, who engage in hunting during the winter and work on the river in the summer months. I explained to, and cautioned them, respecting the liquor, poison, game and fire laws. These Indians informed me that they had killed several moose and cariboo which were at the time cached in the woods. As my

dog feed was insufficient to carry us to Fort McMurray, I took advantage of the opportunity to purchase some of the meat for them as fish could not be obtained along the route.

Between the landing and the Grand Rapids I visited the following parties of Yukon bound miners, delivering and receiving mail matter:—

22nd December.—R. Hunter and W. Richmond, both of Hamilton, Ontario, occupying a shack on the Six Mile Island below the landing. These two men belong to the Hamilton party one of whose members, Patterson by name, was drowned at the head of the Grand Rapids last year. This party had no guide with them, and, apparently, were not aware of their close proximity to the rapids until too late to get their boat about. Men who were working on the island at the head of the rapids, who noticed they were taking the wrong channel, the left going down stream, did everything possible to attract the attention of the boat party, by waving blankets, shouting, firing off guns, &c., but no attention was seemingly paid to them, which leads one to the belief that the men were either asleep or paying little care as to their whereabouts. Nothing has been seen of Patterson's body, but I was informed that a straw hat was observed floating past McMurray some little time after the accident, and later on when it became known that Patterson was wearing a similar hat at the time of his death, it was supposed to be his.

24th December.—W. Heider, Frank Reif, Wilson of 1099 Belmont Avenue, Chicago. Shack, 60 miles below landing.

26th December.—J. T. Clutter, Iowa, U.S.A. Shack 2 miles above the oil well.

27th December.—Christian Falkenberg, Richard Mohn and John Segerstead, all of Chicago. Shack at Pelican Creek. The man Mohn has since gone back to Chicago.

29th December.—E. L. Bell and G. O. Reid both of Calgary. R. C. Howell, Jas. Beck and Jas. Mullen, of Butte, Montana. Shack 5 miles above the Grand Rapids.

1st January.—John E. Enright, 4319 Calomet Avenue, Chicago, W. H. Best-5035 State Street, Chicago. Moses Leibman, 424 South Wood Street, Chicago, occupying the North-west Mounted Police Shack at the Grand Rapids. R. H. Witherspoon, 133 East Pearson Street, Chicago. T. C. Stevens, 549 West 15th Place, Chicago, occupying a tent about a mile below the police shack. These men belonged originally to the "Stevens-Merryweather" party of Chicago, but separated in consequence of disagreements. Stevens, Witherspoon and Merryweather subsequently returning home.

I found the different parties comfortably quartered, well supplied with provisions, and in good health and spirits, the tent occupied by Stevens and Witherspoon was large and roomy, and had a good camp stove in it. The members of the "Stevens-Merryweather" party at the police shack expressed themselves in strong terms respecting the stories circulated in Chicago by the man Merryweather, as to their condition, and one and all stated to me that this man was lazy and useless. The river banks from the Athabasca Landing to the Grand Rapids are high and sloping and well timbered.

At Grand Rapids all the freight for the north is transhipped, and this season owing to the number of miners going down, there will be a very considerable increase over previous years. A large number of half-breeds and Indians will be employed at this work as guides and steersmen. The Grand Rapids is the principal rapid of the river, and has a fall of about 85 feet from the police shack to the eddy, the river at this point is full of boulders. The head of the rapid is divided into two channels by a small island, the channel to the right going down stream, being the one used for the lowering of scows. Strangers, without guides, are very apt to take the left channel, as up to the head of the rapids it is comparatively free from boulders, especially in high water. The Hudson's Bay Company's freight brought down by the steamer "Athabasca" is unloaded at the steamboat landing, a short distance above the rapids, and taken down in scows to the head of the island, where it is unloaded and taken across to the lower end on a tramway. The scows are then lowered down the right channel with ropes and receive their cargoes at the end of the island.

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Free traders and others who bring their goods from the Athabasca Landing in scows unload about half the freight near the police shack and lower the scow to the head of the island with the remaining quantity, tracking back for the balance, after which the same plan followed by the Hudson's Bay Company is carried out. Below the head of the rapids the river can be navigated with loaded barges, but in the case of strangers, I would strongly recommend that they procure the services of a suitable guide, as there are several difficult rapids between the head and Fort McMurray especially in low water.

To prevent such lamentable accidents as befell Paterson of the "Hamilton" party, I would suggest that some means be adopted to warn strangers of their near approach to the rapids, a sounding buoy placed in the river a few miles above, and a flag on the high ground in rear of the police shack, or a tower painted white in a conspicuous point, would, it seems to me, prove effective and prevent loss of life. Some people may say that the noise from the rapids should be sufficient, on quiet days this would be correct, but with a strong wind blowing down stream, I was informed it is not always possible to hear them at any great distance.

On the 2nd January the patrol left the Grand Rapids for Fort McMurray, 87 miles distant, camping for the night in an unoccupied shack 15 miles lower down, this cabin I was informed, had been occupied last season by a trapper named Manning.

On the 3rd we passed through the "Brulé" Rapids, the ice being much broken and piled up. The gas springs at Buffalo Creek were visited and found burning in several places. Twenty-five miles from the rapids we came to a shack on the left bank, but found that the occupants, Dickenson and Hyatt, were absent, a note on the table, however, stated that the former had gone to McMurray and the latter to Grand Rapids by the bench on the east side of the river.

On the 4th January the "Boiler" Rapids, half way between the Grand Rapids and McMurray were passed. At this point we found a shack owned by a man named Devolle, who was away at the time but whom I met later in the day. I met J. H. Hyatt at the shack on his way back from McMurray and delivered some mail matter which I had for him. Both men informed me that fur was scarce this season as compared with previous years. I spoke to them on the question of the use of poison and the other ordinances. Later in the day the "Long," "Crooked" and "Stony" Rapids were passed, and much standing and broken ice was found, and towards evening the "Big" and "Little" Cascades 20 miles above McMurray. At this point there is a ledge of stone across the river, causing a drop of from 3 to 4 feet. On both sides of the river for some distance above and below the "Cascades" is found a fine ledge of lime stone from 4 to 8 feet thick.

5th January.—During the early morning the "Mountain" Rapids were passed and Fort McMurray reached about mid day.

The river banks between the Grand Rapids and McMurray are high, rising in some places, I should judge, to 500 feet, fairly well covered with spruce and poplar, and in places, birch, some of large size.

At Fort McMurray I found Mr. R. Flett the Hudson's Bay Company's clerk, in charge. The so called "Fort" consists of five small log shacks, situated at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabasca Rivers, put up in 1885. The Clearwater River is about 300 feet wide at its mouth with steep banks.

The site of the old post is nearer the river bank and was established by Mr. Moberly some 30 years ago. During the summer months McMurray is a fairly busy place owing to the transhipment of the freight, brought down the rapids in scows to the steamer "Grahame." No Indians were about the fort at the time of my visit, although I was informed by Mr. Flett, that two families of Crees were living a short distance out, and two more at Willow Lake, 15 miles distant in a south-easterly direction from the post, and were in fair circumstances. He stated to me that fur in his district was very scarce due principally to the frequent forest fires of late years. A short distance from the fort there is a small section of country from which a fair supply of hay is obtained for the company's stock. The fish supply for this post is procured from Fish Lake, 75 miles east, and is the nearest fishing lake to McMurray. I was informed by a man named John McDonald, a servant of the Hudson's Bay

Company who has resided at McMurray for some years (26), that the bench between that place and the Grand Rapids is fairly level and that there is a summer horse-trail between these points.

On the 7th January the patrol left McMurray, camping for the night at Little Red River, 35 miles below. A small Hudson's Bay Company's trading post is at this place, in charge of Mr. T. Clarke, and a freetrader named McClelland is also located here, but was absent on a hunt at the time of my visit. I visited the house of an Indian named "Audum" (where I met several other Chippewyan Indians) and questioned him as to his people. He informed me they were nearly all absent hunting, and generally were in fair circumstances. This Indian has a very comfortable house.

On the 8th January we left Little Red River; it snowed heavily that night and the greater part of next day. During the morning we met the Hudson's Bay Company's packet from the north a short distance below Tar Island, 15 miles from Little Red River, and in the afternoon while "spelling" near Sled Island a half-breed named "Guillette," a trader from Poplar Point, with two Chippewyan Indians and accompanied by a young man named Reid, came up to our camp on their way to McMurray. Reid had got as far as Chippewyan, en route to the Yukon, with the Mackenzie party of Edmonton and was now returning home. He informed me he had worked a ranche near Beaver Lake, had left in September last for the north, and the party had been unable to proceed farther than Chippewyan. The trail all day, on account of the storm, was very heavy and hard on the dogs, and the drifting soon obliterated all trace of that opened by the Guillette party, to which we had looked forward.

10th January. The party arrived at Point Brulé at 2 p.m., about 80 miles from Fort Chippewyan. At this place there is a small settlement of Chippewyan Indians, seven families, 52 persons in all, living in well built, comfortable log cabins much superior to any I have yet seen occupied by Indians, each house being provided with stools, chairs and bedsteads, and all very clean, reflecting great credit upon the teaching and attention of the R. C. Missionaries. Hunting was reported by them as being fair, and these Indians seemed to be in comparatively comfortable circumstances. I cautioned them as to setting out fires, the use of poisons, &c.

12th January. The patrol reached Fort Chippewyan late this evening, having followed the Athabasca River to the Embarras River, down which we proceeded for a few miles, taking the portage to Lake Mamawee, which was crossed, the distance being about 10 miles. A small creek from this lake was then followed, which brought us to Lake Athabasca at a point about seven miles from the fort. This was our longest day's march so far, having made 42 miles.

The river banks from McMurray to Chippewyan are not so high as above the former place, they are thickly covered with spruce and poplar of fair size, and in many places I noticed the effects of forest fires. There are numerous small islands in the river between McMurray and Chippewyan.

Fort Chippewyan.—The headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Athabasca District, and an important trading point pleasantly situated at the west end of Lake Athabasca. The outposts at McMurray, Fort Smith, Fort Resolution, and those on the Lower Peace River send their returns to Chippewyan. Dr. W. McKay, the factor in charge of the district resides at this place. The buildings at the fort are of a substantial character, built of squared logs, two storied and present a neat appearance, resembling a military barracks more than an Indian trading post. Outside the fort there are a number of small log buildings, occupied by employees of the company, "free men" so called (men who have completed their service with the Hudson's Bay Company), and others, forming quite a respectable village.

The population of Chippewyan is as follows, viz.:

Whites	36
Half-breeds	170

Total 206

The Indians who make this place their centre of trade number about 400, and with the exception of a small number they were absent in the woods, hunting.

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I visited several tepees in the vicinity of Chippewyan to satisfy myself as to the condition of the occupants, and shall address a separate report to you respecting them and Indians generally.

A free trader named Colin Fraser of Edmonton, has a trading post here.

The Churches of England and Rome both have missions at Chippewyan, the former in charge of the Rev. Mr. Lucas, the latter (established some fifty years ago) is conducted by three priests assisted by several brothers. Attached to the R. C. mission is a convent of the Grey Nuns. At the time of my visit to this mission I was informed that some 45 Indian children were in attendance at the mission school. The clergy house, church and convent are large roomy buildings, and, generally speaking, everything about the mission points to the care and attention shown by the clergy in charge. The mission possesses a printing press, and print and bind prayer books in the Indian tongue for use throughout the diocese, in addition they have a saw mill and a small steam-boat for carrying supplies to the different mission stations, the latter being found necessary on account of the high freight rates.

Outside of a few whites and a small number of half-breeds living about the fort, the majority of the half-breeds and Indians at and about Chippewyan belong to the R. C. Mission.

The catch of fish which is the principal article of diet was not so great as in previous years, owing to the ice taking earlier than usual. It seems to me, that at this, and other points visited, the system of taking and storing fish is very much behind the times. Little attention is paid to the laying in of a supply of smoked or otherwise cured fish, although salt in abundance can be obtained from Salt River, near Fort Smith, at trifling expense, generally it appears to be a sort of hand-to-mouth business, and a wish to adhere to the ways of years ago. Potatoes and other vegetables and barley do very well at Chippewyan, and hay is obtained from sloughs in the neighbourhood.

I visited a Yukon bound party consisting of Alex. McKenzie, and R. A. McKenzie; two brothers from Edmonton, Alex. McKenzie, son of the last named and Alex. McDonald, of Mottom, Ill., U.S.A. These men were occupying a shack and reported themselves as being well provisioned and in good health.

As our dogs had now travelled over 500 miles and were very thin and rather played out I was compelled to leave them at Chippewyan, and accordingly made arrangements for other trains.

On Saturday the 15th of January the patrol left Fort Chippewyan for Fort Smith, taking the winter portage from the post to Slave River, camping for the night two miles above the mouth of Peace River and 25 from Chippewyan, at a house occupied by John Edmonton, wife and family. Another cabin close by was occupied by Dan Cadzow, both men are engaged in trapping, but I did not see them until my return journey as they were in the woods hunting. I found them both intelligent men acquainted with the laws respecting poison, forest fires, &c., and alive to the importance of the same.

16th January.—We passed the mouth of the Peace River during the early morning, at this point the river is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide, and later in the day arriving at a small shack occupied by a half-breed hunter named Tarrangean, 15 miles below Edmonton's place.

19th January.—Reached Smith's Landing at 5 p.m. I found quite a settlement at this place which is at the head of the Smith Rapid. As at Grand Rapids it is a busy place in summer, numbers of breeds and Indians being employed in transporting freight across the 16 mile portage to Fort Smith, and taking boats down the rapids, and as a result of miners and others going down, it will be more so this season.

The population at present is as follows:—

Whites	2
Half-breeds	36
Indians	59

Total	97
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I was informed that the Hudson's Bay Company and Messrs. Nagle of Resolution and Fraser of Chippewyan are preparing for the extra work this season, and will have horses and oxen on the ground to assist in transporting freight across the portage. The portage road to Fort Smith is fairly good.

Boats are taken down the rapids to Fort Smith and it will be necessary for strangers to procure a guide at Smith's Landing for this work.

In this connection I would refer them to the Hudson's Bay Company officials and Messrs. Nagle and Fraser, who are well acquainted with the Indians and breeds who know the rapids. While at Smith's Landing I met several Indians at the house of one Beaulieu and explained to them the buffalo and other laws, and the necessity for the observance of the same.

The free traders at Smith's Landing are W. Connors for Ross Bros., Edmonton, and Peter Loutid, jr., for Colin Fraser of Chippewyan.

20th January, 1898.—Reached the Hudson's Bay Company post at Fort Smith at 7 a.m. from the landing. This place is situated on the high ground at the foot of the Smith Rapids. The post is a small one, the buildings old and dilapidated. I found Mr. McKinley, the officer in charge, most obliging and kind, and I take this opportunity of again thanking Mr. and Mrs. McKinley for their attention.

Constable Trotter of the North-west Mounted Police has been stationed at Fort Smith since last summer, and from observation and from what I could learn, appears to have gained the respect of the inhabitants. He struck me as being a man of good judgment, and I believe his presence in that section of the country as the representative of law and order has had a good effect.

Information was laid before me against a Chippewyan Indian named François Bystze for breach of the game laws in killing two buffalo, and I fined the man in the sum of \$10, or in default 10 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

It having come to my knowledge on the way down from Chippewyan that there had been some breaches of the Poisons Ordinance some distance up the Peace River, I decided to send Constable Trotter and Staff Sergeant Hetherington to make the necessary inquiries into that and other matters and have them in shape for disposal on my return to Chippewyan.

There is a Roman Catholic Mission at Fort Smith in charge of the Rev. Pere Bremond, assisted by a lay brother. This clergyman informed me that the Indians in his charge were not in want.

The Hudson's Bay Company are at present time rebuilding the steamer "Wrigley" which will be ready by the open water. The new boat will be seven feet longer than the old and like her will be a screw steamer. The "Wrigley" runs between Fort Smith and Fort Macpherson on Peel's River. The Salt River empties into the Slave River about 25 miles below Fort Smith, and I was informed by Mr. McKinley that salt in large quantities can be obtained there, in fact the supply for the north country is taken from the shore of the river. It is much coarser than the salt used "outside," but of fair quality.

The following is the population at this point:—

Whites...	8
Half-breed	58
Indians....	92
Total.	158

This does not include the men employed in connection with the rebuilding of the "Wrigley," of whom there are about 7.

On the 21st January the patrol left Fort Smith for Fort Resolution, on Great Slave Lake, 130 miles distant by the winter route. The Slave River was followed for five miles, to a portage through the woods of 20 miles, when the river was again taken. A short distance below this portage we came to the Hudson's Bay Company's fishery stage on which some 300 fish known as the "Inconnu" or "Unknown"

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fish were hanging which had been caught in the river near this place. This class of fish is not found above the Smith rapids, and while they are objectionable as food at this point, I was informed later on by Mr. Camsell, the chief factor at Fort Simpson, that they are considered very good at Peel's River and further down the Mackenzie, and were given the name of "Mackenzie River Salmon" by the noted explorer, Sir Alexander Mackenzie. They are certainly strong, and have to be given a wider berth when being thawed out in camp at night for the dogs.

An Indian named Pierre Squirrel and family occupy a shack near the fishery stage, this man has the reputation of being a first-class hunter, and appeared to me to be in good circumstances.

22nd January.—Sixty miles below Fort Smith, we came to a cabin in which a trapper named George Martin was living, an American by birth, being a native of the state of Ohio, and has been in the far north for the past three years. He was much pleased to see the patrol and receive his letters, as he lives alone and sees few people, especially during the winter months. This man served through the American war, and was at Macleod in the early days of 1871 and 1872, before the advent of the police, with Healey, Emerson, Akers and other traders of that time. I could find no trace of poison being used at this point.

The country for a few miles below Fort Smith to Resolution, through which the Slave River passes, is low, flat and swampy, the river very crooked and the banks low. The timber on the lower portion of the Slave River is principally spruce of good size.

Early on Tuesday morning, the 25th January, the patrol arrived at the south shore of Great Slave Lake, Fort Resolution could be seen in the distance. After "spelling" for a short time, we continued our journey across a small bay and reached the Hudson's Bay Company's fort at 9 a.m. Fort Resolution is a neat well kept post, consisting of a dwelling-house for the post clerk, and two store-houses, surrounded by a high fence, in charge of Mr. C. F. Gaudet, and is an important trading post, some 300 Indians making it their centre for trade.

Messrs. Nagle and Hislop also have a trading post at Resolution, as well as at Fort Rae on Great Slave Lake. I had the pleasure of meeting both these gentlemen, the former of whom hails from Pictou, Nova Scotia, and the latter from Ottawa.

I visited the following Yukon bound people, laying over for the winter at Resolution, viz.:—

H. D. Card, 105 W. Adams St., Chicago.
E. Charlton, 495 S. Whipple St., Chicago.
S. C. Hore, 1450 W. Madison St., Chicago.
W. Waske, 735 E. 47th St., Chicago.
J. H. Cantner, Urbana, Ill.
Gustav Schyllerstrom, 11 Point St., Chicago.
A. C. Craig and wife, 269 S. Wood St., Chicago.
J. V. Pieroni, 446 Dearborn St., Chicago.
John McLean, 194 Birtan St., Chicago.

These people belonged to the "Warmolts Overland Expedition," which left Chicago in September last in charge of Lambertus Warmolts of 125 Hoyne Ave., Chicago, who had formed the party, so I was informed, as a result of an advertisement placed by him in the Chicago papers. The party arrived at Resolution on the 12th October and they stated to me that the leader, Warmolts, and his half-brother, Edward Buck, had left them in the early morning of the 18th October without having given the members of the expedition any warning of his intention to do so. In consequence of this action on the part of their leader, they were much dissatisfied and discontented at the time of my visit and incensed at the (to them) cowardly conduct of the man Warmolts.

The party were occupying a log cabin placed at their disposal by Mr. Gaudet, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and had sufficient provisions to do them, with care, until June.

Mrs. Craig, the wife of A. C. Craig, is a bright active woman, and is to be admired for her courage in undertaking such a journey in the face of many discomforts. In spite of all their troubles, she informed me, they were determined to go through and hoped in the end to "make their fortunes" in the gold fields.

On my return from Simpson I found that the "Warmolts Expedition" had broken up into small parties. Graham and Hore having procured dog trains and transported their effects across Great Slave Lake, and I heard of them from some Indians near Big Island at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Craig was employed in taking his effects by dog train to Hay River en route to Providence. The other members of the party will, doubtless, wait for open water before moving out.

I visited the Fort Saskatchewan party, consisting of Messrs. Langworthy, Marks, Wolly and Watts, the two last named being ex-members of the N.W.M.P., and found them occupying a shack, erected by themselves, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the bay from the company's post. All were in good health and spirits and were well provisioned and equipped. They will continue the journey as soon as the lake opens.

At Resolution I also met Messrs. E. Crabbe and F. Groat of Edmonton, J. Prompill and J. Prophet from Montana and C. A. Kemp, all en route to the gold fields. Groat was employed in taking his stuff across the lake to Providence by dog train, and on my way back I also heard of him at Big Island.

I passed Prompill, Prophet and Kemp between Resolution and Hay River on my return journey, and they informed me it was their intention to push on down the river as far as possible with dogs.

There is a R. C. Mission at Resolution in charge of a priest and lay brother, the church is an imposing structure for that section of country, the interior fittings, altar carvings, &c., have all been done by hand, the work of the brothers. About 500 Indians, men, women and children belong to this mission.

The ice in Great Slave Lake, I was informed, does not break up until the latter part of June; canoes, however, are worked through the channels and along the shore soon after the ice gives way.

Indians generally were absent on the hunt and would not return till spring, and I did not hear of any cases of destitution.

On the 27th January, the patrol left Fort Resolution for Fort Simpson, 320 miles distant, crossing Great Slave Lake for some 80 miles we came to Hay River on the morning of the 29th, a flourishing mission of the Church of England in charge of the Rev. Mr. Marsh. This mission was established in 1893, and since that time, through the energy of Mr. Marsh, a large mission house and school combined, have been erected, at present there is no church, the services being conducted in the mission house. The missionary is assisted in his work by his wife and sister, and Miss Tims. At the time of my visit 12 children were in attendance at the mission school, and more could be taken in but for the limited accommodation. The Indians of the Hay River settlement and vicinity number about 140, and belong to the Teni or Slave tribe, they were reported as being peacefully inclined and mild in their disposition. Game and fur being scarce, their principal article of diet is fish, taken from the lake, to which may be added potatoes, cultivated to a small extent at the settlement. Other course vegetables and barley can be grown successfully.

The Indians at this mission are in possession of a few head of cattle, hay being obtained from the flats back from the Hay River.

I visited and met the following persons at this place, Yukon bound:—

P. C. Kennedy, Waterloo, Que.
Chas. Griffin, Edmonton.
Arthur Griffin, Edmonton.
Frank Braine, Fort Saskatchewan.
Ernest George,
A. H. Anthony, Edmonton.

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Two trappers named Lynn Short and Robert Brown, were also located here for the winter intending to go down the Mackenzie in the spring. All these men were well provided with provisions and were in good health.

On Sunday, the 30th January, we left Hay River settlement continuing our journey across Great Slave Lake, and reached the mouth of the Mackenzie River late in the evening, camping for the night on the mainland opposite Big Island. A fishing station of the Hudson's Bay Company and R. C. Mission is located at Big Island, and the station at Providence and that at Fort Simpson are both supplied from here. Following the Mackenzie River we reached Fort Providence, 46 miles from Great Slave Lake on the 31st January, 160 miles from Resolution. This river from its mouth to within a short distance of Providence expands in places forming bays from two to three miles wide.

Fort Providence is situated on the north side of the river, and is a small post of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of Mr. Samuel Scott.

A mission of the Roman Catholic Church is located here, established some 35 years, and is the seat of His Lordship Bishop Grouard. While at Providence I called upon His Lordship and the Rev. Father Lecore at the mission. At the time of my visit some 35 Indian children were in attendance at the mission school conducted by the convent sisters.

There is a small settlement of half-breeds at this place, the population all told being 150. Potatoes and other vegetables and barley are grown in abundance, and wheat has been tried with but only fair success.

The following Yukon bound people were at Providence at the time of my visit:—

R. H. Milvane, Calgary.
Roy Moffatt, Pembroke.
J. Ritchie, Pembroke.
E. Irving, Pembroke.
George Ash, Duluth, Minn.
W. McDonald, Edmonton.

All in good circumstances and health except Milvane and Ash. The former was suffering from a badly frozen foot, but under the care and attention of Mr. Scott and E. Irving of the Pembroke party (a medical student) was doing well. The latter was at the mission in the care of the convent sisters. He was suffering from a severe strain brought about through lifting a heavy package on the way down the river and also from rheumatism. He was receiving every attention and will doubtless be all right by spring.

Messrs. Hyslop and Nagle, of Resolution, have a trading post here in the charge of B. Bouvier.

On the 2nd February the patrol left Fort Providence, taking the winter portage of about 12 miles through the woods to the river, following this for 10 miles brought us to Little Lake, 25 miles from Providence. This lake is a widening of the Mackenzie River about 12 miles long and 10 across, the shores generally are low and well wooded. At the lower end of this lake I found a camp of Slave Indians, 50 all told living in shacks made of poles placed upright.

These Indians were living on jackfish caught in the lake a short distance from the camp, and from all I could learn they are a lazy, indifferent lot, preferring to hang about the river at that point rather than go back to the country to the fish lakes and game districts, or moving to other parts of the river where fish are more plentiful.

Early on the morning of the 14th February we reached a camp of Yukon bound miners about 60 miles below Providence. These men were living in shacks erected by themselves, well provisioned, having supplies for over a year. Their names are as follows:—

Joseph Allen, Belfast, Ireland.
L. C. Knickerbocker, Duluth, Minn.
Robert Garnet, Pincher Creek, Alta.

Charles Hall, Duluth, Minn.
Edward Bon " "
Ben. F. Hough " "
Frank Wishart " "
Alex. Holmes, Fresno, Cal.
C. F. Smith " "
Geo. Rouse " "
T. J. Moody " "
George Frazier " "

During the afternoon we met Chief Factor Camsell of the Hudson's Bay Company and party en route by dog train to Chippewyan from Fort Simpson.

On the 16th February, the "Head of the Line" was passed 85 miles from Providence. This is the point to which the boats, in the old days, on account of the current, had to be "tracked" up (hailed with a line by men walking on the shore) from Fort Simpson.

The river above the "line" is wide, but below that point to Simpson it narrows considerably, being little more than half a mile in width.

Continuing our journey on the 6th February, for some 18 miles we reached the winter portage between the Mackenzie and Liard Rivers, 22 miles long, and camped for the night in the portage, three miles from the Liard River. This portage was very hilly in places with numerous lakes and muskegs and timber of small growth.

On the 7th February, in the early morning, we arrived at the Liard River, and following it down for about seven miles brought us to Fort Simpson, the end of the patrol, 320 miles from Fort Resolution. The morning was very stormy and cold with a face wind, and I ascertained at the fort on my arrival that the thermometer stood at 30 below. Fort Simpson, situated on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie Rivers, the latter river being about a mile wide opposite the fort. The post established nearly 100 years ago is the Hudson's Bay Company's headquarters for the Mackenzie River district and is in charge of Mr. G. S. Camsell, who has resided in the district for the past 33 years. All posts from, and including, Fort Providence to Fort Macpherson on Peel's River, send their returns to Simpson, which is, I understand, the largest and most important trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company in the north country. It is a well laid out post, the buildings, as at Chippewyan, being of squared timber, two storied and well built. All lumber used in its construction was hand sawed. The chief factor, Mr. Camsell being absent, Mr. C. F. Christie, the accountant for the district was in charge.

Fort Simpson is the headquarters for the Church of England Missions in the district, and the Lord Bishop of Mackenzie River, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Reeve, resides there.

The bishop, assisted by his wife, conducts the mission school, some twelve children being in attendance at the time of my visit. Dr. Reeve and his wife have resided in the north country for the past twenty years at various mission stations, and succeeded Dr. Bompas as bishop of the diocese a few years ago. A new mission house is in course of erection to replace one destroyed by fire the previous winter, it being necessary, as the accommodation at present is very limited. The loss to the bishop through this fire was great, as the larger portion of his library was destroyed.

The church at Simpson is a neat building, and the interior shows the care given to it by Mrs. Reeve and the ladies of the post.

A small R. C. Mission is also at this place in charge of the Rev. Father Brochu of Quebec, a most pleasant man to meet.

I found very few Indians about the fort, as they were absent on the hunt, and would not be back until the spring.

Mr. Christie informed me that potatoes and garden stuff, such as peas, beans, onions, &c., do very well, the potato crop of last year, however, was not a success in consequence of the early winter, and some 200 bushels had to be left in the ground.

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The population of Fort Simpson, all told is about 100. The following men en route to the gold fields, are wintering at Simpson occupying quarters placed at their disposal by Mr. Cumsell:—

W. J. Dobbin, 718 E. 18th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

J. Gordon Fisher, 1209 Dorchester St., Montreal.

Maurice Panet (Rep. *Montreal Gazette*), 98 Daly St., Ottawa.

Chas. E. Brown, St. Anne de Bellevue, near Montreal.

J. B. Deslauries

Geo. F. Ransom (Rep. Montreal *Star*)

John Bain, Winnipeg, Man.

A. H. Thompson, Calgary, Alta.

D. A. McPhee, Pembroke, Ont., late of Winnipeg.

R. M. Springer (Rep. Chicago *Interocean*), Chicago, Ill.

Jos. Lamoreaux, Fort Saskatchewan.

I found them well equipped with necessities and in good health.

Mr. Springer had accompanied the "Warmolts" party as far as Resolution, and had come on to Simpson by dog train in the interests of his paper.

While at Simpson I was informed that the "Segers" Yukon bound party of Edmonton are somewhere between Good Hope and Peel River, that the Pilon party of Fort Saskatchewan were on the lower Nahanni River from Fort Wrigley, the Pelly and Wright party with two sons of Mr. Camsell, and D. Carey and son, of Edmonton, had gone up the Liard, and were last heard from on the 18th October near Toad River.

The "Stevens" and "Grahame" party had also gone up the Liard and were near Toad River when last heard from.

News from the men on the river below Simpson was expected with the company's packet which would arrive early in March.

About 50 or 60 miles back from Simpson on each side of the Mackenzie River, I was informed, there are fishing lakes, from which a fair supply can be obtained, but Big Island is the great fish depot for the district.

The country in the vicinity of Simpson is high and rolling, the timber consists of spruce, poplar and birch, back from the post this is of good size.

On the morning of the 10th February, the patrol left Fort Simpson on the return journey stopping at Forts Providence, Resolution, Smith, Chippewyan, McMurray, Grand Rapids, House River and Athabasca Landing, reaching Fort Saskatchewan on the morning of the 26th March, 1898, the party all in good health and without the loss of any dogs, completing the round trip of 2,172 miles in 80 days of actual travel. The hours of travel each day averaged from 5 a.m. until 5.30 p.m. with 4 "spells" for meals, &c.

The following statement may be of interest as showing the dates of arrival and departure at the various places visited, the distance between and the time occupied, on the outward and return journey, the difference of 10 days being due to the unbroken trails and short days of the former as compared with the long days and fairly open trails of the latter.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

Date of Departure.	From	Date of Arrival.	At	Winter Route taken by Patrol.	Time occupied.
1897.		1897.		Miles.	Day.
December 16.	Fort Saskatchewan.....	December 19.	Athabasca Landing	96	3
" 21.	Athabasca Landing.....	" 29.	House River.....	155	9
1898.		1898.			
January 1.	House River.....	January 1.	Grand Rapids.....	10	1
" 2.	Grand Rapids.....	" 5.	Fort McMurray.....	87	4
" 7.	Fort McMurray.....	" 12.	" Chippewan.....	170	6
" 15.	" Chippewan.....	" 20.	" Smith.....	118	6
" 21.	" Smith.....	" 25.	" Resolution.....	130	5
" 27.	" Resolution.....	" 29.	Hay River.....	78	3
" 30.	Hay River.....	" 31.	Fort Providence.....	82	2
February 2.	Fort Providence.....	February 7.	" Simpson.....	160	6
			Total.....	1,086	45

Average:—24 miles per diem.

RETURNING.

1898.		1898.			
February 10.	Fort Simpson.....	February 15.	Fort Providence.....	160	6
" 17.	" Providence.....	" 18.	Hay River.....	82	2
" 20.	Hay River.....	" 21.	Fort Resolution.....	78	2
" 23.	Fort Resolution.....	" 26.	" Smith.....	130	4
" 27.	" Smith.....	March 1.	" Chippewan.....	118	5
March 7.	" Chippewan.....	" 12.	" McMurray.....	170	6
" 14.	" McMurray.....	" 16.	Grand Rapids.....	87	3
" 17.	Grand Rapids.....	" 17.	House River.....	10	1
" 18.	House River.....	" 22.	Athabasca Landing.....	155	5
" 24.	Athabasca Landing.....	" 26.	Fort Saskatchewan.....	96	3
			Total.....	1,086	35

Average:—31 miles per diem.

In concluding this portion of my report, I desire to say that the conduct of the members of my party was good, and generally they carried out their work, which was frequently hard and tiring, without complaint and to my satisfaction.

LIQUOR.

The prohibitory clauses of the North-west Territories Act remain in force in the unorganized districts of Athabasca and Mackenzie River, and as far as I could gather, during my trip, the visit of the patrol last season has had a good effect in curtailing the illicit traffic.

This traffic is confined to the lower class of white hunters and half-breeds employed on the river who are in the habit of visiting Edmonton. In view of the number of strangers who will now pass through those districts en route to the northern gold fields, many of whom will remain for prospecting purposes, and the fact that the Indians have had, so far, little dealing with whites outside of the Hudson's Bay Company's officials, missionaries and a few white hunters, I would respectfully

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suggest that the prohibitory law be strictly enforced, that notices should be posted at the Athabasca Landing and other points informing strangers of the law, and that police detachments be instructed to promptly destroy all liquor not covered by permit. These men will be from all parts and will represent all classes, and many will doubtless have the idea that a little liquor given to Indians will assist in gaining the object they have in view.

With respect to applications for permits, from persons in the unorganized districts, I would suggest that before being granted, it should be ascertained whether or not they are employees of any trader, as I was informed that the practice is, for some or all employees to secure permits and turn the liquor over to the employer, this is done when the latter considers that an application by him for a large quantity might be viewed with suspicion.

I took every opportunity of making the law known while in the north, and gave extracts to Bishop Grouard at Providence and to the Anglican Bishop of Mackenzie River, both gentlemen stated they would instruct the missionaries under their charge to warn the half-breeds and Indians of the different missions respecting the same.

FUR AND GAME.

At all points visited by me I was informed of the scarcity of fur, and this decrease has been gradually taking place for some years past. Various causes may be given for this, frequent forest fires, the use of poison in the past, and unnecessary destruction on the part of Indians, are I believe, the chief ones.

The law protecting the musk ox, which was, apparently, unknown in the far north, prior to the patrol of last season, seems now to be fairly well observed. These animals receive considerable protection from the fact that they range almost altogether in the barren lands towards the Arctic coast, and consequently before proceeding to hunt them, Indians must be well supplied with grub, &c., and as this to a great extent has to be obtained from the trader, the latter can be an important factor, if so disposed, in their preservation.

Moose and deer were rather more plentiful this season. Rabbits were reported as being very scarce, and this seems to be the case every seven years.

Whitefish, and trout of large size, are numerous in the lakes, and large quantities are yearly taken from Lake Athabasca and Great Slave Lake, the main fishery at the last named lake is at Big Island, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. The past season, however, owing to the ice taking earlier than usual and destroying the nets in many cases, the catch was not as large as in previous years. Fishing was being carried on through the ice last winter and the proceeds hauled to the several trading posts, missions, &c., by dog train.

The whitefish and trout are the chief article of diet in the far north, and many and mysterious are the ways adopted in the matter of cooking.

As I have elsewhere stated the method of storing fish is much behind the times, and it is to be regretted that the Indians and half-breeds generally do not understand the various ways of curing and preserving this important article of food, and the necessity for the laying in, at the proper time, of a winter supply to assist them when other game is scarce.

BUFFALO.

On the 20th January, 1898, at Fort Smith, I disposed of a breach of the "Act for the preservation of game in the unorganized portion of the North-west Territories of Canada," chap. 31; 57-58 Vic. One François Byskie, a Chippewyan Indian was brought before me charged with the killing of two buffalo near "Lying Wood" Mountain on the 14th December, 1897. The man pleaded guilty to the charge and gave as his reason that he was starving. If he had contented himself with killing one, which would have satisfied his wants sufficiently long to have enabled him to kill other game, I probably would have believed his story, but having killed two, all

that were in sight at the time, I come to the conclusion that it was the spirit of mischief that prompted his action. On his return to Fort Smith, shortly after his hunt, he immediately proceeded to make his friends acquainted with his feat, and Indians about the place were curious to know whether the law protecting the buffalo, could or would be carried out.

Under Sec. 17 of the Act above referred to I confiscated the head, and portion of the hide of one of the buffalo killed (the other was badly mutilated and consequently was not brought in by the constable), and had it preserved, and will await the instructions of the department as to its disposal. The head is a fine specimen and if mounted would be a valuable acquisition to the National Museum, Ottawa.

The wood buffalo of the north, as is well known, have dwindled from large herds to the present small number, but just what numbers remain I cannot say, for the reason that different persons, whom one presumes should know, give different figures. As far as I could learn they seem to be divided into two bands, one large and one small. The country ranged over by these animals extends from Buffalo Lake, south of Hay River, south to the Peace River and to within 35 miles of Fort Smith, as shown on the accompanying map. (Not printed).

The high prices paid to Indians for buffalo heads and hides, prior to the enforcement of the present law, is accountable in a great measure for the rapid decrease and had no action been taken, the buffalo would soon have been cleaned out.

While at Smith's Landing, I explained to several Indians who came to see me on the subject, the object of the buffalo law, viz.:—the protection of the present small number to allow them to increase and become a source of food supply to them in the future,—and provided white men with evil intentions do not encourage the Indians to break the law, I think they will not trouble buffalo, particularly in view of the Bystze case, and the fact that a constable is stationed in the vicinity, and I may here say that Indians in the north have a wholesome dread of the police.

THE "POISON" ORDINANCE.

Two breaches of this ordinance were brought before me at Chippewyan on the 3rd March, two white trappers named James Dinner and Archibald Turnbull, living on the Peace River, some 60 or 70 miles from Chippewyan being the persons charged. These men lived together. The charge against Dinner was dismissed, Turnbull, having pleaded "guilty," I fined him \$15 and costs, in default 30 days imprisonment with hard labour, the fine and costs were paid.

As a result of the patrol of last season, the use of poison in the north country seems to have been pretty well stamped out, and it is well that this is the case, for its evil effects are far reaching. The Indians generally are much against its use and from all I could gather, it was almost unknown in the north until white trappers began to come in. Although careful watch was kept, and inquiries made at all points, the above cases were the only ones I heard of.

I took every opportunity to make the laws on this subject public, and I instructed Constable Trotter at Fort Smith, to give close attention to the observance of this important ordinance.

GENERAL.

I found the greater number of the miners whom I visited satisfied with the Mackenzie River Yukon route as far as they had gone. Of course, many of them realized they had started from the Athabasca Landing too late in the season to complete the proposed journey. Persons who desire to get beyond Great Slave Lake with barges or boats should not leave the landing (Athabasca) later than the first week in August. The lake generally closes about the latter part of October, and the Mackenzie River during the last half of November.

Many of the men whom I met in the north complained of the excessive charges made by the half-breeds and Indians, especially at the Grand Rapids, who act as

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guides and steersmen down the rapids. These men evidently look upon the Grand and Smith Rapids as their "Klondyke," and it seems to me that some action should be taken to regulate such charges, as is done in the case of pilots in other parts of the country.

In view of the increased traffic on the river, it appears to me that certain improvements are necessary, viz.:—

The removal of the boulders in the Pelican Rapids, 120 miles below the Athabasca Landing. Last year a Yukon-bound party came to grief at this point, and among other property lost was a sum of \$600.

The clearing of the Grand Rapids from the head to Fort McMurray.

The placing of suitable buoys to mark the channel from the Embarras River to Lake Athabasca, in the direction of Fort Chippewyan. A party last season who took the wrong channel brought up in the lake more than a hundred miles out of the proper course.

Buoys to mark the entrance channels to the Slave and Mackenzie Rivers are necessary, and the portage road between Smith's Landing and Fort Smith should be improved.

The expense in carrying out such improvements should not be great.

In conversation with Mrs. Christie, the wife of the accountant at Fort Simpson, she informed me that she had walked over the portage between Fort Macpherson, on Peel's River, and Lapierre's house, near the Porcupine River, several times; the time occupied being three days. This is the trail used in times past by the Hudson's Bay Company to send supplies to old Fort Yukon and to bring back the fur from that place for shipment up the Mackenzie River.

The past winter in the north country was unusually mild. The snow, however, especially along the Mackenzie River, was very deep, in some places from three to four feet would have to be removed to prepare a night camp.

I attach the readings of the Government thermometer at Chippewyan, taken by the Rev. Mr. Lucas; at Hay River, on Great Slave Lake, by the Rev. Mr. Marsh; and Fort Simpson, by the Bishop of Mackenzie River.

Great satisfaction was expressed by the Yukon-bound men all along the route at the action taken in sending a mail with my party, many of them not having heard from their friends for months, and the return of the patrol gave them an opportunity of sending out letters, which, under ordinary conditions, would have had to lay over for open water. A large number of letters were brought out and duly posted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,

Inspector N.W.M.P., Commanding Northern Patrol.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

THERMOMETER READINGS, FORT CHIPPEWYAN, 1897-98.

Date.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Remarks.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.		
1	.....	.....	32.4	25.0	0.6	-13.0	27.2	20.4	4.4	0.4	4.0	15.0	25.4	13.2
2	.....	.....	35.0	27.0	15.0	2.6	21.8	8.6	6.2	0.1	6.0	1.6	13.0	8.2
3	66.4	26.0	32.4	25.0	6.0	-17.4	32.4	10.8	15.0	7.4	11.4	5.4	11.4	5.4
4	28.0	26.2	16.2	8.4	9.0	-13.6	24.0	15.0	5.0	0.1	17.2	23.0	14.8	14.8
5	47.2	30.0	21.8	14.6	15.2	4.6	14.4	10.2	2.2	0.1	16.4	16.8	0.1	1.4
6	40.8	25.2	23.0	19.4	.....	0.30	9.0	5.2	23.4	0.3	32.6	.....	.....	.....
7	33.0	22.0	18.6	8.0	.....	3.0	4.0	9.2	12.0	0.1	16.4	.....	.....	.....
8	21.4	17.4	18.6	8.6	.....	12.0	6.6	14.6	16.0	0.1	25.4	.....	.....	.....
9	35.0	23.2	21.0	15.2	.....	16.0	11.4	23.2	11.2	0.4	4.0	.....	.....	.....
10	33.6	30.4	15.8	13.0	.....	12.0	6.2	0.4	5.6	0.1	14.4	.....	.....	.....
11	27.0	23.4	16.2	13.6	.....	10.0	3.4	8.6	2.3	4.0	2.8	.....	.....	.....
12	18.6	4.6	15.0	5.4	.....	5.0	8.0	20.4	7.0	0.1	2.4	.....	.....	.....
13	22.4	16.8	6.6	0.2	.....	0.5	6.0	22.0	4.8	0.1	12.6	.....	.....	.....
14	19.6	12.6	8.4	6.2	.....	-0.25	1.4	4.6	18.0	0.1	28.6	.....	.....	.....
15	20.0	15.2	9.0	5.0	.....	-0.35	2.0	5.0	20.0	0.1	33.4	.....	.....	.....
16	33.4	15.2	5.6	0.6	.....	0.35	4.0	13.2	20.2	0.1	28.6	.....	.....	.....
17	40.6	32.4	4.6	0.3	.....	0.25	2.0	0.6	19.0	0.1	26.0	.....	.....	.....
18	27.0	17.4	-2.0	0.6	.....	0.15	9.4	17.2	17.0	0.1	23.6	.....	.....	.....
19	35.0	27.2	7.0	1.2	3.6	1.2	6.0	11.2	20.8	0.1	28.4	.....	.....	.....
20	35.0	31.8	4.0	0.3	1.4	-9.2	9.0	11.8	23.0	0.1	32.0	.....	.....	.....
21	35.6	31.6	-6.0	0.1	0.0	6.2	7.0	8.8	13.0	5.4	13.4	.....	.....	.....
22	37.0	28.6	7.0	1.2	9.2	-4.0	18.2	8.6	13.0	0.1	22.0	.....	.....	.....
23	35.8	17.6	4.0	0.3	3.6	18.2	7.6	0.1	11.6	-21.2	0.1	25.0	.....	.....
24	34.2	20.6	-6.0	0.1	0.2	14.0	1.4	-22.4	-29.6	4.0	0.1	11.6	.....	.....
25	25.6	18.6	4.6	0.7	7.6	6.0	-17.0	9.6	22.4	5.0	0.1	9.2	.....	.....
26	25.4	15.4	20.2	9.8	0.6	-6.4	-6.0	17.4	1.6	0.1	2.6	.....	.....	.....
27	23.0	15.2	5.2	0.4	6.6	6.6	2.8	4.2	0.0	3.0	0.1	5.2	.....	.....
28	27.8	8.8	3.0	1.0	26.2	10.2	-8.0	17.4	4.2	0.1	1.4	.....	.....	.....
29	27.6	26.4	-2.6	0.1	14.2	2.4	0.0	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	27.2	24.2	-17.2	0.1	23.4	0.1	-9.2	2.2	2.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	16.0	.....	.....	0.4	-16.4	-3.0	0.1	12.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

North-west Mounted Police.

THERMOMETER READINGS, HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, 1897-98.

Date.	October.		November.		December.		January.		Remarks.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
1	53	25	32	27	— 1	—20	24	30	
2	36	33	29	15	5	—12	39	12	
3	28	10	15	—12	2	2	44	39	
4	39	23	20	— 8	10	—15	20	10	
5	43	30	22	9	4	— 5	12	8	
6	30	28	18	18	4	— 7	— 8	— 3	
7	30	18	13	8	10	4	— 5	—12	
8	35	9	20	— 4	12	8	—14	—30	
9	34	27	26	18	19	9	5	—13	
10	39	26	24	20	7	— 2	13	2	
11	31	21	22	10	3	— 1	—18	—18	
12	24	13	14	5	— 2	0	—10	—24	
13	28	8	7	10	—20	—20	— 7	—33	
14	24	16	4	4	—12	—34	— 6	—10	
15	28	18	— 4	2	—15	—39	— 3	—20	
16	32	25	— 7	—23	—10	—28	— 5	—13	
17	33	24	— 7	—13	—12	—15	— 8	—10	
18	30	20	3	—22	—18	—17	— 9	—11	
19	44	20	7	0	5	2	—18	—21	
20	44	38	—12	—30	8	—21	— 6	—24	
21	43	30	— 5	—28	14	7	6	—23	
22	43	31	20	— 7	15	2	— 2	— 3	
23	36	27	5	15	7	— 1	— 7	—23	
24	31	17	— 5	—20	7	2	— 7	—22	
25	45	10	—10	—20	— 6	—20	3	—20	
26	36	1	7	—14	7	—13	7	—15	
27	35	19	9	5	20	7	2	— 5	
28	40	16	1	— 8	— 1	— 4	— 3	—12	
29	20	18	—15	—15	— 6	3	— 4	— 9	
30	45	15	10	—25	3	—10	— 8	—27	
31	29	16	.....	.....	22	—13	— 4	—38	

THERMOMETER READINGS, FORT SIMPSON, 1897-8.

Date.	October.		November.		December.		January.		Remarks.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
1	43.0	21.5	.....	19.0	-10.0	-39.5	29.0	-12.0	
2	26.5	15.0	22.0	10.0	-2.0	-21.5	17.0	5.0	
3	21.0	1.0	12.0	-5.0	2.5	-15.0	31.5	5.0	
4	21.0	12.5	10.5	2.0	0.0	-14.0	27.0	-7.0	
5	31.0	17.5	12.5	4.5	0.0	-19.0	10.0	-20.0	
6	30.0	11.0	13.0	8.0	-7.5	-20.0	9.5	-19.5	
7	28.0	3.0	11.0	-6.0	-1.0	-10.0	2.0	-8.0	
8	23.0	3.0	15.0	8.5	4.5	-3.0	4.0	-8.0	
9	30.0	12.0	22.0	9.0	8.0	1.0	-3.5	-17.0	
10	32.0	12.0	26.0	20.0	11.0	-26.5	-1.0	-10.5	
11	34.5	22.0	21.0	8.0	0.0	-27.0	-4.5	-23.0	
12	28.0	4.0	10.5	3.0	1.0	-6.0	-4.5	-27.5	
13	19.0	9.0	8.5	4.5	-4.5	-41.5	-2.5	-22.5	
14	29.0	15.0	7.0	-1.0	-32.0	-47.0	-2.5	-17.0	
15	26.0	1.0	5.0	-17.0	-23.0	-47.0	-5.0	-18.0	
16	29.0	9.0	-4.0	-21.0	-9.0	-25.0	-9.0	-23.0	
17	39.0	11.0	-8.0	-20.0	0.5	-20.0	-15.0	-24.0	
18	24.0	2.0	-7.0	-21.0	-7.0	-25.0	-11.0	-30.0	
19	29.5	22.0	-10.0	-20.0	5.0	-21.0	-15.5	-28.5	
20	31.5	24.0	5.0	-23.0	2.0	-16.0	-19.5	-30.0	
21	32.5	14.5	-15.0	-25.0	10.0	-3.0	-7.0	-26.0	
22	31.5	22.0	7.5	-19.5	8.0	5.0	-2.0	-13.0	
23	45.0	22.0	21.5	-4.0	6.0	-4.0	-8.0	-24.0	
24	24.0	4.0	8.0	-32.0	7.5	0.0	-15.0	-31.0	
25	26.0	10.0	-3.0	-32.5	3.5	-26.5	-11.0	-26.5	
26	16.0	-3.0	-1.0	-15.5	-10.0	-22.0	-11.0	-24.0	
27	22.0	12.5	2.0	-11.0	-10.0	-18.5	-3.0	-13.0	
28	21.0	12.5	12.0	-11.5	-4.0	-13.0	-4.0	-27.0	
29	28.0	10.0	6.5	-15.0	-3.0	-15.6	-13.0	-27.0	
30	21.0	11.0	-13.0	-38.0	-10.0	-27.5	-6.0	-14.5	
31	23.0	13.0	.....	.....	-9.0	-28.0	-0.0	-10.0	

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the Unorganized Portion of the North-west Territories.

Place and Date of Offence.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Place and Date of Trial.	By Whom Tried.	Sentence.
Lying Wood Mountain, Dist. of Athabasca, Dec. 14th, 1897.	The Queen . . .	François, Bysttze, Chippewyan Indian.	Breach of the Act for the preservation of game in the unorganized portions of the N.W.T., sec. 4, c. 31, 57-58 Vic.	Fort Smith, Dist. of Athabasca, Jan. 20, 1898.	W. H. Routledge, J.P.	Fined \$10 or 10 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Fine to be paid to Constable Trotter, N.W.M.P., at Fort Smith, by 1st July, 1898
Peace Point, Dist. of Athabasca, Oct. 1st, 1897.	The Queen . . .	Jas. Dinner	Breach of the poison ordinance.	Chippewyan, Dist. of Athabasca, March 3, 1898.	W. H. Routledge, J.P.	Dismissed.
Peace Point, Dist. of Athabasca, Oct. 1st, 1897.	The Queen . . .	A. Turnbull	Breach of the poison ordinance.	Chippewyan, Dist. of Athabasca, March 3, 1898.	W. H. Routledge, J.P.	Fined \$15 and costs. Fine paid.

PATROL REPORT, PRINCE ALBERT TO FORT McMURRAY.

(Inspector D. M. HOWARD.)

PRINCE ALBERT, 18th August, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions, I left Prince Albert at noon on the 10th of June last, with Reg. No. 924, Const. Pook, and Reg. No. 2145, Const. Latimore, and guide Angus McLeod, to go over and report upon the water route from Prince Albert to Fort McMurray.

The two eighteen-foot canoes purchased from the Peterborough Canoe Company for the use of the party were tied on the wagons on top of the loads, bottom up and in that way rode safely over the road to Green Lake, which was very rough in places, but as they were so securely fastened that it was impossible for them to shift they sustained no damage in their hundred and fifty mile trip.

We reached Green Lake at 5 p.m. on the 14th of June, experiencing very bad weather on the way out, it raining on the 10th, 11th and 12th and on the 12th the rain was mixed with sleet. On the evenings of the 11th, 12th and 13th we had heavy frost, there being ice nearly half an inch thick on the water in the pails in the morning. Green Lake is a long, narrow lake eighteen miles long and varying in width from a quarter to half a mile. It is heavily wooded to the waters edge with pine and poplar and is well stocked with whitefish, jack and sucker. A person sitting on the bank can see the fish jumping in all directions.

There is no settlement at this end of the lake, it being at the north end where the Hudson's Bay Company stores are situated. The company have a store-house here but Mr. Dever, the officer in charge told me that it was very old and that he had received instructions to have it taken down this fall.

On the 15th I had the stores unpacked and the canoes put in the lake and filled with water to tighten them up as they were leaking a little.

I sent for Miss Berube in connection with the complaint laid by her sister in Prince Albert, but could not get evidence to warrant proceedings being taken under it, she denied that the man against whom the information was laid had ever interfered with her in any way, and that on the contrary, she had been well treated and well satisfied with her place, and had no desire to return to Prince Albert to her sister, and that although she had not been paid her wages, she had been promised them shortly and was satisfied to wait for them. I explained to her that by not paying her wages the contract had been broken and that she might leave if she so wished, and could go back to Prince Albert with our teams, she again stated that she was thoroughly satisfied to stay where she was.

I am convinced from inquiries I made in this case, that there was nothing in it and the man who gave the sister the information on which she laid the complaint must have been actuated by malice.

On the 16th it was impossible to do anything as it rained heavily all morning, it cleared a little at 4 p.m., and I decided to make a start. I had the canoes loaded and left the south end of Green Lake about six o'clock, and made eight miles before camping for the night.

The next day I made the Hudson's Bay Company's post at the north end of the lake at noon. Here I found a settlement of fifteen or twenty houses scattered on each side of the lake, at the mouth of Green Lake River, these people living by fishing and trapping for the Hudson's Bay Company. There is also a Roman Catholic Mission and small log church at this place.

I called on Mr. Dever of the Hudson's Bay Company, he had no complaints that required attending to but was anxious to have a detachment of police stationed here

North-west Mounted Police.

to assist him in his duties as a magistrate, as there are no white people here and it is impossible to get Indians to act as special constables in Indian cases as they are all related to each other. Mr. Dever informed me that there was a considerable amount of petty thieving going on among them, entering one another's houses during the owners' absence and helping themselves to anything that might take their fancy.

I also called at the mission. The Father in charge told me that he had an insane man belonging to his congregation and was looking after him as he did not appear to be dangerous, but that if he noticed any change in his condition he would bring him before me on my return. I saw the Father on my way back and he concluded that he could manage this man himself, as he was getting old and was in the same condition and had shown no signs of becoming violent. I told him that in case he at any time did become violent and required to be put under restraint if he would send in word police would come for him.

I stored twelve days' rations with the Hudson's Bay Company here in order to lighten our load as I found there were a number of rapids in the Beaver River that might require portaging, and I was told that the river was exceptionally low for this time of year. I next tried to hire a guide for \$25 a month as instructed that this was all that would be allowed, but owing to the parties going to the Klondyke having paid much higher sums I was unable to get one for that amount, I then hired a half-breed, James McCallum, for \$3 to take us to the end of the rapids in the Beaver River hoping to be able to get a guide for the other rivers at Ile à la Crosse.

I left Green Lake on the morning of the 18th. On leaving you enter Green Lake River, a stream about thirty to forty yards wide, with a very winding course and very little current, but with plenty of water for boats of Sturgeon Head, or York boat description, drawing when loaded from two and a half to three feet. After following the course of this river about seven miles, we entered the mouth of Beaver River, a fine river about seventy-five yards wide, with good deep water and banks heavily timbered with pine, birch and poplar.

About six o'clock in the evening we reached the head of the rapids which could be distinctly heard further down around a bend of the river. I tied up to the bank to enable the guides to cut poles to be used in taking the canoes through the rapids, as I had made up my mind to go on and run the first rapid before camping for the night. The water in it was not deep, the river here being shallow and full of large boulders, making it necessary to portage the loads of large boats before taking them over the rapids. Our guide told me that two of the parties going down before us had upset at this rapid, losing guns and some of their provisions and one of them his money, his purse falling out of his pocket and was carried away in the rapid current.

For the next twenty-two miles of the river, rapids of the same description are met with at short intervals until the Grand Rapids, the last and worst, is reached. This rapid is two miles long, and is of the same nature as the others, the river shallow and its bed filled with large boulders, over which the water rushes, some appearing well above the water, some underneath, their presence to be detected by the eddy. The former rapids we had managed to get down with the canoes with one guide in each canoe, but here we had to lighten the canoes and walk along the river bank to the foot of the rapids, while the guides took the canoes down, taking one down first and going back for the others. At the foot of the rapid we noticed on the bank a number of tin provision cases belonging to the Owen Sound party, one of their boats having run on a rock in the rapid. Our guide left us here and went back to Green Lake, we going on alone.

Below the rapids the river widens out into a broad, deep river with sand bars in some places, but with plenty of water for York or Sturgeon Head boats in the channel, and with a guide who knew the channel, boats of the above description would have no difficulty in getting down the river from here. In the lower reaches of the river the character of the country changes, the river banks becoming much lower and marshy, and timber gradually receding farther back from the river. We passed one of the Owen Sound party here going back with a fur trader, he was ill and had made up his mind not to go any farther. We reached the mouth of the Beaver River

on the 22nd, in the evening, having been delayed a day by a strong head wind against which it was impossible to paddle.

Next morning we left camp about four o'clock and made the Hudson's Bay Company post, on the far side of Lake Ile a la Crosse, at 6 a.m. Lake Ile a la Crosse (so named, I was told, from the old North-west Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company's men having in the old days played lacrosse on one of the islands in the lake opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post,) is a fine large lake full of islands, some large and some small. The lake is well stocked, whitefish jack and sucker being caught in great numbers.

Here we found a large settlement of twenty-five or thirty houses clustered about the Roman Catholic Mission, the largest mission in the northern district, consisting of a large convent and school kept by the Gray Nuns, where the Indian children, boys and girls of the district are educated, and a large church and house for the resident priests in charge. They have a large garden at the mission where they grow all kinds of vegetables without any difficulty, also growing barley successfully, but they have not had the same success with wheat, it nearly always failing to ripen. There were also a number of cattle in good condition and a few of the people besides the mission had chickens. At the time of our visit there were thirty or forty lodges of Crees camped near the mission, where they come for a short time every spring.

This place is also the headquarters for the Hudson's Bay Company in this district and they have a large establishment here under Mr. King, who was unfortunately away when I was there. Three fur traders also have their headquarters here but there was no evidence of Indians ever getting liquor in exchange for their fur. Father Rapet in charge of the mission, told me he had never heard of a case where an Indian had procured liquor in trade in the district. At this place I again lightened our loads by leaving rations at the Hudson's Bay Company to be picked up on our return and engaged a wood Cree named Baptiste as guide to go to Fort McMurray and back to Green Lake at \$25 a month. I was delayed here a day and a half by heavy storm of wind and rain and did not leave until noon of the 25th of June.

At the end of Ile a la Crosse Lake, twenty miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post, you enter Deep River, very wide and deep, really an arm of the lake; after traversing this river twenty-one miles you cross the end of Cree Lake and arrive at the narrows of Little Buffalo Lake. These narrows are full of whitefish, jack and sucker, and at the time we passed there were twenty lodges of Crees and Chippewyans busily engaged in catching fish and drying them for the winter. There is a settlement of six houses here, people living here all winter hunting and trapping. On crossing the narrows and reaching Little Buffalo Lake we found it very rough and a strong wind blowing, and as I had been warned by the Hudson's Bay Company's officers not to venture to cross it if rough, I camped for the night.

Ile a la Crosse Lake, Deep River and the Buffalo Lakes are all well wooded with fine timber to the water's edge. Next morning I left camp early and got across the lake, eight miles through the Big Buffalo Lake narrows and camped for the night on the shore, half-way across Big Buffalo Lake, in a heavy thunderstorm. This storm continued all right and all the next day. During the night the guide I had hired at Ile a la Crosse deserted me; he had, before leaving Ile a la Crosse, got me to give him an order on the Hudson's Bay Company for \$5 on his pay, as he said he wished to leave some food with his wife during his absence. He made his way back to Ile a la Crosse and cashed the order, and told among the other half-breeds that no police could arrest him, and that he intended to shoot the first policeman who attempted to do so. I heard this from Father Rapet on my return, he also told me that this man was camped on an island in the lake opposite the mission. I went over to try and get him, but he had heard of our arrival at Ile a la Crosse and had promptly got out of the way. I had not time to wait for him as he had gone on a hunting trip and there was no way of telling when he would be back. I think he should, if possible, be punished, as, unless he is, it will have a bad effect on the other Indians and half breeds, and encourage them to act in the same manner. I heard from Mr. McDermott, the Hudson's Bay Company's officer in

North-west Mounted Police.

charge of Portage La Losche, that this man had done this before, hiring with a party and then deserting them.

On the 29th of June we made the mouth of the La Losche River at the end of Big Buffalo Lake. I found at this place a small settlement of Chippewyans, who live by hunting and fishing. They had seven or eight head of cattle and seemed well to do. I hired the only man left in the settlement, the remainder having been hired by Klondyke parties who were on the river ahead of us, to take us to the head of the first rapids. Next morning we made an early start up the La Losche River against a strong current. The river runs through a poor country, mostly muskeg, and here and there a little sand and stones on nearing the rapids; the banks are wooded with pine, spruce and a little poplar. The river is about eighty yards wide at the mouth, but gradually narrows to thirty yards in places.

In the first days travel we struck seven rapids very shallow and fast, and full of large stones, up four of these the guides poled the canoes, myself and the men walking over the portages and the other three, we had to portage the loads of the canoes to allow them to be poled up empty owing to the shallowness of the rapids. The first portage was a quarter of a mile long, the second a mile and a half, and the last one three-quarters of a mile all over bad roads, very wet and swampy. The parties ahead of us only got up this river with the greatest difficulty with their large boats, all their loads had to be portaged at each rapid, and the boats dragged up by hand, in shallow places having to be lifted over the stones, every one being in the water with their backs under the boats lifting them from one stone to another.

Half way up the river the country changes and the river runs through a marsh with a very winding course until La Losche Lake is reached. About half way up the river I met a Chippewyan half-breed coming back from having guided the Owen Sound party over the rapids and hired him at \$25 a month to come with us to Fort McMurray, and back to Green Lake. He accompanied us the remainder of the trip and proved to be a good reliable man in every way. After passing another rapid about six miles from the end of river, necessitating a portage of a mile, we reached La Losche Lake and found a number of Klondykers camped there waiting for the rain to stop. we went on and made the portage at the far end of the lake, on the 3rd of July. We found most of them camped here. All these parties had left Green Lake between the 19th and 24th May, and had been on the way ever since, only three parties, the Moose Mountain, Drains, and a German party had got over the portage to the clear water, all had small skiffs or Peterboro' canoes.

I found a young boy here, Alexander McLeod, he was only eleven years old and had run away from home to go to the Klondyke. I made arrangements to take him back and hand him over to his people in Prince Albert. He was not at all sorry when I told him I would have to take him back with me, but appeared to be thoroughly cured of his desire to go to Klondyke, by the hard work and exposure he had experienced. I brought him back and handed him over to his father.

I had three cases to settle here of disputes among Klondyke parties, who had broken up and could not agree as to the division of the supplies. I settled all three cases to the satisfaction of both parties, and saw the decisions carried out. I fancy had not police been handy, there might have been a lot of underhand work going on that would have lead to trouble among them. In one case before the arrival of the police, the remaining members of the party told the two members wishing to draw out of the company that they would give them nothing, although by their agreement they were entitled to draw out of the company with their share of the supplies at any time, and loaded the supplies on the wagons with their own, ready to send them over the portage, and would not allow them to be touched, when I arrived and the case was laid before me by the aggrieved parties.

I also had to settle a case as to the ownership of a number of bear traps, having them delivered to the rightful owner.

I had the supplies unpacked and tied up in small parcels, so that they could be packed on the pack ponies to be taken over the twelve mile portage to the Clearwater River, as we were to go over in the night, the bulldog flies being too bad to allow of the

horses travelling during the day. We left at eight o'clock, the men and myself walking over.

I found this portage to be over a bad road, leading part of the way through swampy wet ground and then over sand and large stones, the road very rough. This road has been used at one time by the Hudson's Bay Company, but was abandoned in 1886 on the company opening up the route from Athabasca Landing, and has fallen into a very bad state of repair. Soon after leaving, it commenced to rain heavily, and every one was wet through. We camped half way to rest the horses for an hour, owing to the bad state of the road, then went on and made the Clearwater about two o'clock in the morning, coming down a hill a mile and a half long with, I was told, a drop of seven hundred feet in that distance. This hill is in a very bad condition, the corduroy all broken and the road full of deep mud holes and badly cut up.

The next day I got the canoes and the balance of the supplies down the hill to the river, and had the canoes put in the water and loaded. Next morning I left at 6 a.m., having with me a half-breed, Oiseau Mograin, I had hired for \$3 to take us to the foot of the rapids as the other guides were not sure of the river, not having been down it for some time. The river is about a hundred yards wide and deep above the rapids, heavily wooded the whole length with very fine timber, the best I had seen on the trip. After running eight miles we reached the head of the first rapid called the "White Mud." This is a very bad rapid, the worst of the five in the river, having a water fall of over twelve feet, nothing could possibly get through these rapids and we had to portage everything, canoes and stores, over a quarter of a mile. About four miles farther on we came to the second rapid called the "Needles." Here we had to carry the bedding and supplies over a portage a mile long, the guides running the rapids in the empty canoes. A short distance farther on we came to the third rapid called the "Big Stone," necessitating another portage of all the loads over a portage half a mile long, the guides again running the rapids in the empty canoes. A little farther down the river we struck the fourth rapid called the "La Bonne." Here we had to carry everything over a portage a mile and a half long, the guides again running the rapids as before. About three miles farther on we struck the fifth and last rapid called "The Cascade." Here the loads had to be portaged a mile, the canoes running the rapids light. As it was late we camped for the night at the foot of these rapids. This river has a very fast current and runs through very high hills on both sides. The river banks in the rapids are full of rock, resembling very much the country on the north shore of Lake Superior. The mosquitoes, sand flies and bulldogs were very bad on this river, and every one suffered at their hands in the portages, as they would take advantage of our defenceless position (both hands being employed with your load) to bite us.

We made an early start next morning and camped for the night about fifteen miles from Fort McMurray. Below the rapids the river widens and there are a number of sand bars and shallows in it. This is a bad river for large boats, and only fit for a skiff or Peterborough canoe of from eighteen to twenty-four feet on account of the five portages and the sand bars below the rapids. We made an early start from this camp and reached Fort McMurray at noon.

The Hudson's Bay Company have a small trading post here in charge of Mr. Flett. There is no settlement outside of the company's houses. Mr. Flett told me a great number had gone down the Athabasca, he counted over two hundred boats. He complained that the Klondyke parties had shot three of his dogs while camped here and wanted it stopped, at this time there was no one there, they had all gone down the river some time before.

These dogs are always wandering about the post during the summer in a half-starved condition, and are great thieves, running off with anything they find about the camp. I waited here three days for mail, as Mr. Flett told me he expected it every day, but it did not come, and as my supplies were getting low I started on my return journey. I reached the La Losche portage on the return trip on the 15th of July, having had hard work to get up the Clearwater, as we had to portage the canoes and all supplies around each of the rapids.

North-west Mounted Police.

I passed a number of the parties strung out over the different portages between the rapids, busily engaged in portaging their supplies, and grumbling at the hard work it entailed. I had another dispute brought before me here for settlement, this time in the Owen Sound party, with regard to the division of the supplies, one man wishing to leave the party and take out his share and they could not agree as to what the proper share was. I settled it satisfactorily to both.

I found the La Losche River much higher owing to the heavy rains, and was able to get down much easier than I expected, the guides running the rapids with the canoes, the men and myself walking over the portages.

On the 21st July I met the French party with the small steamer in the Deep River. They had got down the Beaver River without an accident, although they broke a piece out of one of their boats. I heard from an Indian at Ile a la Crosse, who had passed them in Buffalo Lake, that they had been nearly swamped in a storm on the lake. They only got to the shore in time, as the boats filled and sank in shallow water.

I reached Ile a la Crosse on my return trip on the 23rd of July. On calling at the mission, Father Rapet complained that a young man named McCallum had deserted his wife, leaving her destitute at Ile a la Crosse, and had gone off with another woman, and asked me if possible to get hold of him and make him take care of his wife. I caught up to this man half way up the Beaver River, and had him before me and explained what the consequences of his behaviour would be, that I would have to take him into Prince Albert with me. He promised to leave the woman he was travelling with and go back to Ile a la Crosse and take care of his wife; so I allowed him to go back in a canoe with one of the priests who happened to be returning there, the woman going back to her people at Green Lake.

I found the Beaver River much higher than it was at the time we came down, owing to the heavy rains, people living at Green Lake telling me that they had never seen or known it to be so high at this season of the year before. I arrived at Green Lake on the 31st of July with the canoes in good order. I had them taken out of the water and dried, and painted and stored in the store-house of the Hudson's Bay Company for the winter.

This water route is, in my opinion, a fair one for Peterboro' canoes or skiffs of from eighteen to twenty-four feet in length. These boats will carry a large amount of supplies and are easily portaged, and do not draw much water. Larger boats are, in my opinion, not suitable for the route, owing to the rapids and the number of portages to be made, canoes even having to be lightened before they can run some of the rapids.

There are twenty miles of rapids in the Beaver River; these rapids are at short intervals between each other, and can be run by portaging the supplies and lightening the boats. There are seven rapids to be portaged in the La Losche River. There is a portage of twelve miles at La Losche called the "Long Portage," over which boats and supplies have to be portaged to the Clearwater River over a bad road. There are five rapids in the Clearwater River to be portaged; in one of these it is necessary to portage the boats also, a quarter of a mile.

The weather experienced on the trip was very bad, and it was almost impossible to keep anything dry, as it rained nearly all the time.

I attach the following table of distances. These I got from the Hudson's Bay Company, and are as nearly correct as it is possible for them to be without having the distances actually measured, as the Hudson's Bay Company's officials are travelling both summer and winter:—

	Miles,
Prince Albert to south end of Green Lake.....	150
South end of Green Lake to north end.. .. .	18
Hudson's Bay Company's post, Green Lake to Hudson's Bay Company's post, Ile a la Crosse.....	150

	Miles.
Hudson's Bay Company's post, Ile a la Crosse to Hudson's Bay	
Company's post, La Losche.....	160
La Losche Portage to Clearwater.....	12
Clearwater River to Fort McMurray.....	80
Total.....	570

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD,

Inspector.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

PRINCE ALBERT, 19th August, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to attach the following addenda to my report of the route.

GAME.

The lakes and rivers in this district are very well stocked with fish and the inhabitants catch them in great numbers as they are the main food supply during the winter. Whitefish, juck, pickerel and sucker are all taken in large numbers. Moose, bear and lynx are also very numerous as this district is very little travelled now.

TIMBER.

There is valuable timber all through this district whenever a market is opened for it, especially in the Clearwater River.

MINERALS.

I found at nearly every place I camped on the route mica in small quantities, also good specimens of iron on the banks of the Deep River. In Clearwater River I found good specimens of coal. And tar I found at the junction of the Clearwater and Athabasca oozing out in natural state, and the natives are in the habit of coming to this place to get tar for their birch bark canoes. All along the last twenty miles of the Clearwater, tar could be easily seen in the banks. I also passed four or five fine sulphur springs in the Clearwater River. I detected them by the odour peculiar to sulphur, which could be easily recognized at some distance. I drank some of the water in these springs and found it strongly impregnated with salt. This water may be of some value for medicinal purposes. I noticed places in the Clearwater River where parties had been prospecting, and was told that they had found good colours but not in paying quantities, but this I cannot vouch for as I did not see it myself.

MINING LICENSES.

The Klondyke parties were again anxiously inquiring as to what provision had been made for them to procure a mining license and to register their claims in the Liard district down the Mackerzie River. There was only a very small percentage of them with licenses, the remainder relying on being able to procure them down the river.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. HOWARD,

Inspector

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Prince Albert.

North-west Mounted Police.

PART III

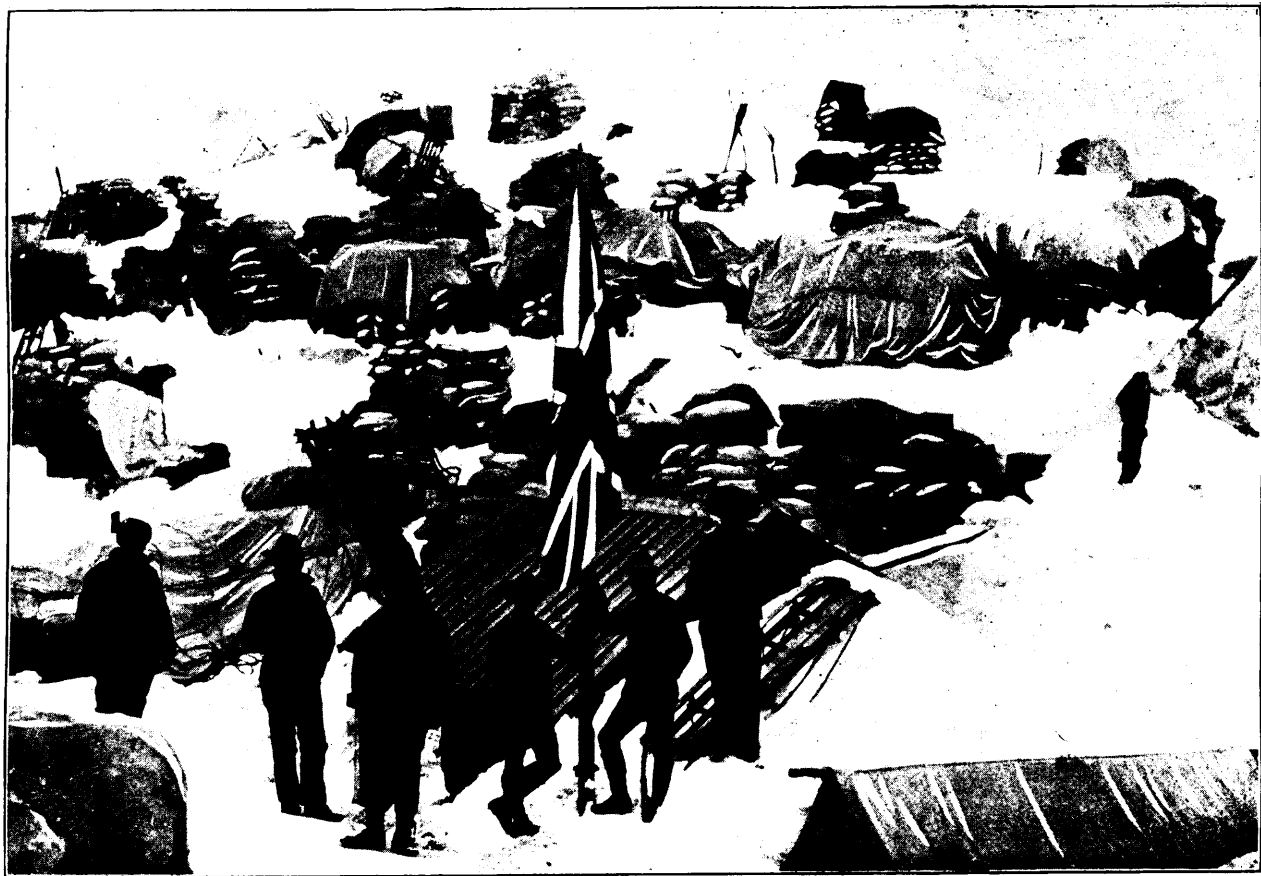
YUKON TERRITORY

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Summit of Chilkoot Pass N.W. M. Police and Custom House—Winter 1897-8.

[GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.]

North-west Mounted Police.

PART III YUKON TERRITORY

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DISTRICT OFFICE, DAWSON, 10th January, 1899.

The Right Honourable SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended 30th November, 1898, together with those of the officers in my command.

I was in command of the Macleod district, North-west Territories, until 30th January, 1898.

On that date I received a telegram from the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, directing me to leave by the first train to Vancouver for Yukon duty; written instructions to be received at that place from the Honourable the Minister of the Interior.

I left Macleod on the 30th January and arrived at Vancouver about 1 p.m. of the 31st. On my arrival I received mail from Victoria by Superintendent Perry, this contained my instructions from the Minister.

Superintendent Perry arrived from Victoria on the 2nd February, talked over matters with me and left on the same afternoon for Skagway by SS. "Islander."

I remained in Vancouver until the 6th leaving for Skagway on that afternoon per SS. "Thistle," the only boat available, a slow but seaworthy craft which had been used in the sealing trade.

I arrived at Skagway on the 14th February, and found that Inspector Wood, who was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of the Yukon at that place, had left for Little Salmon River, to place accounts before the commissioner for certification.

Superintendent Perry had left on the 10th for Bennett, via the White Pass, had sent Inspector Belcher and party to the Chilcoot summit by Dyea to establish and take command of a customs' post at that place. Superintendent Perry returned to Skagway on the 16th from Bennett by the Chilcoot and Dyea, and informed me that the posts on the White and Chilcoot Passes had been established. Inspector Strickland in charge of the White, and Inspector Belcher of the Chilcoot, each detachment provisioned for six months.

I started for Bennett by Dyea and the Chilcoot on 24th February, taking Constable Skirving with me, I reached the "Scales" on the 25th, but as a terrific storm was raging, which prevented me from finding the paths up the mountain, I retraced my steps to a place called the "Stone House," and waited there until the storm was over, I also telegraphed Superintendent Perry the cause of the delay. The storm abated to some extent on the 26th and Corporal Pringle reported to me from the summit, that Inspector Belcher had the flag hoisted, and was ready to collect customs duty. I sent orders by Corporal Pringle to Inspector Belcher to open customs office; and return to Skagway sending my baggage on to Bennett over the Chilcoot.

At this time there were many thousands of people living at a place called "Sheep Camp" some distance from the summit. Most were engaged in packing their supplies to the summit, all were apparently anxious to get through.

Chiefly owing to the fact that neither law nor order prevailed in that section, murder, robbery and petty theft were of common occurrence, the "shell game" could be seen at every turn of the trail, operations being pushed with the utmost vigour, so as not to lose the golden opportunity which they would be unable to find or take advantage of on the other side of the line in British Territory.

I met Superintendent Perry at Dyea on the 26th. He had not received my numerous telephone messages owing to negligence on the part of the operator, and was loath to return to Vancouver without having heard from me.

We returned to Skagway that day, Superintendent Perry leaving the same evening for Vancouver. When I arrived at Skagway I wrote out complete instructions on all points for the guidance of Inspectors Strickland and Belcher, while in command of the important posts on the passes. Inspector Wood returned from the Little Salmon on the 25th February.

From the date of my arrival in Skagway, until the 27th March, many important events took place and were duly reported to the department. The officers in charge of the summits displayed great ability, using great firmness and tact, were loyally supported by the non-commissioned officers and constables under their command, who under circumstances of the most trying character displayed the greatest fortitude and endurance, amidst the terrific snow storms which raged round their respective camps.

Large numbers of people were packing and hauling their supplies over the passes at this time, the rush to the Yukon being at its height, the office at Skagway was besieged at all hours of the day and night by people seeking information.

The town of Skagway at this time, and for some months later, was little better than a hell upon earth. The desperado commonly called "Soapy Smith" and a numerous gang of ruffians ran the town. Murder and robbery were daily occurrences, hundreds came there with plenty of money and the next morning had not sufficient to buy a meal, having been robbed or cheated out of their money. Men were seen frequently exchanging shots in the streets. On one occasion half a dozen in the vicinity, and around the North-west Mounted Police Offices, were firing upon one another, bullets passing through the buildings. There was a United States deputy marshal at Skagway at this time for the purpose of maintaining law and order, but no protection was expected from him.

An American expedition with supplies for the relief of American citizens, supposed to be starving in the Yukon Territory and Alaska, arrived a few days before the posts were established on the summits; they had reindeer and several hundreds of tons of provisions. The commanding officer pitched his camp at Dyea.

American troops under the command of Colonel Anderson; the 14th Infantry; were encamped at Skagway and Dyea. Major Rucker had been detailed to take charge of the relief expedition.

On assuming command of the North-west Mounted Police on the summits, I wrote to Major Walsh, Commissioner of the Yukon Territory, explaining that I had been detailed to take it over; and that it had been necessary to take the men who had been freighting between Bennett and Lake LaBarge; a service which was very important owing to the fact that there was supposed to be a scarcity of food at Dawson.

Major Walsh who had decided to come out and meet the relief expedition received me en route. He arrived at Bennett in February, and camped there for the remainder of the winter.

From the date Superintendent Perry left and for two months after, I was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis and was forbidden by Dr. Runnalls to cross to Bennett until I had recovered. I remained on duty however and kept up my correspondence. I made a contract with Messrs. Bartlett Bros., to take our supplies from Bennett to the foot of LaBarge; Major Walsh at first objected to this arrangement but afterwards highly approved of it owing of the price being much lower than he expected.

Inspector Wood being in charge of the office and acting as paymaster for Major Walsh, was busily engaged with those duties and many others.

North-west Mounted Police.

Inspector Cartwright arrived from Regina with twenty non-commissioned officers and constable on the 20th March for duty in the Yukon, and it having been reported to me many times by Doctors Grant and Runnalls that Inspector Strickland was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis that would become chronic if he was not relieved from his post on the summit of the White Pass, I left the non-commissioned officers and constables with Inspector Wood at Skagway and on the 25th March proceeded with Inspector Cartwright to the summit of the White Pass, placed him in charge of the post and ordered Inspector Strickland to Tagish for recovery. It was well that I did so, for he was in a very dangerous state.

I gave Inspector Cartwright all instructions I thought necessary to enable him to command the post with success. Remaining at the White Pass for two nights, I inspected everything, saw the customs collected and the manner of doing it, and that the officer in charge thoroughly understood his work.

I started for Bennett on the morning of the 27th March, stopped at the Log Cabin for the night and reached Bennett at noon of the 28th, the same day I called upon the Commissioner of the Yukon. Here I established my headquarters, as I deemed it to be the most convenient point to command the police in the Upper Yukon and to superintend the movement of the immense numbers of people entering the territory. Major Walsh gave me directions to take over command of all posts from Tagish to Selkirk in addition to those already under my command in British Columbia by the authority of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior.

On the 14th April Inspector Jarvis arrived with 18 non-commissioned officers and constables. After consulting with the Commissioner of the Yukon, I directed him (Inspector Jarvis) to select a suitable post well within the boundary line at Chilcat Pass, build good winter quarters and commence collecting customs. Also to make his reports on all matters through me, excepting such as would be necessary to send direct to the department.

During the month of April I suggested to Major Walsh that Inspector Wood (now Superintendent) should transfer his office to Bennett and later on to Tagish. On the 3rd May the major left over the ice for Dawson.

On the 7th July the Government did me the honour of appointing me a member of the council of the Yukon Territory (now separated from the North-west Territories), and officer commanding the North-west Mounted Police employed in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.

Major Walsh arrived in Bennett on the 14th of August, leaving the following day via Chilcoot for Skagway.

On 30th August Commissioner Ogilvie with his staff arrived at Bennett. I had previously instructed Superintendent Wood, who had gone to Skagway on duty, to give every assistance in his power to enable the party to cross the pass. Some of the packers, as is usual with many of that class in this country, gave a great deal of trouble.

I had already arranged with the manager of the Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company to have a steamer in readiness.

Superintendent Wood having been appointed to the command of the Tagish district; (the territory being divided into two districts, one to be termed the Dawson district and the other the Tagish district, with the dividing line at the "Five Finger Rapids," and posts to be established at regular intervals between Dawson and Skagway); I proceeded with the Commissioner down the river to take up my headquarters at Dawson, arriving here on the 5th day of September.

The day before leaving, after consultation with Commissioner Ogilvie, I sent orders to Inspector Jarvis to leave Asst. Surgeon Fraser in charge of eight men at the detachment on Dalton Trail, and together with the balance of his detachment and all horses, to report to Superintendent Wood at Tagish. Also at the same time I sent similar orders to Inspector Primrose on the Stikine route to leave a non-commissioned officer and two constables at the barracks built there, and the remainder to report to Superintendent Wood.

WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

All the officers of the force serving in the Yukon Territory are Justices of the Peace for the province of British Columbia, the non-commissioned officers and men being constables of that province.

At Bennett, Captain Rant, Gold Commissioner and Stipendiary Magistrate for Nanaimo County, B.C., is stationed, consequently no officer of the North-west Mounted Police tried any cases at that point as I considered it would strengthen Captain Rant's position if they did not do so. The non-commissioned officers and constables, however, assisted him to the utmost in their power and were much appreciated.

During last winter prospectors went in on the ice to Atlin Lake, subsequently they discovered gold on Pine Creek in paying quantities. Some of these prospectors recorded claims at Tagish under the impression that Pine Creek was situated in the Yukon Territory. Fearing that there would be some confusion I left Bennett on the 31st July by the steamer "Kilbourne," and met Inspector Strickland near the mouth of Tooshi River on Taku Arm. He reported to me that he had been to Pine Creek and was satisfied that it lay in the Yukon territory. On the evening of the 1st August I reached Atlin River which I found to be wrongly placed on the map, went up the river part of the way by steamer, crossed the portage, and having ascertained that Pine Creek was many miles in British Columbia, I returned to Bennett. When I arrived there I found that a rush had commenced and, at Captain Rant's request, sent Sergeant Davis and Constable Woodhouse to prevent any breach of the peace that might occur owing to a number of people having staked their claims according to Yukon regulations; the presence of the police had a good effect, claim jumping and its attendant evils were prevented.

There are three detachments of police in British Columbia stationed at Bennett, White Pass and Lindeman.

Members of the North-west Mounted Police during the whole of last winter acted as follows in the province; reported to Captain Rant, Stipendiary Magistrate, any infringement of the timber regulations; saw that people reported and paid their dues, also that they did not trespass on ground allotted to other men. Captain Rant is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which these duties were performed.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Customs posts were, by the order of the Minister of the Interior, established at the summits about the middle of February under the command of Inspectors Belcher and Strickland.

Shortly after he was posted on the White Pass, Inspector Strickland became very ill and was relieved by Inspector Cartwright.

Large numbers of people were passing over the summits at this time, which necessitated great vigilance to be exercised to prevent the evasion of duties. Storms raged most of the time, a great depth of snow falling, on one occasion 6 feet on the level, in 24 hours. Such weather forced us to hurry the people forward as fast as possible to prevent them being caught in the storms, the result of which would have been many deaths.

As careful an examination of the goods as was possible was made, but if it had been done as strictly as in a good warehouse, or a better climate, large quantities of the goods would have been destroyed, a jam would have occurred on the summits and great suffering would have been caused. The officers found the majority of people so anxious to get on, that they gave very little trouble and the result was that when the goods were re-inspected at Tagish it was found that very few had underpaid their duty. During the time the duties were being collected on the passes, Mr. Godson, customs clerk from Victoria was attached to us, and it was intended that he should act as assistant to Inspector Belcher, but many people having, before the establishments of the posts on the summits, crossed and camped at the Log Cabin, Lindeman and Bennett, without having yet paid their duty, he was sent among them to order payment and directed to establish an office at Bennett. He completed his work before the end of May and was ordered to Tagish

North-west Mounted Police.

to assist Inspector Strickland who was in command at that post. His duties were to inspect all goods passing down the river. It was found that only one or two individuals had underpaid their duty, and that to a very small amount.

Inspector Strickland superintended this and had a number of men detailed to assist in searching for contraband liquor and smuggled goods. For other particulars I refer you to the reports of that officer.

 This work was done, as I have already explained to you, under trying circumstances, but our greatest difficulty was the scarcity of proper forms and stationery to enable us to carry out the duty as it should be done, and keep proper records.

A few complaints have been sent to the papers of the country; they are entirely without foundation, and as an offset to such things I may say that thousands of people, while I was stationed at Bennett in command, expressed to me their appreciation of the courteous manner in which they were treated by members of the North-west Mounted Police employed in connection with this department.

I must refer to Superintendent Wood's remarks *re* the payment of officers as sub-collectors of customs on the Chilcoot and White Passes, Lake Bennett and other points.

I recommended that they should get the usual percentage but it has not yet been paid.

The officers collected customs under difficulties hitherto unknown, the non-commissioned officers and constables assisting.

Precedents have been established for such payment, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the North-west Mounted Police in the North-west Territories, prior to the appointment of collectors of customs, having been allowed the usual percentage for performing this work. No collector was appointed in the North-west Territories until 1883, consequently the police force performed this duty for nine years with the greatest satisfaction to the department.

The officers appointed sub-collectors of customs were :—

Inspector Primrose, Stikine Route.

“ Strickland, Tagish, White Pass.

“ Jarvis, Dalton Trail.

“ Belcher, Chilcoot Summit.

“ Cartwright, White Pass Summit.

I was also appointed sub-collector of customs and was responsible for the proper performance of the work, all reports were made through me to Mr. Milne, the collector at Victoria.

PRISONERS AND LUNATICS.

The lunatics who are in our charge should be sent to the asylum at New Westminster, B.C., on the opening of navigation.

I have been informed, but not officially, that some of the long term prisoners are to be sent to the penitentiary at New Westminster. I cannot recommend this, on the score of economy, or otherwise, for the reason that the work done by the prisoners here is absolutely necessary. It is just as easy to look after fifty as twenty-five.

If men are hired to do the work, which would be the case if there were no prisoners, the expense would be very great, and important work (which will be done by the prisoners) will be the improvement of the streets of the town on which a gang of at least 25 may be kept working every day when the winter is over. They are now employed in cutting wood for the different offices, court-house, Yukon Field Force and North-west Mounted Police, shoveling snow, assisting cooks, &c.

SUPPLIES.

With regard to the supplies of the North-west Mounted Police and others in the pay of the Dominion, in the Yukon Territory, my opinion on the subject is the same as it was last spring. Supplies to come by the passes should be at Bennett before the 1st July, by doing so great expense will be saved; they can be shipped for Dawson and the

detachments, on scows which can be sent down in charge of members of the North-west Mounted Police intended to re-inforce the different posts. The more bulky articles for Dawson can be sent round by St. Michael.

Prior to their arrival, in case of accidents, there should be at least six month's supplies on hand at all posts.

The quality of the provisions up to date has been very good excepting the bacon which was too fat. None of the people in the country seem to have any use for fat, bacon, there should always be a fair mixture of fat and lean.

Beef during the past summer has been purchased when required. A contract was entered into with Mr. Fearon for 30,000 pounds. At that time the wholesale price of beef was 60 cents, it has since fallen owing to competition. A further contract is now being prepared for 12,000 pounds at 38 cents, as it is absolutely necessary to make an issue of fresh meat at least four times a week. The debilitated condition of the force in this district last spring has taught us that without liberal rations the men are more susceptible to disease.

Assistant Surgeon Thompson has made several recommendations with regard to diet which are worthy of consideration.

We should in any case have a supply of dog feed shipped in by the cheapest route from the outside, as the resources of the country in this respect seem very small. Of course a certain quantity of fish could be caught by our own dog drivers, and nets should be furnished to every detachment, not only for the purpose of supplementing the supply of dog feed, but to catch fish for the use of the force, thereby saving some expense.

The following are the supplies on hand on 1st November, 1898, Tagish district:—

Tagish.....	49	tons provisions.
Bennett.....	4	" "
Lindeman.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
White Pass.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
McClintock.....	2	" "
White Horse Rapids.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Upper LaBarge.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Lower LaBarge.....	4	" "
Hootalinqua.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Big Salmon.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Little Salmon.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Tantalus.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Five Finger Rapids.....	3	" "
Total.....	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "

Below is shown the quantities of supplies in the Dawson district, 1st, December 1898:—

Fort Herchmer, Dawson.....	126	tons provisions.
Fort Constantine, Cudahy.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Indian River.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Ogilvie, Sixty Mile.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	" "
Stewart River.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Half Way House.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Selwyn.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Selkirk.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Hootchiku.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
On barge at Circle City.....	25	" "
Total.....	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "

North-west Mounted Police.

OFFICERS.

The following officers are serving in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia :—
Superintendent Z. T. Wood, Commanding Tagish District.

Inspector Primrose, Bennett.

“ Starnes, Dawson, Acting Quarter Master and Paymaster.

“ Harper, Dawson, Sheriff.

“ Scarth, Dawson.

“ Strickland, Tagish.

“ Jarvis, “

“ Belcher, Dawson, in charge of the Town Station.

“ Cartwright, White Pass Post.

Asst. Surgeon Fraser, Dalton Trail Post.

“ Thompson, Dawson.

All these officers have submitted interesting reports of the duties performed by them since their arrival in the country.

I have had their cordial support and they are hardworking, capable and highly respected throughout the country.

Superintendent Wood was, on 1st July, 1898, promoted to his present rank, and given command of the Tagish District, which is very important ; it is unnecessary for me to say that he is a highly capable officer, exercising tact and judgment in all his dealings.

Dr. Thompson is Asst. Surgeon at Dawson, and has been most attentive to the sick. As medical officer he leaves nothing to be desired. He has, at least, 200 people including North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Field Force, Government officials and prisoners in his charge, and besides that he examines and reports upon all indigent sick people whose cases are brought to my notice, and can be seen daily dressing the wounds, frost bites, &c., of people who are too poor to pay for medical attendance. I beg particularly to draw your attention to his valuable report, and the recommendations contained therein.

While on the subject I think it well to point out that officers coming into the country should leave their families behind them, unless their employment is of such a character that it is not necessary to move them from the headquarters of the Division.

Officers transferred to this Territory for duty should not be permitted to leave the District on private affairs oftener than once in two years, and then only when they can be conveniently spared by the commanding officer for a short time, or are reported to be in a poor state of health.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

I cannot allow this report to be submitted without bringing to the favourable notice of the department :—

Reg. No. 959, Sergeant-Major Tucker, R.E., served in the Tagish District during last winter and part of the summer. He was stationed at the White Pass Summit in February and March, during the remainder of the winter he superintended the transport of supplies from Bennett to the foot of LaBarge, and was afterward sergeant-major at Tagish Post until he was transferred to Dawson (in charge of the Indian murderers) where he is now discharging the duties of sergeant-major for this district in a most satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 543, Sergeant-Major Macdonell is reported upon by Superintendent Wood. He is a deserving non-commissioned officer, has been in the North-west Mounted Police since 1880. During the rebellion of 1885 he was acting sergeant-major ; he also accompanied the Queen's Jubilee Contingent in 1897. While in England he took a course of instruction at the riding establishment at Canterbury and school of musketry at Hythe.

Reg. No. 1401, Sergeant-Major Barker is senior non-commissioned officer on the Dalton Trail Post, has many years' service and has performed his duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 2299, Staff-Sergeant Bates, hospital steward in Dawson District, is in my opinion one of the best men possible for the position, he is thoroughly experienced, kindly in disposition, and strictly attentive to his duties.

Reg. No. 1247, Staff-Sergeant Grahame, who is quartermaster-sergeant in Tagish District, was of great assistance to me in carrying out the duties of his department; he has had a thorough business training.

Reg. No. 988, Staff-Sergeant Hyles was at Skagway from August, 1897, to May, 1898, one of the most disagreeable detachments in my command. His duties were receiving and forwarding mails and stores, giving information to people entering the Yukon Territory, Superintendent Wood being in command, afterwards working in the pay office at Bennett and discharging the duties of acting sergeant-major at Tagish. He was then in charge of the Tantalus Butte detachment, and is now non-commissioned officer in charge of the district office at Dawson. He has fifteen years service in the North-west Mounted Police.

Reg. No. 1614, Staff-Sergeant Corneil has been serving in the Yukon Territory since August, 1897. Officers report favourably of him; he has been of valuable service to me during this autumn, latterly also, by an excellent report of the route and detachments from Tagish to this point, particulars of which are submitted.

Reg. No. 1128, Staff Sergeant Raven is in charge of the detachment at the Forks of Bonanza and El Dorado. He is a conscientious, resolute, non-commissioned officer, highly thought of by the law-abiding citizens on all the creeks.

The remaining non-commissioned officers, with two exceptions, have been favourably reported upon and are doing excellent work.

PERMITS, LIQUOR, ETC.

Licenses have been issued to saloons, hotels and wholesale houses in numbers sufficient to meet the needs of the population, with the result that "dives" and low drinking dens are a thing of the past, never to return.

In licensing hotels, care has been taken that the people received good board and lodging. The saloons, which in a mining camp are mostly run in connection with concert halls, are orderly and well conducted.

Liquor permits were granted last winter and spring by the Honourable Mr. Justice Richardson, Administrator of the North-west Territories, lists of which were sent to my office at Bennett by the Secretary of the Minister of the Interior, and were forwarded to Major Walsh, who was then at Dawson.

Some of them, owing to the irregularity of the mail, were late, and people were arriving with their liquor ahead of the receipt of the list. They had in their possession their permits duly signed, and as I had no orders to the contrary I let them pass on. Later on I got letters from Major Walsh to the effect that they should not have been allowed to pass, and that he thought that I was aware of it. I replied that I was quite in the dark on that point.

From that date I permitted no liquor to pass without having in my possession the list sent by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior. As a result several people with large quantities of liquor were detained at Bennett for some time, having to send their agents to Victoria to obtain authority to pass them through.

I consider the present system of granting permits unsuitable. They should, in my opinion, be signed by the Commissioner for the Yukon. It might be considered advisable to allow people to bring liquor in and pay the fee here after it was consigned; but it is questionable if that would not cause complications. For instance, the liquor might be smuggled into Alaska, a prohibited territory; or, after having passed Tagish, be disposed of in isolated camps without the owners reporting, and cause endless trouble to our already overworked force.

If the permit system is to be continued in the Yukon, I would suggest that the parties importing liquor report at Tagish, the fee to be collected there and a receipt given to protect them from any further demands.

When the license ordinance was passed, I was requested by the Commissioner in Council to act as one of the three license commissioners for the Territory. Messrs. D.

North-west Mounted Police.

W. Davis, collector of customs at this port, and H. S. Wills, manager of the Bank of Commerce, were also appointed. We took our oaths of office before Inspector Belcher, Justice of the Peace.

At the first meeting of the board I was elected chairman. These offices are without salary. Messrs. Davis and Wills have great experience in such matters, and I think that the Council are to be congratulated on having two such men on the board.

Full instructions and a copy of the ordinances have been sent to all the non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of North-west Mounted Police posts in the Yukon Territory.

MAILS.

The mails between Skagway and Dawson up to the 1st July, 1898, were handled by the North-west Mounted Police exclusively.

Just prior to the first of July, I received orders from the Department to the effect that a Mr. Richardson, of Seattle, who has the contract for the Alaska mail for four years, was to carry the Canadian mail also, and that it would be a bi-monthly service.

Mails continued to arrive, but no sign of Mr. Richardson or his men, consequently I was obliged to send them forward by a non-commissioned officer or a constable. This gave a system of mails to and from Dawson two or three times a month until the end of October.

Mr. Richardson sub-let his contract to the Arctic Express Company, but up to this date they brought no mails through.

After consulting with the Commissioner for the Yukon, I arranged to send mail (official) out on the 1st and 15th of every month, until navigation opened or the winter trail was blocked. The first one departed on the 15th November, in charge of Corporal Richardson and dog driver Bell, with orders to the former to shorten the trail where possible, and to cause the detachment to assist him to make it practicable for travellers.

Corporal Richardson had orders to change dogs at every post and made very good time until he reached the eight mile cabin near Hootalinqua Post, when as he was about to go ashore with his outfit, the ice in the river began to move, broke up into pieces and swept the men down the stream, this occurred on the 30th November. The men narrowly escaped with their lives by hanging on to the limb of a tree—though every effort was made, the mail could not be recovered.

The Postmaster sent a mail out on the eighth of November.

I started the next mail on the first December, with orders that the dogs and men were to be changed at every post, and the mail to be kept going day and night, this train took all the official mail.

A mail was sent out from the post office on the 8th December, by the agent of the Arctic Express Company here, but the dog driver having no guarantee for his wages, handed it over to Corporal Green, at the Stewart River, who promptly forwarded it on by dog train.

On the 15th December, a third police train started out with mail from the post office and barracks.

The arrangement now is, by order of the Department, that I am to furnish escort and transport, for, from five hundred (500) to seven hundred (700) pounds of mail twice per month each way. This I am quite able to do and have directed that more dogs be pushed forward from Tagish.

I would have been able to have two dog trains at each detachment, were it not for the fact that en route to Skagway by Vancouver, about a hundred fine dogs unfortunately died. I am informed that only sixty have arrived, but with this number, in addition to those we already have, I hope to be able to convey the mails with more regularity and rapidity than ever known.

There are at least three months in the year when no mail can be transported via the Yukon River, viz.: two months between the close of navigation and the time the ice is fit to travel on, and at least one month before the opening of navigation, when rotting ice on the lakes, and the rivers breaking up, makes it impossible to travel.

The postmaster at Skagway reports that twenty-two (22) letters bearing Canadian

stamps were found in the various drop boxes in the town. Every letter had been opened, they were for places in Canada and the States.

MAGISTERIAL DUTIES IN THE DISTRICT.

As you are aware all the commissioned officers in the North-west Mounted Police serving in the Yukon Territory have the powers of two Justices of the Peace. In addition Lieutenant Colonel Evans has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Selkirk.

Inspector Harper being sheriff, the duties of which necessitate an office in the same building as the Territorial Court, performs magisterial duties daily, taking up the most important cases. He is well up in his work.

The remainder of the officers stationed here, in addition to their other duty, take the bench in alternate weeks.

POLICE DUTIES IN THE TOWN OF DAWSON.

On my arrival here I directed that the orderly officer would visit the town station at least once during the night. But as I preferred having a commissioned officer in charge of the town and vicinity, I transferred Inspector Belcher to this post for that purpose. In addition to his work in this connection, he takes his turn as magistrate and orderly officer; he is also inspector of licenses. Since taking over this town duty, he has made a great improvement in the place.

Prior to my taking command at Dawson, Superintendent Constantine was several years in charge of the North-west Mounted Police at Forty Mile and here. The work done and the reputation the force gained during that time must be considered most satisfactory to him, and particularly to the force in general.

Inspector Starnes, who is now performing the duties of quarter master and pay master, commanded the district from the time Superintendent Constantine left, until my arrival in September.

The great rush to this place through the passes, filling the town and vicinity with large numbers of men of many nationalities, many difficult matters had to be settled, disputes adjusted, law and order maintained.

In my opinion the work was done well.

CLOTHING.

The question of clothing being a very important one and so many different opinions being expressed on all sides; I assembled a board of officers consisting of Inspector Starnes, President; Inspectors Scarth and Belcher, members.

These officers have from ten to twenty-five years service and have been one to two winters in the Yukon Territory. I quote from their report, and would recommend that the following issues be made:—

ARTICLES TO BE ISSUED ON JOINING AND KEPT IN SERVICEABLE CONDITION AT THE CONSTABLE'S EXPENSE DURING HIS FIVE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Three pairs blankets, good woollen, 10 lbs.; 1 piece heavy canvas 9 x 8, this is on account of the oil sheet, usually issued, being too easily torn; 1 pea-jacket. This should be of first class quality of pilot cloth; 1 Klondyke fur cap. The men in Dawson have been supplied with a beaver Klondyke cap, the regimental cap having proved to be useless in such a climate, and in fact as far as the North-west was concerned have been far from a success); 1 kit bag; 1 haversack; 1 holdall; 1 knife, 1 fork, 1 spoon; 1 razor and case; 1 comb; 1 shaving brush; 1 cloth brush; 1 button brush; 1 button brass; 1 sponge; 1 burnisher; 1 cup; 1 saucer; 1 plate; 1 palliasse; 1 pillow case; 2 pairs sheets; 1 tuque, woollen; 1 pair braces; 2 towels; 1 pair blanket straps; 1 slicker, short black; 1 duck parka (to be of the same colour as the stable clothing (with shoulder straps); it

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is important that we should adhere to one colour and where there is comfort and utility, appearances should not be sacrificed).

ARTICLES TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY.

Two pair drawers (should be closely knitted as thick and fine as consistent with durability); 2 undershirts (should be closely knitted as thick and fine as consistent with durability); 2 overshirts, flannel, heavy; 1 pair native gauntlet mitts, lined (these are made in the Yukon Territory); 1 tunic serge, pockets on breast with buttoned flap (same as officers serge, or the stable jacket supplied to the Jubilee Contingent); 3 pairs breeches; 6 pairs socks, woollen; 3 pairs stockings, black and heavy with coloured strings; 1 pair field boots, Elcho (these could be made in Canada on the same pattern as the English); 1 pair brown leather gauntlet gloves; 1 pair stable trousers, lined; 2 pairs stable trousers, unlined; 1 stable jacket, lined; 1 stable jacket, unlined; 1 pair Klondyke laced boots, hob nails; 3 pairs mocassins with eyelets.

ARTICLES TO BE ISSUED PERIODICALLY.

Hip rubber boots, 1 pair 1st and 1 pair 3rd years; Dolge's long felt boots, 1 pair 1st and 1 pair third years; sweaters, 1 pair 1st and one pair 3rd years (the sweaters in present use are poor colour, should be garnet, this colour is important, and from what I have seen, is durable and handsome.

ARTICLES TO BE SUPPLIED THE DETACHMENTS AND REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE DIVISION.

Two wolf-skin robes; 3 Parkas; 3 pair ice creepers.

FIRE PROTECTION.

A very good ordinance for the prevention of fire was passed by the Commissioner in Council.

There being several experts on this subject in the city, they were taken into consultation and gave many useful hints. Mr. Fletcher, the present chief of the Volunteer Fire Brigade has, accompanied by a member of the North-west Mounted Police, made a complete inspection of every building in the town of Dawson. His instructions to the people have been strictly carried out, as all are anxious that such a calamity as a fire in such a remote part of the country and such a severe climate, should not occur.

Fortunately for the town of Dawson, enterprising persons had imported a steam fire engine, two chemicals and other appliances. They have been temporarily taken over by the Yukon Council, which has granted a considerable sum towards payment.

A volunteer fire brigade has been formed with Mr. Fletcher as chief. Excellent service has been rendered by them up to date; through their promptitude many fires have been extinguished, and I may safely state that had it not been for the Fire Brigade and such good appliances the greater part of the town of Dawson would have been in ashes long ago.

A fire which took place on the 14th October and burnt a block was only extinguished through great exertion being made by the citizens, Commissioner's Staff, Yukon Field Force and North-west Mounted Police. Under the new ordinance non-commissioned officers and constables of the force are "ex-officio" fire constables, with power to call upon all persons to assist when required.

The Babcock fire extinguisher has been furnished to each Government building, occupied as boarding house or office.

FORAGE.

Forage should be shipped on the opening of navigation.

BUILDINGS.

During the summer I obtained authority from the department to have quarters built for the detachments at Lindeman (entrance to Chilcoot Pass) and Log Cabin (White Pass Post).

I gave orders to Inspectors Belcher and Cartwright to proceed with the construction and sent them lumber, tools, nails, etc., these buildings are now complete (vide the report of Superintendent Wood).

Orders were given to Inspector Strickland to enlarge the square at Tagish, erect a store house, guard room, officer's quarters and offices. I sent tools, lumber and nails. Superintendent Wood, on taking over command of the Tagish District, completed the work, except a guard room, and sergeant's quarters which are now in course of erection (vide report).

When Corporal Holmes was sent down with the boats containing re-inforcements and supplies for the detachments between Tagish and Selkirk, I gave orders that buildings should be erected at the points detailed, if there were no buildings already there, and sent as much material as I could spare. Plans were sent by boat to enable the men to build the quarters in a uniform style. Some of them were never delivered, but the detachments are satisfactory. During the summer I sent flooring and other building material.

On my way to Dawson I had the benefit of the advice of Commissioner Ogilvie as to the most suitable points to erect the posts already recommended.

On the 15th September, Inspector Harper left under my orders by SS. "Canadian" to establish outposts at the places selected, and to cause the buildings at Selkirk to be improved. Plans were supplied him and the duty was performed to my entire satisfaction.

The places selected were as follows :—

Indian River.	31	miles from Dawson.
Ogilvie.	51	" " "
Stewart River.	75	" " "
Half-Way House.	111	" " "
Selwyn.	156	" " "
Hootchiku.	237	" " "
Five Fingers.	255	" " "
Tantalus Butte.	275	" " "

These were completed (with the exception of Stewart, built earlier in the year) some time ago and are comfortable and roomy. Improvements are to be made during the winter on some of those which were built on the Lewes River the previous autumn.

I purchased from the Klondyke, Yukon and Stewart River Pioneer Company, Limited (Manager Mr. J. Rudd Perry), the whole of the lumber in their yards just below Cariboo crossing. This was about 75,000 feet and was obtained at a very reasonable price, giving sufficient lumber for the posts at White Pass, Lindeman, Bennett, Tagish, Miles Cañon and other detachments, to the Little Salmon.

On my arrival here on the 6th September, I found that no steps had been taken to provide sufficient prison accommodation, officers' quarters, sergeant's quarters or hospital. The new guard room had only twenty-four cells, the new quarter master's store was too small, and the offices not sufficient in number, there being no district or Quarter Master's Office.

The quarters formerly occupied by Superintendent Constantine were only sufficient in size for rooms for three Officers (four are now occupying them). I had therefore to obtain authority to erect an addition to the guard room of a wing containing 34 cells, a prisoner's yard and a latrine.

The hospital, containing two wards, both of which when completed were full of typhoid fever patients. The old buildings used as hospitals have been since made into sergeant major's and sergeant's quarters. The commanding officer's quarters, office and district office have been built.

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As it was necessary that quarters should be provided for fifty officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Yukon Field Force, who are stationed here in the performance of duties which it would be impossible for us to do without being re-inforced to that extent, I obtained authority for the construction of officers quarters, sergeant's quarters, orderly room, barrack rooms, kitchen and mess room for them.

Later on, a building which was rented as a police station in town was destroyed by fire, and I found it necessary to recommend the erection of a suitable station, which has been built. A building containing quarters for Judge Dugas, Territorial Court room and Sheriff's office has been erected. All the building was superintended by Inspector Starnes.

The hospital, jail, commanding officer's quarters, quarters for the Yukon Field Force and court-house were built by contract, tenders being asked for and the lowest accepted, the town station was built by hired men, Sergeant Davis was foreman. Considering the fact that there was no seasoned lumber, the buildings are of good quality, and in fact comfortable, and were constructed at as low a price as possible.

Previous to my arrival, Inspector Starnes, by authority of Major Walsh, built quarter-master's store, orderly room and guard room ; they were well constructed but too small.

For next year, in the interests of economy and health, it will be necessary to tear down the buildings on the right and left of the old square, level the ground, and move the old stockade and drain the enclosure. It will be necessary to erect a building 30 x 100 to be used as quarters, mess room and kitchen for the corporals and constables. An addition of 30 x 80 to the Quarter Master's Store.

Whether the Yukon Field Force remain here or not these improvements are necessary, in the event of that force leaving the country at least fifty more police will be required in these barracks.

A building was purchased at the forks of Bonanza and El Dorado suitable for the detachment at that point.

Previous to the arrival of Commissioner Ogilvie, in the Yukon Territory, orders had been given for the erection of a prison at Fort Constantine, on the Forty Mile River, to contain the long term prisoners. On glancing over the situation, I came to the conclusion that the place was unsuitable. The prisoners would have greater facilities for escape, and their work, to a great extent, would not be of a useful nature. I ordered that the building operations should cease, and with the Commissioner's approval, I also ordered the transfer here of all the prisoners and half of the detachment in charge of them.

The matter was no sooner brought to notice than the escape of a prisoner hastened the transfer. It was carried out and the escort and prisoners arrived here on the 28th September.

Fort Constantine is fifty-four miles down stream and only forty miles from the International boundary ; means of communication are not easy, regular inspection would be difficult and take officers away from more useful work, from which they could ill be spared. Here the prisoners are inspected twice a day by the orderly officer. There is a strong guard over them and I am enabled to make an inspection several times a week and often daily.

SCHEDULE of Buildings erected during the year in Tagish District.

White Pass Summit	Log Cabin	
	Barracks, &c.	50 x 20
	Store and guard room	16 x 24
	Officer's quarters	16 x 24
	Stable	14 x 25
Chilcoot Summit	Cabin	
Lindeman	Barracks	50 x 20
	Store and guard room	40 x 16
	Officers quarters	36 x 14
Bennett	Officer's quarters	
Cariboo Crossing	Cabin	
Tagish Post	Offices	30 x 20
	Quarter master's stores	80 x 30
	Mess room and kitchen	60 x 20
	Officer's quarters	30 x 20
	Sergeant's quarters	50 x 20
McClintock Barracks		30 x 20
	Store house	16 x 12
White Horse Rapids	Barracks	40 x 20
Upper La Barge	"	20 x 16
	Store house	14 x 12
Lower La Barge	Barracks	23 x 17
	Store house	23 x 20
Hootalinqua	Barracks	30 x 17
	Store house	17 x 11
Big Salmon	Officer's quarters	16 x 12
Little Salmon	"	16 x 12
Tantalus Butte	Barracks	30 x 20
	Store house	20 x 16
Five Fingers	Barracks	30 x 20
	Store house	22 x 17

SCHEDULE of buildings erected during the year in the Dawson District.

Fort Herchmer, Dawson	Commanding officer's quarters	30 x 24
	Officers' quarters, additions	18 x 18
	"	18 x 16
	Hospital	65 x 20
	" Lean-to	25 x 10
	Sergeant's quarters	18 x 12
	Guard room (24 cells)	70 x 30
	" extension (34 cells)	80 x 24
	Quarter master's store	80 x 30
Yukon Field Force	Barracks	
	Officer's quarters	36 x 22
	Sergeant's quarters	30 x 20
	" Lean-to	16 x 12
	Barracks	150 x 20
	" Lean-to	60 x 20
Court House		50 x 24
	Wing	28 x 16
	" Lean-to	12 x 10
Town Station, Fort Constantine	Barrack room converted into jail containing 16 cells, mess room, guard room, kitchen and wash room.	
	Old guard room converted into officer's quarters and office.	

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Indian River.....	Detachment building.....	32 x 22
	Store-house.....	18 x 16
Ogilvie (sixty mile).....	Detachment building.....	32 x 22
	Store-house.....	16 x 25
Stewart.....	Detachment building.....	34 x 27
	Store-house.....	16 x 12
Half Way House.....	Detachment building.....	32 x 22
	Store-house.....	20 x 17
Selwyn.....	Detachment building.....	32 x 22
	Store-house.....	20 x 17
Selkirk.....	Detachment building.....	30 x 20
	Store-house.....	16 x 12
Hoot-chi-ku.....	Detachment building.....	30 x 20
	Store-house.....	16 x 22

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT DAWSON.

Under the health ordinance of the North-west Territories, I was appointed by the council to take charge of that department in the Yukon Territory.

I appointed Dr. Thompson health officer, and directed him to make a report, and do everything that was necessary to prevent an outbreak of disease; the people being ordered to do everything in their power to that end.

It has been necessary to appoint a Sanitary Inspector temporarily, as it would be impossible for the health officer to do the work unaided. Mr. Tobin, who is attached to the North-west Mounted Police, is performing the duty, being at the present time on a tour of inspection, giving directions to the people, *re* the disposal of refuse and offal. All are cheerfully complying with instructions. During the coming spring and summer, unless great care is taken, there will be a serious outbreak of disease. The town is situated on a frozen swamp, thousands of people camped over the ground last summer, leaving deposits of every imaginable kind of filth.

With regard to drainage, etc., and other sanitary precautions, I would recommend that steps be taken to obtain from the civic authorities of cities in Siberia, which are situated under the same climatic conditions as Dawson, as much information as possible with regard to all matters pertaining to public health.

There are, as you are aware, several fine cities in that country which have been in existence a very long time, it would be well for us, therefore, to take advantage of what they have learnt and not grope in the dark.

NAVIGATION.

The past season has proved conclusively that the Upper Yukon can be navigated by steamers capable of carrying a considerable number of passengers, and cargoes of a moderate size. The only interruption of the Lewis River being Miles Cañon and the White Horse Rapids; a good tramway was built, over the portage 5 miles in length, last spring and was operated by Mr. Norman McCaulay.

For Police purposes, as reported frequently before, we are very much handicapped during summer in carrying out our duties by the want of steam launches. It is impossible to work up against the current of the Yukon and its tributaries, and render efficient service in the prevention of crime and the capture of criminals unless we are provided with at least three powerful launches propelled by machinery. One launch to be ready for use here, one at Tagish and another at Selkirk.

They should be large enough to carry, with provisions and outfits, from six to ten men, and be capable of overhauling the fastest steamer on the river.

Navigation opened early in June and closed late, the last steamer reaching the White Horse Rapids on the 1st November. The following boats:—Steamers "Ora," "Joseph Closet," "Willie Irving," "Columbia," "Canadian" and "Anglian" were regularly employed, although later on in the season a few boats which came up the Yukon from St. Michaels, made a few trips to the White Horse Rapids.

The steamer "Anglian," built on Lake Teslin, by Mr. Maitland Kersey, manager of a strong company (the Canadian Development Company, Limited) made one trip down the Hootalinqua or Teslin River; on her return trip, however, owing to the low water she struck a rock, stove a hole in her side and had to return to Selkirk for repairs.

The season of navigation on that river, for this year was very short

Good navigable water is found between Bennett and other points on Tagish, Taku Arm to the mouth of the Atlin River, which empties the waters of Atlin Lake into Taku Arm. Atlin River for the greater part of the season could be navigated by powerful light draft steamers, the strength of the current being the principal difficulty. By this means the mining camps which now exist, and many others, probably to be established on the streams running into Atlin Lake, can be supplied with all that is necessary to enable the miners to work with profit.

There is a small portage of about two miles between the Lake and Taku Arm, which can be converted into a good wagon or sleigh road. A large portion of Atlin Lake is in the Yukon Territory.

The first steamer "Bellingham" left Bennett for Dawson about the 1st June, and the last boat to take passengers to the White Horse left Dawson, on the 20th October.

When I first went down the river I found that accidents were of almost daily occurrence. This was in great measure occasioned by inexperienced men running boats through the Rapids and Cañon, in the capacity of pilot, many taking through women and even children. This I immediately stopped and gave orders that, in future, only really qualified "swift water" men were to be allowed to act as pilots. Since then no lives have been lost, and only a small quantity of general goods.

Constable Dixon has been of invaluable assistance to the public in running the White Horse Rapids. He is one of the best pilots on the river, and with one exception has brought through safely every boat he has handled.

I would suggest that buoys be placed to mark all dangerous rocks, etc. This I consider would be a great value in the cause of humanity during the coming year.

MINING ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

During the spring I issued a great many miner's licenses, and the same was done by Inspectors Strickland and Jarvis, also a few by Inspectors Belcher and Cartwright.

From reports I received, I recommended Inspector Jarvis, Dalton Trail, as Recorder for the Yukon Territory and that part of British Columbia. On Inspector Jarvis leaving that post for Tagish, I recommended that Asst. Surgeon Fraser, who was in charge for the winter at that point, should be appointed recorder in his place, it having been found that the Dalton Trail post was not sufficiently important in the winter time to admit Inspector Jarvis being spared from duty on this side of Bennett.

A considerable number of claims were recorded and, of course, return duly made to the proper officer. Inspector Strickland was recorder at Tagish, the duties being taken over by Superintendent Wood in November. Corporal Green is recorder for the Stewart River district (where he is assisted by Mr. Collin McGregor), giving much satisfaction. The non-commissioned officer in charge of Fort Constantine is recorder for the Forty Mile district.

Mining is being pushed vigorously, in the Klondike and Indian River districts particularly.

There are 8,086 men actually working their claims in the above districts, and fully two thousand more are making preparations, such as building cabins and other necessary preliminaries.

Constable Dunn reports that coarse gold has been found on a creek, an un-named tributary of the Big Salmon. As already reported, I have written him for further particulars.

The consensus of opinion on the output for this season's work is that it will be at least double that of last year.

Superintendent Wood's report gives particulars of mining in the Tagish district and northern British Columbia.



AT THE FORD NEAR THE SUMMIT, SKAGUAY TRAIL, ALASKA.

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Some exceptions having been taken to members of the North-west Mounted Police Force being permitted to stake claims in the Yukon Territory, I would respectfully suggest that this matter be decided as soon as possible.

The mining laws do not prohibit any one from locating mining property, and I do not believe the few claims that have been staked by members of the force have been the means of causing injury to the public; in fact, quite the contrary, besides it would be well to note that the members of the force are British subjects, and anything that they may make in their honest efforts will contribute to the prosperity of the Dominion.

The number of claims staked is very few, and in most cases those who own mining property have partners working it, they themselves losing no time in attending to this.

ACCIDENTS.

With regard to the Chilcoot snowslide, it was reported to me on the 26th April by Inspector Belcher, in command of the Chilcoot Summit. I then ordered that he would send a party down to be present when the bodies were being exhumed, care being taken to see what property they had on them, and the names and addresses of each one to be noted. On receipt of a list of the casualties, I transmitted a copy to the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police, and also to Major Perry, Vancouver.

A committee of respectable citizens of the United States of America, who were authorized to collect effects of deceased Americans, waited on Inspector Belcher and asked permission to take over and check any property that the unfortunates had stored on the British side of the boundary.

Inspector Belcher having satisfied me that the people forming the committee had authority to act and were trustworthy, I permitted them to take possession of the effects of the dead.

Of course, I was in no way responsible for anything that was done on the other side of the line, further than to see that the interests of British subjects were looked after properly.

Five or six were rescued and fifty-three killed in this terrible accident. It is a good thing that the avalanche came down in bad weather when the people on the trail were fewer in number than usual.

DRILL.

The men composing this command were well drilled when sent here. There are no facilities or time for such work here.

I am quite satisfied with their efficiency in that respect.

I do not think any members of the force should be sent into this country who are not already in a state of training, not only in drill, but in a knowledge of law duties and the powers of their rank.

LECTURES.

No lectures have been delivered in the Yukon Territory, there not being a sufficient supply of books for the purpose. These books have been asked for and I trust will be supplied in a short time.

There is more necessity for a knowledge of law and other duties by members of the North-west Mounted Police than any force in Canada, for the reason that they are thrown so much on their own resources at times, and in such isolated positions, that when action is necessary to be taken, they have no one to turn to for advice.

The "Criminal Code," "Ordinances of the North-west Territories," "Ordinances of the Yukon Territory," "Statutes of Dominion of Canada," and "Mining Regulations" are necessary at every post, and I trust will be supplied, as they are in the North-west Territories.

FOREST FIRES.

Tremendous fires have, during the past summer, raged throughout the Yukon Territory and Northern British Columbia.

From the time that the rush of boats to Dawson commenced from Bennett, through the carelessness and wilful neglect of individuals, nearly every mile of timber on the Yukon River was in flames. Notices had been previously posted by Mr. Willison, Crown Timber Agent, who took a trip down the river for the purpose of looking after the interests of his department. I had people warned at every station where boats were forced to land, however, nothing would have prevented the destruction of the timber, but the patrolling of the river with fast launches, arresting the perpetrators and instructing the people how to place their camps.

That a great many of these fires were caused by ignorance is evident from the fact that after having been directed so to do, the great majority placed their camp fires on the beach and extinguished them with water.

All the detachments have strict orders on the subject of forest fires and printed notices have been placed at every conspicuous point.

FUEL.

The price of fuel in this country is very high. Fortunately at most outlying posts the force are able to supply their own fuel, but in Dawson, where this cannot be done, the expense is enormous.

Previous to my arrival, Inspector Starnes had let a contract for 450 cords of wood, at \$19.25 per cord. But the reinforcement of the Yukon field force having been required, I was obliged to contract for 400 cords more, at \$22.50 and \$25.75 per cord.

The coal discovered at no great distance from Dawson may in future lower the price of all kinds of fuel considerably.

GAME AND FISH.

From reports received there is an abundant supply of game, viz.: Moose, cariboo, etc.

The game laws in the North-west Territories are in force.

Fish were supposed to be plentiful in the upper lakes, but the supply has been overestimated. With two miles of net a Mr. Gautier, on Lake LaBarge, did not catch sufficient to supply us with ten tons. On hearing the glaring reports of the quantities of fish in the Yukon and its tributaries, I at least expected that we could catch enough fish to feed our dogs, winter and summer.

INDIANS.

There are small villages of Indians at Dawson, Forty Mile, Selkirk, Hootchiku, LaBarge, McClintock, Tagish Houses and Taku Arm, also at the Dalton Trail.

They are as a rule a peaceable but greatly inferior race to those with whom we have been accustomed to deal in the North-west Territories, with the exception of a few bands near the Dalton Trail.

The behaviour of the Nantuck boys, at the mouth of the McClintock River, in murdering Meehan and wounding Fox, seems to indicate that the Indians of this country are as treacherous as any in the North-west Territories.

Church of England and Roman Catholic missionaries have been working among them many years, notably at Selkirk, Dawson and Fort Constantine.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections are made of any and every institution connected with any barracks used by any portion of the North-west Mounted Police under my command in this territory and in British Columbia.

North-west Mounted Police.

The strictest discipline is maintained at all these points.

In Dawson, the orderly officer inspects mess room, hospital, guard room and prisoners at work and in cells daily.

The commanding officer inspects the above places several times a week, the prison daily when possible.

The outposts of the Tagish district will be visited during the winter, Dalton Trail from time to time by an officer, and an officer will also patrol from Tagish to Dawson, reporting upon and noting everything that may come under his notice. In like manner one will proceed from here to "Five Fingers" and return.

Inspector Scarth is now on inspection duty at Fort Constantine. He will proceed up the river on his return from there.

TRANSPORT.

We have a large number of Peterborough canoes, quite sufficient for our present wants and in excellent order. Several are always held ready for use at Dawson and Tagish; from the latter place to Selkirk each detachment has been supplied with one, posts on the lower river will be furnished with dog or horse sleds this winter.

Sufficient Yukon sleds are distributed for winter service.

Two bob-sleighs are required here; they should be light and strong.

I was informed that there were ten sets of sleighs at Skagway, but Superintendent Wood reports that only eight were received and shipped to the Dalton Trail. They are not required there, therefore, I will order them in to Tagish and here.

POPULATION.

The trail from Skagway to Bennett was, last winter, crowded with people hurrying to the lakes to build their boats. "Caches" of supplies were to be seen at every point of the trail. The greatest number of people were coming by the Chilcot Pass.

From the head of Lake Lindeman to Tagish, people were to be seen whip sawing lumber and building boats, and the scene was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed. People hurrying through in thousands, using every means of transport, some packing loads on their back, some hauling sleds, others using dog trains, men and dogs hitched up together, and hundreds of sleds propelled over the ice by means of sails. The animals used for freighting were horses, mules, oxen and dogs. The majority of people were new to this kind of work, and belonged to every race except Chinamen. The Mounted Police were in request in every direction. The whole demeanour of the people changed the moment they crossed the Summit. The pistol was packed in the valise and not used. The desperado, if there, had changed his ways, no one feared him. The Commissioner of the Yukon early in the year issued an order that no one would be permitted into the Yukon Territory without having a year's provisions; this was strictly enforced, notices had been posted in Skagway, Dyea and other important points. The regulation, I think, although only an order from the Commissioner, enforced by the North-west Mounted Police, was a wise one and has saved the country much expense and has prevented a great deal of suffering in the Yukon this winter, there being thousands of people here now, who if that order had not been enforced, would either starve or be fed by public subscription or at government expense; for they have no money or means to purchase food. From the time I arrived in Bennett until I left on the 1st September, I was until from 9 o'clock in the morning to nearly midnight, busy with thousands of people who desired information on all points. Every individual in the police force was considered a bureau of information, was questioned about every thing imaginable and gave general satisfaction.

The demeanour of all ranks was so soldier-like and obliging, that they became general favourites, particularly with American citizens.

The population of Dawson at present is 4,236, but the empty cabins and houses of people who have gone up on the creeks to their claims, or are prospecting, are sufficient to contain 3,000 people more. An accurate count has been made, therefore these statistics can be relied on.

Two non-commissioned officers leaving Tagish within a week of one another (about the middle of December) estimate that they met 300 people on their way out, between that place and Dawson.

The population of the creeks in the Klondike and Indian River mining districts is as follows:—

Moose-hide	Creek	60
Deadwood	"	2
Bonanza	"	3,540
Eldorado	"	945
Hunker	"	1,400
Dominion	"	1,917
Sulphur	"	680
Bear	"	540
All Gold	"	132
Too Much Gold	"	54
Leota	"	36
Eureka	"	36
Quartz	"	260
Swede	"	25
Selwyn River District		200
Stewart	"	3,500
Forty Mile	"	200
Selkirk and other Districts		5,000

The rush by boat from Bennett and other points down commenced on the 29th May, and remarkable as was the spectacle the previous winter of hundreds of people crossing into Canadian territory over the stormy mountain passes, hauling sleds, packing enormous loads, driving goats, mules, dogs and horses, it was completely eclipsed by the tremendous fleet of boats that started down the river.

From one point on Lake Bennett I counted on an eight mile stretch of water, over eight hundred boats under full sail; and for forty-five miles at no point were the boats more than 200 yards apart.

Inspector Strickland and his men were kept busy night and day, inspecting the boats, taking the names and addresses of people and examining goods for intoxicants. Just before the opening of navigation I caused the names and addresses of every one to be obtained; the boats to be numbered and these particulars to be kept in a register at Tagish, so that in the event of boats being cast away or smashed up in the rapids or other places and the occupants not found, we will be in a position to give some information of the fate of these people. The register being complete would enable us to ascertain the whereabouts of their relatives.

Of the number that came in it is estimated that 4,000 went down the river to points in Alaska or returned home via St. Michael.

DEATHS.

My orders to the command were that in the event of a death occurring the senior of the force in the vicinity would obtain full particulars, ascertain the names of the companions, address, amount of money and other property in possession at time of death. A medical certificate should be obtained if possible, the body buried decently and a mark placed over the grave, the relatives were then to be communicated with and the estate in this country settled up in accordance with the instructions of the legal representatives.

These affairs were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. Expressions of good will and gratitude have been received from the relatives of the unfortunate people.

There is now, however, a public administrator, Mr. Gwillim, who relieves us of a little responsibility, we still having to supply all the particulars.

North-west Mounted Police.

One hundred and thirty-seven deaths occurred at Dawson during the year from the following causes :—

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Typhoid fever	84	Abscess	1
Pneumonia	11	Blood poisoning	1
Scurvy	8	Brain fever	1
Dysentery	5	Suicide	2
Injuries	4	Kidney disease	1
Hemorrhage	3	Tumor on brain	1
Heart disease	3	Stomach trouble	1
Pleurisy	3	Appendicitis	1
Bowel complaint	2	Suffocation	1
Frozen limbs	2		
General debility	1	Total	137
Consumption	1		

YUKON FIELD FORCE.

There are stationed at this post, three officers, nine non-commissioned officers and forty-one (41) of the Yukon Field Force. Fifty of the detachment were sent from Selkirk and arrived here on the 2nd October, under the command of Captain Burstall, Captain Ogilvie accompanying him

I had the quarters almost ready when they arrived, they moved into them on the 31st October.

I had requisitioned for these troops, owing to the fact that the strength of the North-west Mounted Police in Dawson was entirely inadequate; instead of 70 men being in the post, and 30 additional ready to proceed to up river posts as far as "Five Finger" detachment, I found that there were only 51 overworked men here of all ranks. It being very necessary that sentries should be furnished for the banks, guard room, and escorts for the prisoners, in addition to the guards and escorts already supplied by us. I therefore wrote as follows:

To the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, Dawson.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that on my arrival here I ascertained the strength of the force at this point was insufficient to carry on the duties they have to perform, and supply the necessary police protection for other portions of the district. The total strength north of "Five Fingers" is sixty-eight including officers and sick, there being several of the latter in hospital suffering from typhoid fever.

"Four detachments have to be provided from here to Selkirk to complete the chain connecting the two districts which will reduce our strength by twenty. We have so many guards and other duties to perform that I request most respectfully this post be brought up to its full strength by reinforcement from Colonel Evans's regiment, of fifty (50) non-commissioned officers and men under the command of their own officers. Less than that number would be insufficient, owing to the fact that fourteen or fifteen men will be required daily for duty, a less number would make it too hard for them. The men of Colonel Evan's regiment can take the guard of three men per day on the jail, banks, and assist in superintending the prisoners at work. The police would have to perform the duties of jailer's provosts, escorts on prisoners, night duty in town, furnishing fully fifteen men for that purpose, from a considerably less strength. It will be necessary that quarters be built for the troop reinforcing us, and I would recommend that this be proceeded with at once and constructed in continuation of the barracks. Colonel Evans will be able to furnish a report of what he requires and Inspector Starnes can superintend the buildings, as it is probable that the police strength will be brought up to the number laid down in the Order in Council, and the militia relieved.

"This is, I consider under the circumstances, a moderate request, for to have the duties conducted in a thoroughly suitable manner, Dawson should have a garrison of 100 non-commissioned officers and men, that is a force equal to a full division of the Mounted Police. Detachments will also be needed at the "Forks" and other places before long.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) S. B. STEELE,
Supt. Commdg. N.W.M.P.

This met with a prompt response. Colonel Evans, being here was consulted as to the amount of Barrack accommodation he would require, and arrangements for rationing his men.

The fire in Dawson occurred on 14th October, and it became necessary to place a sentry on the Government building to give the alarm in case of necessity, this together with a considerable increase of prisoners caused the force, both Yukon and Mounted Police, to be harder worked than ever, the men only getting two nights in bed, consequently I again wrote as follows:—

To the Commissioner, Yukon Territory, Dawson.

re YUKON FIELD FORCE.

SIR,—“I have the honour to request that twenty more men be sent down from Selkirk, to reinforce Captains Burstall's command. The duty here is heavier than I anticipated, the men only having two nights in bed, which will result in sickness, when the colder weather comes on.

Twenty per cent of my men are still in hospital with typhoid fever, which necessitates a great demand upon the Yukon Field Force for escorts for prisoners.

If Colonel Evans sends the reinforcements in detachments, I can assist to get them here by means of the dog trains at each post of ours.

There is room enough in the barracks here for the twenty, to allow them enough space to occupy without detriment to their health.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) S. B. STEELE, *Supt.*
Commanding N.W.M.P., Yukon Territory.

On the 3rd January, 1899, sixteen of this complement arrived, which will make duty much lighter. The officers are a pleasant addition to our mess, and the whole force works in perfect harmony with us. The men are a fine athletic well trained lot, reflecting great credit on the country.

I cannot close this section without mentioning that Captain Burstall, the Commanding Officer of the Company stationed here and his officers, Captains Ogilvie and Bennett have, on every occasion, rendered the police force most valuable assistance when necessary.

DAWSON POST OFFICE.

Inspector Harper was Postmaster from October, 1897, to October, 1898, when Mr. Hartman relieved him. Corporal Carter, four constables and eight civilians carried out the duties of the office. The building was insufficient in size but a better one could not be obtained; the result was many complaints were made of the delay in getting letters, people having to wait for hours before being served.

North-west Mounted Police.

Since the arrival of Commissioner Ogilvie this has been rectified, the office being commodious and well arranged. As soon as I had time to look into things, I obtained Commissioner Ogilvie's approval and returned the constables to regular duty.

I investigated some complaints and reported the same to the Commissioner for the Yukon, the irregularities in connection with the office were trifling, and to a certain extent difficult to prevent, partly on account of the wretched accommodation provided. I am quite satisfied that if a suitable building had been erected in the spring, fitted up with the necessary pigeon holes and boxes there would have been no reports of looseness in the Dawson Post Office.

POST OFFICES IN THE TERRITORY.

Inspectors Harper, Scarth and Strickland, report on their duties as postmaster at Dawson, Fort Constantine and Tagish respectively.

There have been remarks to the effect that the mail service has not been satisfactory when under our charge. I have already dealt with that matter under the heading of mail service, but wish to point out that a more satisfactory one could have been formed last winter had it not been necessary for Major Walsh, I am informed, to take most of the dogs into use for the purpose of freighting provisions to the foot of Lake LaBarge, so that supplies would be ready for the boats in the spring to relieve the starvation supposed to be impending in Dawson.

The summer service was perfect as far as we were concerned, mails being forwarded two and three times a month, as I have already stated, from the opening to the close of navigation. I am convinced that the service under our charge will be efficient.

Inspectors Harper and Scarth have resigned their postmasterships, it being impossible for them to retain the position and perform their other duties properly.

PAUPERS, ETC.

I recommend that legislation be passed to prevent indigent and feeble people from coming into the country.

The steamboat companies should be held responsible, and if they bring them in should be forced to take them back from whence they came. If the steamboat owners are warned in time against carrying that class of people there would be no difficulty in enforcing such a law.

Should no steps be taken to keep useless people out of the country, I am convinced that the government will be forced to spend a great deal of money to keep them from starvation and transport them hence.

DOGS.

We have 119 dogs of all descriptions. Superintendent Wood reports that 150 dogs have been shipped from the east, but that over 100 of them died in Vancouver, only about 40 or 50 having arrived in Skagway. However, if the 40 or 50 safely reach Tagish we shall be able to get along this winter without any more.

For next season there should be at least 250 good dogs on our strength. Many of those we have are too light for the work. The "Husky" is the favourite with the force and people generally.

POLICE RESERVES

An extensive reserve was, by my orders, surveyed at Tagish Post in June last by Mr. Jephson, D.L.S., consisting of 320 acres around the post and 100 acres hay land across the river, and plans submitted.

After communication with Commissioner Ogilvie on the subject, forty acres were staked and reserved wherever it was possible at each detachment for present use.

At Dawson the old reserve is as before, excepting that the "Good Samaritan" hospital, Bank of Commerce, Gold Commissioner's office and two or three smaller buildings have been erected. A great many tents are still on the ground, the people using them having no other place to go, have been permitted to remain until spring.

See Superintendent Wood's report *re* Reserves. Since this report was written the detachment reserves have been changed from ten to forty acres and the changes made.

TRAILS, ROUTES, ETC., INTO THE COUNTRY.

The trails of the Tagish district are fully reported upon by Superintendent Wood and the officers of his command.

Mr. Tom O'Brien has a good sleigh road to the forks of Bonanza and Eldorado. This right of way was granted by the council until next September. There is a small toll charged to freighters who use the road. It is a great boon to the public, is well patronized and does not interfere with the old trail to the forks, which is very crooked.

The winter river trail to the coast must by this time be in good order. Reg. No. 1614 Staff-Sergeant Corneil, who arrived from Tagish on the 29th December, reports:—

"The Trail between Dawson and Tagish is, with the exception of between Selkirk and Hootchiku, and the last ten miles of Thirty Mile River, in very good condition. For about twenty miles out from Selkirk the trail is very bad on account of the ice being jammed into piles. At Thirty Mile our men were building a road which must be finished by now and which will remove all difficulties.

"There are about thirty-five road houses giving intervals of fourteen miles; on one stretch between Tantalus and the Little Salmon there is no stopping place for thirty-five miles, I have no doubt one will be put in in the near future."

Inspector Moodie who left Edmonton in August, 1897, to reach the Yukon by the Pelly banks, arrived with his party at Selkirk on the 24th October, 1898, and reports to me as follows:

FORT SELKIRK, YUKON, 24th October, 1898.

SIR,—“I have the honour to report my arrival here this evening with the party under my command. On account of an ice jam of about eight miles on the Pelly and being short of provisions, I had to leave my canoes about 29 miles up the Pelly, from here, together with kits, etc., and walk in, which took us two days and a half.”

“I have given Sergeant Service a list of articles so left and instructed him to send up for them as soon as the ice takes. One of the canoes is a Peterborough and the other a portable canvas boat. As my instructions were to return to the east without delay, and a steamer goes up in the morning, I have taken passage on her without reporting to you in person, which, I trust, will be in order. Mr. H. S. Tobin will take this to you, and I inclose a letter from him regarding the arrangement made by him with the Comptroller in Ottawa, which explains itself.

“I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

“J. D. MOODIE, *Inspector.*”

I consider Inspector Moodie was fortunate in being able to get out by the last steamer.

Mr. Tobin, a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, was one of his party, and I understand that he has made a map of the route travelled by them. A large number of people started by that route but have not yet arrived.

In September, a few men arrived *via* Porcupine River and Fort Macpherson, experiencing great hardships and loss. Others endeavour to get in by Ashcroft (the Canadian Pacific Railway). Sir Arthur Curtis, a young English baronet, who was in one of these parties was lost and has not been heard of since.

It seems incomprehensible that sane men will attempt to get into the country that way when by going out farther to Vancouver they could take steamer to Skagway and be in Dawson a month before they would reach the northern boundary of British Columbia by the other route.

North-west Mounted Police.

The best route into the country at the present time is to take steamer at Vancouver for Skagway, rail from thence to the foot of the White Pass, 30 miles by pack trail to Bennett, and in the season of navigation, water by boat or steamer from thence to Dawson with one easy portage at White Horse Rapids and Miles Cañon.

As an example of the difficulties with which people have to contend, the following account of Mr. James A. Ritchie, of Pembroke, Ont., coming by the Porcupine may be interesting.

Early in 1897, one Arthur Heming, of Hamilton, Ont., gave a glowing account of the route to the Yukon by the Peel and Porcupine Rivers in the *Mail and Empire*, also in the *Hamilton Spectator*. This induced Messrs. D. A. McPhee, A. F. Moffatt, Ed. Irving and James A. Ritchie, of Pembroke, Ont., to start by that route. Mr. Heming represented that it would not cost more than \$150 each, the actual expense however proved to be five times as great. The party went by Edmonton, Athabasca, Slave Lake and the McKenzie River, up Peel River, across the Rocky Mountains from Fort Macpherson to La Pierre House and Bell River; from there down the Bell to the Porcupine, and up it across to Sheep or Tatondou River. Here Ritchie left McPhee and Moffatt, also B. H. Belliveau, of Fresno, Cal. (Irving had left them at Bell River) and with A. H. Holmes, also of Fresno, Cal., went up to the headwaters of the Porcupine. Ritchie killed two caribou en route, dressed the meat and packed it to the portage across the Tatondou; he cached the meat there and returned for the rest of the party; he found McPhee, Moffatt and Belliveau, and all five started for the portage to Tatondou. The second day Holmes froze his feet badly, they had then only five days provisions and Holmes said that he could not cross the portage owing to the state of his feet, and asked Belliveau to return with him to the fishing branch, where there is a salmon pool. This was on the 31st of October last. They were ready to start, but the rest of the party would not allow Holmes to go alone with Belliveau, who was a very poor shot, so Moffatt decided to remain with him. Ritchie and McPhee started across the portage on the 31st October. It took them ten days to reach the mouth of Sheep Creek (they had four dogs and intended to go back with food) there they found four men, and as McPhee had got scurvy so badly that he was unable to return, two of the men from the mouth of the creek volunteered to go back with Ritchie. They left on the 13th November and reached the portage in 31 days, where they found a note from Moffatt dated the 5th November, stating that they were without food, had killed a dog, and gone down the Porcupine to try and reach La Pierre House, at which place they hoped to find some Indians. Ritchie and party having run out of food were unable to follow them up. It took ten days to return to Sheep Creek, estimated distance 204 miles, and from there seven days to Fort Constantine; it would have been impossible to follow the others. Ritchie is under the impression that the party that started for La Pierre House must have perished before now, there being very few moose or caribou to be seen.

While at Fort Providence last winter he accompanied Inspector Routledge on a trip to Fort Simpson.

I was under the impression that feed on the Dalton Trail, was very scarce, but have since learned that this is not the case, and that there is more than enough for the horses and cattle being sent through by that route.

PROGRESS MADE BY THE RAILWAY.

The rails are now laid two miles beyond White Pass City, though trains are only running to that place. A large tunnel is now being cut at the end of the two miles referred to, and when this is finished trains will run to the "Ford" at the foot of the summit, on the American side; the road bed is completed to within a mile and a half of the summit. The company still expect to have trains running to the summit by the 1st January, and will deliver freight there. Very little work is being done on our side of the line, only about forty men being at work at camp No. 12 which is at the end of the Little Meadows. About a mile and a half of road bed has been built. The company expect to put more men to work on the Canadian side at once.

The railway camp is regularly visited by our men. The telephone has reached Bennett but is not yet in working order.

DOMINION LANDS, TIMBER, HAY, ETC.

Mr. Willison, Crown Timber Agent, left Caribou Crossing about the end of May, for the Lower River, to look after the interests of the department. Constable Mac-Alpine, accompanied him.

In the month of June I received orders from Major Walsh to perform duties of Crown Timber Agent, from Selkirk, south to the British Columbia boundary; at the same time I received from the Crown Timber Agent at Dawson, some instructions on the duties to be performed, and the list of the limits and berths granted.

I issued orders to every detachment stationed in the territory assigned to me, with complete instructions, plans of the berths, locations, in fact every particular necessary. I handed over these duties, transferring all documents to Supt. Wood, when I took over command of the Police in the Yukon Territory.

Full instructions for the guidance of the men were issued on all points concerning Dominion lands, hay, etc. It will be necessary from time to time to have all changes in the regulations forwarded to each post and detachment in the Territory.

CRIME.

I am glad to be able to report that in proportion to the population, crime is not very prevalent, and in fact the crime sheets of the Yukon Territory would compare very favourably with those of any part of the British Empire.

The most serious are two cases of murder and one of manslaughter. There are now in the guard room at Dawson, four men condemned to death and one awaiting his trial for manslaughter.

Of the four condemned, one is a white man named Henderson, who killed his partner at Marsh Lake, near Tagish, in October, 1897. He was arrested and brought to Dawson for trial by Inspector Harper. The other three are Indians, Jim, Joe and Dawson Nantuck, who shot and killed a prospector named Meehan, badly wounding his partner Fox. This occurred on the McClintock River, Fox managed to escape and reach Mr. McIntosh's camp at the mouth of the river on Marsh Lake. Four Indians were arrested and sentenced to death, Frank Nantuck being afterwards reprieved and his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

The prisoner awaiting trial for manslaughter, Thomas C. Burnett, shot and fatally wounded James Cowie, on the 28th of August, 1898. Cowie died on the 30th and Burnett was committed for trial on the 31st. The affair was the result of Cowie having thrashed Burnett, who had accused Cowie of stealing. Both men were in the employ of the B. L. & K. N. Co.

During the summer a number of cases of robbery with violence and assault were reported from up the creeks, and although no arrests were made directly, increased vigilance and examples made of the men caught in town, seems to have had a wholesome effect, as no such cases have occurred of late.

Theft is, and has been, one of the most frequent charges and there are now three serving five years—one, one year and eleven months, all convicted of theft or receiving stolen goods, etc. There are many cases of petty theft, but this I think is on the decrease, prompt punishment having a very salutary influence among this class of people.

The commoner offences usual in mining communities, *i. e.* non-payment of wages, nuisances, drunkenness, prostitution, gambling, are easily dealt with by the Police Magistrates, Inspectors Harper and Belcher, assisted by the other officers.

On the 31st of October, a man named Sandison, left Dawson, taking letters with him to be posted at the Coast. He was the first man out over the ice, and I received from Supt. Wood the following statement made by him at Tagish.

On the second day out from Dawson he was overtaken by a man named Frank, they travelled together, Sandison defraying expenses of the journey for both, although they were perfect strangers. Frank was quite destitute.

North-west Mounted Police.

All went well until they reached a point a few miles north of Hootalinqua Post. There, Frank declared that he could travel no further and they camped for the night; as usual, they slept turn about, one man having to keep the fire going. About 4 a.m., Sandison was roused by terrific blows on the head, he staggered to his feet, and saw Frank with the axe in his hand stepping back. He made light of his injuries, and taking the axe from Frank made him march ahead of him until the Detachment was reached.

Corporal Alleger reports that Sandison could hardly stand and was in a terrible state—his skull was laid bare in several places, and it must have been owing to his head being covered by his fur parka and blankets that he was saved from certain death.

His wounds were dressed and he and the prisoner forwarded on to Tagish, whence Sandison was immediately sent out, in the care of two men, to the Coast for medical aid. An investigation was held and Frank committed for trial.

Sandison was carrying quite a large number of letters and had \$2,100 on him. Frank states that he has been in Dawson eighteen months and had worked in Harper & Ladue's saw-mill.

On the 31st December, a man named Karl Peterson reported that his house had been entered by two masked men and he had been robbed of \$383; that one man covered him with a revolver while the other searched his clothes. This occurred near the mouth of Quigley Creek.

The man Peterson is not very intelligent and speaks very imperfect English—took no notice of clothing, in fact, could give no description that would be a clue to their identity. Detectives are being employed on the case.

Although the majority of the population are honest people, hardworking and anxious to make money to enable them to start in life elsewhere, there are at the present time at many points in the Yukon Territory, but particularly in Dawson, a very large number of desperate characters. Many of them have committed murders. "held up" trains, stage coaches, and committed burglary and theft in the United States.

These men are at present giving us very little trouble, but as times are getting hard in the town of Dawson, work difficult to obtain and the clean-up still distant, when gold will be plentiful, I expect that some serious crimes may be committed if immediate action is not taken.

I have therefore given orders that such characters might be arrested immediately and brought before a magistrate for examination. The patrols are directed to seek out any on the creeks or in the different mining camps.

When I arrived here in September, I took action which received earnest support, setting detectives to work to obtain the names and modes of life of such characters as those to whom I refer. Many were arrested and fined, and steps were taken with such satisfactory results as to make this large mining camp tolerable for respectable people; particularly the wives and families of those who have settled down in the country.

In the music and concert halls and on the stage, improprieties of any character are forbidden.

Acts of indecency are severely punished and it can safely be said that any man, woman or child, may walk at any time of the night to any portion of this large camp with as perfect safety from insult as on Sparks street, Ottawa. This in the midst of a population which has been for some time without the softening influences of older civilization.

In conclusion, I can point out with much pleasure the fact that in carrying out their duties, and in maintaining law and order, I have had the loyal support of all ranks in the Yukon Territory.

I attach herewith a complete schedule and crime sheet of the cases tried in this district within the last twelve months.

ARMS, MACHINE GUNS, ETC.

There are in the Yukon Territory two Maxim guns, one at Tagish, one at Dawson; and one Nordenfolt gun at Tagish.

The small arms are as follows:—Winchester carbines 56, Dawson district; 156, Tagish district; Lee Metford carbines—39, Dawson district; 5, Tagish district; Enfield revolvers—71, Dawson district; 154, Tagish district; Smith & Wesson revolvers—2, Tighish district.

Some small repairs are needed and some of the Winchester carbines are badly honey-combed. Remainder are in good order.

A Mauser pistol, which by means of a stock which forms its case, can be transformed into a carbine at a moment's notice, has been tried and proved satisfactory. I would recommend that it would be adapted for the use of the force. This arm being well known, needs no further commendation.

HORSES.

There are 4 horses in the Dawson district and 97 in Tagish district.

When I arrived here in September last, I found that we were paying the usual rates for cartage, viz.: \$10 per hour, running up an enormous bill, and although late in the season sent to Tagish for 4 horses, which to transport here cost a great deal of money. I have however been justified in doing so, the teams having, during the first month after their arrival, more than repaid the original cost of transportation and their forage.

The increased force here necessitates a constant use of horses about the post.

With regard to the horses at Tagish. I think that the number should be considerably reduced, only the best being retained, the remainder being either cast and sold, or killed for dog feed next fall.

STRENGTH OF DAWSON DISTRICT.

When I arrived on the 5th of September, the strength at this post was only 51 police, 5 special constables, (dog drivers) whereas it should have been 125 police and 15 dog drivers.

No outposts were established with the exception of Fort Constantine, Stewart River, and Selkirk, necessitating the establishment of six others to complete the chain of communication upon the river and carry out the work required to be done.

There were only 5 dog drivers, and they signified their intention of leaving when their time was up, consequently, I was forced to hire 10 special constables to act as dog drivers, cooks, etc. The men employed are first rate, but it will be difficult to get any of them to remain later than May. Two or three dog drivers brought from the North-west Territories were willing to re-engage at \$45 per month; they were excellent men and could command high wages in this Territory, therefore, I think I have been very lucky in retaining their services at that pay.

CANTEEN.

There are no canteens in the Territory. I recommend that a supply of articles be sent up on repayment, a list of which has been forwarded to the department.

The system of purchasing through a board of officers and making a separate department, as in the case of canteens in the North-west Territories, would not work here. The goods could be handled more economically and with less trouble through the quarter master's store.

On the list I placed a number of articles which would prove a preventative to scurvy.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of all ranks of the police in the Yukon prior to and since I took command has been, in my opinion, beyond all praise.

Since the North-west Mounted Police have come into the Yukon all ranks have at different times undergone great privation with a fortitude worthy of a stoic. But for

North-west Mounted Police.

all that a viper has sometimes crossed our path, who, through the medium of the press, has endeavoured to take away from us our good name.

Mr. Dunleavy, professional agitator from Australia, made a complaint last summer, which he embodied in a letter to Major Walsh, stating that:—

“While he was at Tagish pending the examination of his goods, etc., he found that unless he or any one else wished to experience a delay, it would be necessary to give one of the boat inspectors a tip, which it appeared to him was expected by them. He further stated that in the event of the party not doing so, he would be kept from two to four days before his stuff would be checked, and his goods would be handled in the roughest possible manner.”

I personally investigated the matter at Tagish, and took each man's affidavit separately, and found that there was not the slightest shadow of truth in his statement.

Mr. Dunleavy also states that while at the White Horse Rapids, Const. Fyffe, instead of performing his duties was soliciting orders (piloting) for another member of the force named Dixon. Evidence of all parties concerned, and of people going through the rapids, was taken, and the result proved to my satisfaction that the story was absolutely false. The further statement was also made that Reg. No. 2850 Constable Fyffe did on various occasions fire shots across the bows of boats to cause them to come in for examination. Major Walsh gave directions in the spring to Constable Fyffe to search all boats for liquor. This Fyffe attempted to do, but in many instances the people either could not, or would not report. On my receipt of a copy of the complaint I ordered Constable Fyffe to report at Dawson under arrest, and wrote Inspector Starnes to investigate the matter thoroughly. The complainant appeared at the investigation. The charge was not proved and consequently dismissed.

I have requested information from a great many of the people coming in, and cannot find any complaints of the delay in the inspection of boats. In fact, I was much surprised that it was executed with such despatch, having been under the impression that it would take a longer time to perform this duty.

In conclusion I would state that I am unable to do justice to this report owing to the pressure of work, the various duties and the constant calls upon us from every direction, but I hope it will give you some idea of the work that has been performed by the North-west Mounted Police Force in the Yukon Territory during the last twelve months.

It would not be proper, however, for me to close this report without expressing to Commissioner Ogilvie the gratitude of all ranks for his strong support, which they have received on every occasion, enabling them to perform, more satisfactorily, their arduous duties. Such support given to men, under the bonds of discipline, is the key-note of their success.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,
Superintendent, N. W. M. P., Yukon Territory.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT Z. T. WOOD.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

TAGISH, UPPER YUKON, 1st Nov., 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I beg to forward this my report for the year ended 31st October, 1898:—

In September, 1898, I was directed by the Commissioner to proceed from Calgary to Skagway in charge of a detachment of men and some stores, which were to be handed over to Asst. Commissioner McIlree on reaching my destination. My instructions were to return to Calgary on completion of this duty. Leaving Calgary on the 29th September, the party of ten police and nine dog-drivers reached Vancouver on the 30th, and I spent that day and the following in fitting out my men. On 1st October the Honourable Minister of the Interior, Major Walsh, the newly appointed Commissioner of the Yukon, Judge McGuire, Registrar Wade, Accountant Bliss, Mine Inspectors McGregor and Norwood, Mr. Wm. Ogilvie, Chief Astronomer King, Secretary Patullo, Assistant Secretary Hurdman and Messrs. Magurn, Phil. Walsh and Colin McGregor arrived in Vancouver.

That afternoon and the following day all were getting supplies and seeing them loaded on the Str. "Quadra." Eighty-four train dogs which we were to take with us were late in arriving owing to the explosion of the engine of the train there were on. However, at 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 2nd October we sailed from Vancouver and reached Skagway without any incident worth noting, at noon on the 8th. After reporting my arrival to the Assistant Commissioner, I was detailed by Major Walsh to proceed to Dyea with Captain Norwood, Mr. Hurdman and five Indians, the following morning, en route to Lake Lindeman. Returning to the "Quadra" that night I left the next morning with the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, Major Walsh and Mr. Ogilvie for the Chilcot Summit. At Sheep Camp we overtook Captain Norwood's party and from there I returned to Dyea to bring up a party of police and establish a freighting camp at Sheep Camp.

At Dyea I found that the stores were being landed, from the "Quadra," in lighters, which were towed in as far as possible at high tide and left stranded when the tide receded. Contracts having been let to horse and mule trains to pack our stores (20 tons) to Sheep Camp, I left for that place again on the 11th with the police and dog drivers and established a camp. From this place to Lake Lindeman everything had to be packed on men's backs over the Summit. It was late in the season, storms on the Summit were frequent, and packers seeing how anxious we were to get our supplies across, promptly demanded fifty cents per pound to carry them across. This I refused to pay, and, procuring pack straps from Dyea, I started the police and dog-drivers to work, unaccustomed as they were to packing, it would have been an all winter task for them to transport the 20 tons, but the brave attempts they made had the desired effect, and the packers promptly came down to more reasonable figures. After a good deal of trouble and constant travelling from Dyea to the Summit to see that the goods were kept moving, our 20 tons were well over the Pass on the 19th; great credit is due to Reg. No. 2678, Corpl. Rudd and Mr. Colin McGregor for the manner in which they did their work and managed their part. On the 20th October I received orders to return to the "Quadra" at once and reached the steamer that night at ten. The Honourable the Minister, Major Walsh, and Mr. Ogilvie had returned from their trip over the

North-west Mounted Police

Chilcoot Pass and back by the Skagway Trail, and the steamer was about to return to Vancouver. Orders were given me to relieve the Asst. Commissioner at Skagway instead of returning to Calgary. Accordingly, on the morning of the 21st, I hurriedly took over charge from him, and at noon that day he returned on the "Quadra" with the Minister, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. King and others who were going back. Major Walsh sent me back to Sheep Camp to settle up affairs there, and I saw off for Dawson, Judge McGuire's party, consisting of himself, Messrs. Wade, C. McGregor, Insp. Starnes, three policemen and three dog drivers. Returning to Skagway I was in time to say good-bye to Major Walsh, Messrs. Bliss, Pattullo and P. Walsh, who followed Judge McGuire's party via the Chilcoot Pass on the 24th October. My orders were to return to Sheep Camp on the 25th, but though I started for Dyea, the high wind and heavy sea compelled the boatmen to turn back.

Mining Inspector McGregor and I were now the only two of the "Quadra" party remaining in Skagway. Our orders were to get everything in readiness to leave for Dawson over the ice. At that time it was supposed there would be a famine in the interior before spring unless food was taken in. Mr. McGregor was to start with the first party and I was to follow with the second as soon as the supplies came from Vancouver.

On leaving Skagway, Major Walsh placed me in command of the district extending from the international boundary to Fort Selkirk, and so I remained until superseded by you in February last. On the 7th December, Mr. McGregor and party left for Lake Bennett, where everything was in readiness for them to start with horse and dog teams with supplies for Dawson. Owing to Bennett Lake, however, not freezing over until very late, this party did not get away from the head of the lake until the 22nd December.

During this time supplies continued to arrive by every boat, and my time was fully occupied shipping them over the passes to Bennett and Lindeman and settling accounts with the packers. On 9th December word reached me that Major Walsh and party were frozen in at the Big Salmon, and Judge McGuire's outfit some thirty miles further on at the Little Salmon. On 2nd January, Superintendent Perry arrived at Skagway with thirty-eight dogs and four dog drivers, also a lot of stores, on the following day Inspector Strickland came out on his way east, on leave, from Tagish. Captain Norwood and Assistant Surgeon Bonnar also came out. Superintendent Perry only remained a day inquiring into the possibility of getting food into Dawson.

Insp. Belcher and thirty men arrived on the 7th January from Vancouver, and on the following day I sent Sergeant Joyce in charge of a party with ten dog teams carrying food and mail to Major Walsh at the Big Salmon. Mr. Hurdman brought in word the same day that Mr. McGregor's party were at Tagish and wanted toboggans as their sleds did not work well. A party of our men consequently left our four mile camp for Bennett with all the toboggans we had.

The trails from now (middle of January) continued to improve, as the snow got packed and the crevices in the rocks filled. The Skagway trail was proved to be the better winter one and nearly all the supplies went over that route. Forty-four men drawing sleds loaded with dog fish, left for Bennett one morning, some chose the Dyea trail and a good deal of excitement was caused owing to the rivalry between the two towns to see which got over first. Those taking the Skagway route, however, easily reached Bennett ahead, in fact some had returned to my office before the Dyea men had reached their destination. On the 22nd January, Sergt.-Major Tucker and twenty men arrived from Vancouver with five tons of supplies. On 25th January, Sergt. Pulham and party of six left for the Cariboo Crossing, twenty-eight miles from Bennett, to put up a shack for men and a stable for horses to be used by us when freighting stores down the lakes, and the following day a party left to erect a detachment building at the head of Middle Lake, the nearest point on our side of the Summit where there was timber and water.

On the 29th January I received orders from Major Walsh to report to him at the Big Salmon at once. On the same day Constable Richardson brought in two bodies which had been found frozen to death in a tent on Middle Lake. Staff-Sergeant Ayre with seventeen horses and two dogs arrived from Vancouver on the 31st January, and the following day twenty horses, twenty dogs and five dog drivers arrived. The next two days were spent in handing over charge to Inspector Belcher, and in getting men,

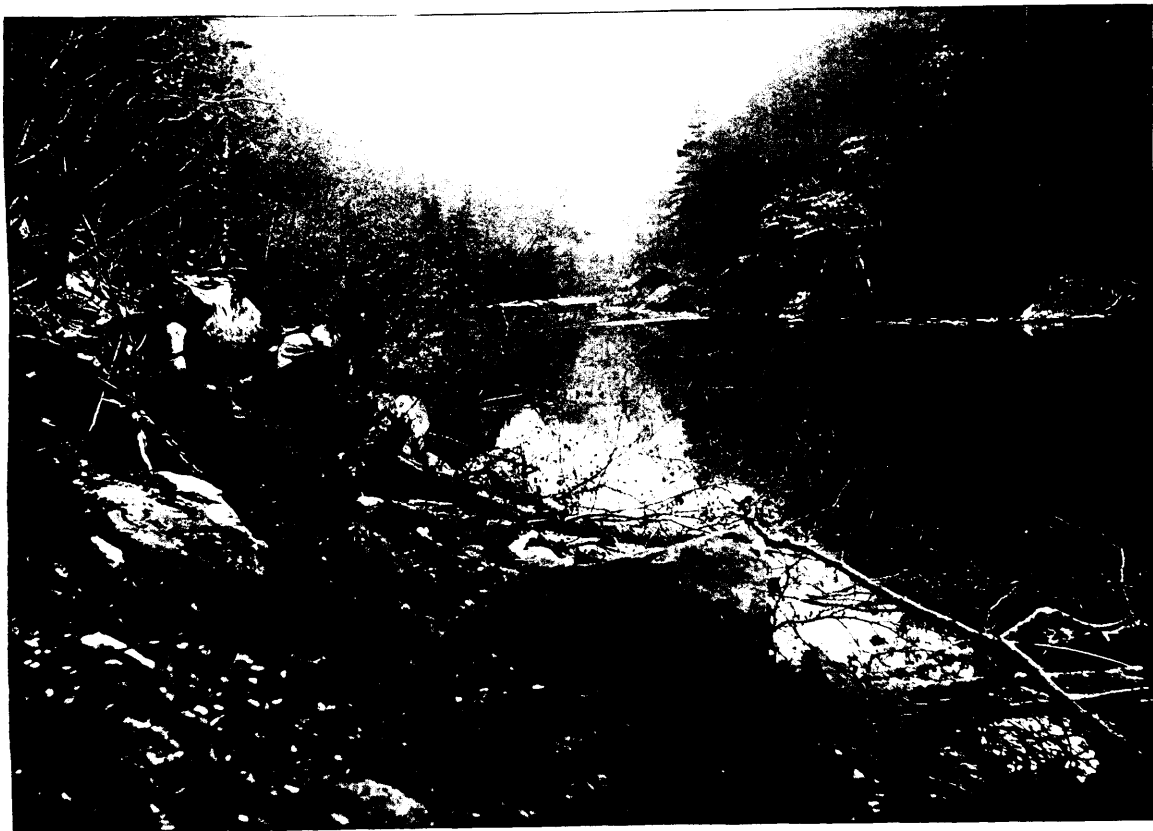
horses and dogs ready, and on the 3rd February the party, consisting of myself, thirty-two non-commissioned officers and men, nine dog drivers, forty-three pack horses and nine dog trains left for Bennett. We had a rather disagreeable and very cold trip, but reached Bennet in good shape on the 6th. Our great trouble was with some horses which had never been packed before and which would not keep the trail, one step off which would send them into four feet of snow. We laid off a day at Bennett. Here I organized three freighting parties, with a sergeant in charge of each, to haul freight to Tagish, and thence on down the lakes to the foot of LaBarge Lake, from where it was to be taken to Dawson in boats on the breaking up of the ice. These freighting outfits consisted each of ten men, driving as many horse sleds, and one was to leave Bennett every day so as not to overcrowd the shack we were building at the Cariboo, nor the barracks at Tagish. A party with the boat building material also left at once for the foot of LaBarge, to build the necessary boats.

Having arranged everything according to orders received from Major Walsh, I left to join him at the Big Salmon with two horse sleds and six dog trains. Subsequently, on the receipt of further orders from the Commissioner of the Yukon, I sent my dog trains back to assist in the freighting and pushed on with horses. Major Walsh was most anxious that every possible pound of provisions should be got down to LaBarge while the ice lasted. I reached the police detachment at the head of the Thirty Mile River (foot of Lake LaBarge) on the evening of the 13th February, and there met Inspector Starnes and Mr. Phil. Walsh, with orders from the Major for me. The Yukon Commissioner had left the Big Salmon for Dawson, but as I had important despatches for him *re* the United States relief expedition, I sent a dog driver to overtake him. Mr. Phil. Walsh and I started out again, leaving Inspector Starnes at the foot of Lake LaBarge to superintend the building of the boats. On reaching Tagish again on the 21st February, I heard that Superintendent Perry had arrived in Skagway during my absence and had assumed command of the district. Major Walsh's orders *re* the freighting of supplies down the lakes had been cancelled, and nearly all the men concentrated on the White Pass and Chilcoot Summit, where the collection of customs had commenced, so I sent a courier after Major Walsh telling him what had occurred as far as I could learn from outsiders passing through. Reaching Skagway on the 25th February, I reported to Superintendent Perry. You arrived the following day from Dyea and took over the command of the district, Superintendent Perry returning to Vancouver.

My duties, from the 1st March until the 1st September, when I again took over the command of the district from you, were those of paymaster. Except for a trip to Bennett and back to Skagway in the middle of March, I remained at the latter place till 11th May, when the pay office was removed to Bennett, which place we reached on the 14th. In the meantime Inspector Cartwright arrived in Skagway from Vancouver, with twenty men, on the 20th March, and a few days later the officer mentioned relieved Inspector Strickland at the White Pass Summit. On the 7th June I received orders from you to take the customs collections, miners' license fees, timber dues, etc., to Victoria to be deposited in the bank there. Accordingly I left Bennett on the 9th, and, going out by the Chilcoot Summit and Dyea, took with me one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold and bills. Reaching Dyea on the 10th, I had to remain there four days waiting for a steamer, but finally got away on the "Tartar" on the 14th and reached Victoria on the 18th June. Superintendent Perry having been ordered to Ottawa the day I landed, I proceeded to Vancouver the same night, took over the Vancouver office from him and left at once again for Victoria. On the 20th I handed over the money brought down to the Bank of British Columbia and returned once more to Vancouver, where I performed Superintendent Perry's duties as supply officer for the Yukon until his return from Ottawa. July 20th I left again on my way back to Bennett, and, reaching there on the 27th, I once more took over the duties of paymaster. On 1st August the pay office was transferred from Bennett to Tagish, and I remained there (the latter post) until the 21st of the same month, when I was ordered to Skagway to meet the newly appointed Commissioner of the Yukon, Mr. Ogilvie and party. Meeting these gentlemen upon the 26th, I accompanied them to Bennett over the pass, reaching there on the 30th August. On the 2nd September you left with Mr. Ogilvie



ON THE WHITE PASS TRAIL, 1897.



ON THE WHITE PASS, BLACK LAKE, 1897.

North-west Mounted Police.

for Dawson, and I at once took over the command of the district, returning to Tagish, which had been made the district headquarters.

TAGISH DISTRICT.

This district extends from the Five Fingers Rapids to the Summits and includes also the Dalton Trail and the Stikine Posts.

A year ago Tagish was the only police post between Dawson and the United States boundary on the south. To-day there are detachments every thirty miles from the Summits to the Alaskan boundary on the west. In this district all the detachment buildings but three have been built by our own men. These three are the posts at Bennett, Tantalus and Five Fingers. Two detachments have also been established on the Stikine Trail and two on the Dalton Trail. Tagish Post was established by Inspector Strickland and party last September and it was then made also the only customs post. Mr. John Godson was appointed sub-collector of Customs and with a few police began collecting duty here, in the same month that Inspector Strickland chose the spot as a location for the barracks. The latter are beautifully situated and were it not for the distance from the boundary (sixty miles), a better place could not be chosen for the collections of customs. The establishment of a custom-house here, however, caused the Americans to think that we acknowledged that the territory between here and the sea belonged to them. They even went so far as to elect mayors and Justices of the Peace in both Bennett and Lindeman, eighteen miles on our side of the Summit. However, in February the establishment of the police posts on each Summit and the collection of customs at these points, showed them plainly where the international boundary lay. At Skagway there is a sergeant and one man forwarding supplies and mails.

Until lately we have had a small detachment at each Summit, though the customs house and the greater portion of the police were withdrawn the first week in July from the White Pass and Chilcoot Summit to the Log Cabin and Lindeman respectively. On the 2nd of November, however, I received permission to withdraw the men remaining on the Summit for the winter, though a patrol is to visit each one daily and keep the flags flying. The news of the withdrawal of the Summit detachments will be received with joy by the non-commissioned officers and men stationed there. Though better sheltered than those who spent a part of last winter there their lot was a most unenviable one. At the Log Cabin and Lindeman, good substantial log buildings have been erected consisting of officer's quarters and orderly room in one building, a guard-room and store-room in a second, and a barrack-room, kitchen and mess-room in the third. At Log Cabin a stable also has been erected.

The Bennett buildings are not large enough to quarter the detachment of fourteen, all told, who are stationed there. There are only two buildings; one 30 by 20 has to serve as a barrack-room, kitchen and mess-room for the thirteen non-commissioned officers and men. The other building is used as an officer's quarters, and has only lately been put up. There is no store-house, or stable, and when an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out among our men in September, a building had to be rented to put the sick in. Next year we will need a store-house, stable and hospital at this point. The best portion of the Bennett town-site belongs to Messrs. McLeod and Sullivan. The buildings they use as a bunk-house and hotel closely adjoin ours, and as they are anxious to dispose of them, I think they could be acquired at a reasonable figure and thus save the expense of building anything but a stable. The guard-room at Bennett is in charge of our men though it is in British Columbia, it has four cells. Our Lindeman and White Pass detachments are also in that province. The provincial police have been withdrawn, and our men are responsible for law and order. Captain Rant, the British Columbian Government agent and magistrate, has been in thorough accord with us throughout and has done all in his power to assist us. At the Cariboo Crossing we have two good buildings. The Atlin Lake detachment consists of a sergeant and one constable, at present occupying a tent. A couple of men were sent there in August last to preserve order, when the new gold diggings were discovered on Pine Creek, at the request of the British Columbian agent, Captain Rant. In the middle of September these men were

withdrawn on an order from the Comptroller, but ten days ago I found it necessary to send them back, as a patrol from that district reported that people from Juneau were coming in via the Taku River and Pass to the head of Atlin Lake, thus avoiding the custom-house at the White Pass. The sergeant sent up in charge has orders to collect duty from these people.

Tagish Post, up to last August, consisted of four buildings, but when it was chosen as district headquarters it of course became necessary to enlarge it. During the last two months a quartermaster's store has been built, the roof of the barrack-room raised two feet and a 60 by 20 addition added, in which is a mess-room, wash-room and kitchen. The store erected was built 80 by 30. An orderly-room and pay office 30 by 20, a single officer's quarters 30 by 20 with a lean-to kitchen, a sergeant's mess 40 by 20 with a kitchen in rear, and a hay corral have also been built. The commanding officer's quarters have been finished and two of the old buildings in the square have been torn down and re-erected in line with the new, to be used as sergeant major's quarters, troop and casualty stores. Considering the fact that until the arrival of the men from Stikine and Dalton Trail posts in the middle of October, we were very short handed, and that what few men we had were constantly being called away from the building to load or unload freight on scows and steamers, I am of the opinion that great progress has been made. A stable and oat-house, 160 by 25 has yet to be built, and a hospital and guard-room. A shack for the dog drivers will also have to be put up as there is not room for them in the men's quarters. The days are getting very short and the weather cold, so we will be lucky if we get the stable alone finished this year. All the buildings erected are of logs, chinked and mudded, double boards for roof with tar paper between the layers.

Mr. Jephson, Dominion Land Surveyor, surveyed 100 acres as a police reserve here last June, but has not sent the map from Dawson yet. The Tagish Indian reserve adjoins ours and extends down the river to the head of Marsh Lake. At the foot of Marsh Lake, McClintock River, we have a building 30 by 20, occupied by the detachment, and a store-house 12 by 16. These have been erected by our own men during the past month. At Miles Cañon, the head of White Horse Rapids, there are two good buildings close to Mr. McCauley's stopping place. One is used as a detachment quarters and the other as a store-house. The three men stationed here turn in their rations to Mr. McCauley and get their meals at his hotel. Our next detachment is at the head of Lake LaBarge, near the Indian village. The men here are very comfortably housed as are also those at the foot of the lake, at what is called the Lewes Post. This post was built by our men last winter and consists of a good barrack building, officers' quarters and store-house. At the mouth of the Lewes, or Thirty Mile River, are the Hootalinqua detachment buildings, two in number, a men's quarters and store-house. Big Salmon and Little Salmon detachments, thirty miles apart, were established last winter when Major Walsh and Judge McGuire's parties were frozen in at the points named. At each place there are two good buildings, used as men's quarters and store-house. Tantalus and Five Fingers detachments follow, the latter being the last in the Tagish district. Owing to our being so short of men, the buildings at these two posts were built by civilians towards the end of October. Since the arrival of the men from the Stikine and Dalton trails, these posts have been manned and fully equipped. Each post from here to the Five Fingers has a year's rations for five men, although only two of them, Tantalus and the Five Fingers, have that number, the others having only three in accordance with your orders.

The Southern posts, those from here to the Summit, are rationed for six months. A most liberal supply of everything necessary has been furnished by the Department, and no detachments were ever better equipped for a long hard winter. The only things needed to add to the comfort of the men are a few articles of clothing, reading matter, games, etc., which have not yet come to hand.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

A year ago the only mode of reaching the interior by this route, was by packing over the summits from Skagway and Dyea to Bennett and Lindeman respectively. and

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then proceeding in small boats, scows or canoes, down the lakes and rivers, of which there is a continuous chain from the places mentioned, to the mouth of the Yukon at St. Michael. On our arrival in October last, there was, and to a certain extent there is even yet, considerable rivalry between the two towns, Dyea and Skagway, as to which had the better trail to the head waters of the Yukon, in the then condition of the trails I considered the White Pass route the better in winter and the Chilcoot in summer. Before spring set in, however, the road over the White Pass had been so much improved through the construction of a wagon road to White Pass City, five miles from the Summit, that I continued to freight our supplies over this route, ever after the snow had gone. Skagway has all along had better dock facilities and in winter no better mountain trail could be wished for than the one we had last winter. From October to January, when the trail was at first knee deep in mud and then deeper still in snow, fifty cents a pound was charged for packing from Skagway to Bennett. Later as the snow became beaten and a good sled trail formed, rates fell from fifty to thirty-five cents. In December the construction of a wagon road from Skagway to the Summit commenced through the energy of Mr. Bracket. By the end of January, five miles of it had been finished, and it was gradually pushed on, until it reached what is now called White Pass City, fourteen miles from Skagway and five miles south of the Summit. This road, as I have said, was of the greatest assistance to persons having supplies for the interior. About the same time the Skagway wagon trail was commenced, the Dyea people formed the Chilcoot Railway and Transportation Company, and commenced to build the aerial tramway from the Cañon City to the Chilcoot Summit. In May the construction of a railway was begun from Skagway to Bennett on the British Yukon Company's charter. Rails are now laid and trains are running as far as White Pass City, the terminus, as already stated, of the wagon road. From this point to the Summit, a distance of six miles, work is being pushed on with all possible speed. The gauge of the railway is three feet, weight of rails fifty-six pounds to the yard, the heaviest grade is 3.9 per cent, and the maximum curvature sixteen degrees, the line runs down the Skagway wharf where there is thirty feet of water at the lowest spring tide. The rolling stock consists of five locomotives, seven first-class coaches, three combination coaches and fifty freight cars.

On 4th October, the first sod on the Canadian side of the line was turned in the presence of Mr. Justice Dugas, Inspector Cartwright and others. About forty men are now employed on this side of the Summit and about two miles of earthwork finished, but the company expect shortly to put on four hundred. As many as two thousand have been employed on construction at one time, though only nine hundred are now on the pay-sheets. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in getting workmen and in keeping them. The Atlin gold discovery caused a general stampede, and the first fall of snow caused many of those on the Summit to leave. The men are paid regularly and fed well. It is the intention of the contractors to work all winter if possible, and they expect to have trains running to the Summit by Christmas day. Two trains a day are now running regularly between Skagway and White Pass City and the little freight that is moving at this time of the year is being handled by the railway. Instead of the usual telegraph wire the company has put in a telephone line in connection with their road. The telephone system is now in working order from Skagway to the Log Cabin and another week will see it through to Bennett.

Anticipating a great rush into the Atlin Lake country this winter, the railway company are also cutting out a sled trail from the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) via Otter Lake to the head of Taku Arm or Tagish Lake, a distance of seventy miles. It will be a winter trail only as there are several lakes and rivers to cross. A large freight shed is being erected at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) and there all goods will be examined by the custom officers before they are taken on to Atlin. The steamers "Nora," "Kilbourne," "Almeda" and "Olive May" have had a busy and profitable season plying on the lakes and rivers above White Horse Rapids. The "Olive May" was kept pretty well to the Bennett—Atlin route since August last, the other three have plied regularly between the former place and the White Horse Rapids. Hardly a day has passed since navigation opened, on the 3rd June last until the 4th November, when it closed, but that a north or south bound steamer has called at Tagish. The large

majority of the passengers by steamers have been on the way out, but the freight has all been going the other way, and not only has every steamer been loaded down, but as a rule two or more barges have been in tow, full of supplies. The passenger accommodation on these steamers has been limited, to say the least, and it has been a common sight to see the 'tween and upper decks packed with sleeping Yukoners when the boats passed south at night. Very few venture to row or pole their way up stream from Dawson, the current is too swift. For that very reason very few go in by steamer the majority preferring to make their way in scow, small boat, or canoe. From White Horse Rapids to Dawson and return, the steamers "Flora" and "Ora" have made regular trips connecting with the "Nora" at this end of the route. The Steamers "Joseph Closset," "Willie Irving," "Columbia," "Canadian," and "Anglian" have also been plying between the points named. At present there are seven steamers laid up just below the White Horse Rapids, two at the foot of Lake LaBarge and three at the Hootalinqua, waiting for navigation to open up again. All the steamers are of light draft, stern wheel variety. The very low water in June, July and October is the great factor against boats of greater depth. Between Bennett and White Horse Rapids, the shallow water at the Cariboo Crossing and the rocks at the head of the Tagish River, render navigation difficult, and the same sort of obstruction occurs on the Thirty Mile River and Five Fingers Rapids on the lower river. Miles' Cañon and White Horse Rapids, the great obstructions to through-steamer traffic, has now two tramways running around it, one on each side of the cañon and rapids. The line owned by Mr. McCauley, has been running all season with great success, and has been well patronized. Cars run on rails laid on sleepers, horses being used as motive power. Next year Mr. McCauley expects to have narrow gauge engines. Mr. Hepburn's tramway on the west side is not yet completed to its full length.

According to the statements made by seven of the pilots employed during the season, not more than thirty boats have been totally wrecked, and their contents lost in the rapids this year, though in all some seven thousand steamers, scows, boats and canoes were lined down or run through. Five persons have been drowned in the rapids this year, and about three hundred boats more or less damaged. Nearly all those that were lost came to grief before the order was issued that none but experienced pilots were to take charge. But few accidents have happened since and no lives lost. The order forbidding women and children to run the rapids was also a very wise precaution. From all accounts there will be more steamers plying between Bennett and Dawson next year than the traffic warrants. Both the Bennett Lake and Klondyke Navigation Company, and the Upper Yukon Company intend to put on larger and faster steamers with all modern conveniences, such as electric lights, etc. There is some talk of the railway company building vessels to run in connection with their line, and three private parties that I know of are making plans to the same effect. There is no doubt in my mind that the trip down the lakes and rivers will become a favourite tourist route, for the scenery is grand, and with the railway over the pass, all difficulty from that source will be removed. I also think that experience has proved that this route into the interior is the easiest and cheapest. Nevertheless the steamer business, to all accounts, is going to be overdone.

With the railway in running order and with faster boats, the trip from Vancouver or Victoria to Dawson should next season be only an eight day trip. The fare, exclusive of meals, from Bennett to Dawson, by steamer, has been \$110 (one hundred and ten dollars). Next year the fare from Victoria to Dawson will probably not exceed that amount. In accordance with your orders, all craft leaving Bennett and passing Tagish were numbered and the names of the occupants taken. The numbers at Bennett ran from 1 to 2,341, when, on 31st May, the registry office there was closed. At Tagish, where registration was in progress at the same time, they commenced with the number 10,000 and ran up to 14,736. Therefore 4,735 boats and scows were numbered here, making a total of 7,077 craft between the two places. Add to this 47 boats built between here and the Lewes Post, which escaped registration, and we arrive at the grand total of 7,124 as the number of craft which passed down to Dawson of all descriptions. This does not include steamers and their tows plying regularly on the rivers and lakes, nor does it include boats and scows built below the foot of Lake LaBarge. We estimate

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that about 28,000 persons passed here ; but that does not include those who went in over the ice last winter ; 2,441 passed here over the ice in May alone. The last boat, No. 14,736, passed here on the 22nd October. She reached a point about twelve miles below the White Horse Rapids and was frozen in there.

MINES.

The first mining excitement we experienced in this district was in February last, when reports came out of a rich placer find on an unnamed creek near the Big Salmon, which was afterwards named Phil Walsh's Creek. The news spread as far as Skagway, and a number started from there, being preceded by others from Lindeman, Bennett and Tagish. The new strike did not turn out very well or of much value, and was soon abandoned. A few shafts were sunk, but were flooded in the spring before the bed-rock was reached. Nothing of any consequence was discovered from then until the 29th July last, when news was brought to Bennett of a discovery at Pine Creek, a stream running into Atlin Lake on the eastern shore. Mr. F. Miller, the discoverer, went to Tagish to record, under the impression that his claim was in the Yukon Territory. This was proved to be a mistake as the new mines are some fifteen miles south of the British Columbia boundary, as near as can be judged. The discoverer got as high as \$5.30 to the pan. The news spread like wildfire, and people from Skagway, Dyea, Bennett and Lindeman tumbled over each other in their haste to get in and stake claims. The excitement, though somewhat abated, still continues. The whole country for miles around has been staked and restaked, until on some of the claims there are the names of six or seven different people. Considerable trouble is certain to arise next season. There are at present no British Columbia officials at the mines and it is reported that, besides working claims to which they have no right, some persons are doing a lot of stealing. At the request of Captain Rant, British Columbia Government Agent, I have instructed the police now there on customs duty to stop all work on the mines. No surveyor has been sent to survey the claims, and from all accounts matters are in a very bad shape.

Pine Creek, or Atlin City, now consists of two saloons, three restaurants, and one store besides 100 or more tents. Several hundred people are scattered over the country prospecting, and some 500 or 600 will winter there. New discoveries have been made on Spruce, Birch, Boulder, Wright and Ruby Creeks, most of which run into Pine Creek ; the others flow into Surprise Lake, out of which Pine Creek runs. Some very fine specimens of quartz have been taken out of the shores of Surprise Lake.

During the month of the rush, August, 900 miner's licenses were issued, 524 claims recorded, and 350 applications to record were awaiting the Recorder's decision.

Towards the end of September word reached me of a new discovery on Lynx Creek, to the north of Pine Creek and presumably in the Yukon Territory. It was stated that the miners were once more in a predicament, not knowing whether the claim should be staked under the British Columbia, or the Yukon Territory mining laws, and that there was trouble brewing. I immediately sent a party under Reg. No. 1260, Sergeant Joyce, to investigate. Proceeding up Pine Creek to Surprise Lake our men paddled in a canoe thirty miles, in a northerly direction, by compass to the upper end. From here the party proceeded, still in a northerly direction, some fifteen miles, over a divide to Clara or Sucker Lake. It was found that ten claims were staked on the creek, but strange to say, no discovery. Prospectors, met coming out, said the country was auriferous, good colours being obtainable anywhere. Frost is encountered three or four feet from the surface. Winter having set in early and the ground being frozen, prospecting had not been carried on to any extent, but the prospectors all signified their intention of returning and bringing in others. They have decided to prospect and develop the country, between Clara Lake and the Hootalinqua River. The streams in the new district all flow north and probably the fine or "Flour gold" found on the Hootalinqua originates from this gold belt. Easterly, a river connects Clara and Teslin Lakes. The distance from Tagish Post to Clara Lake cannot be more than fifty (50) miles, but the intervening country is very rough.

A couple of quartz claims have been recorded during the past week by two men from Cariboo Crossing, the rock appears to be very good. Native copper has been found in ledges, on the Fifty Mile River, between here and the White Horse Rapids. Gold was found in May, on a creek running into the same river but not in paying quantities, this creek was about ten miles from Marsh Lake.

In July last gold was found on "Shorty" Creek in the Yukon Territory, northwest of our Dalton trail post. Inspector Jarvis proceeded to the new strike, to record claims he reports that undoubtedly the district is auriferous, but cannot be called a "poor man's diggings" as gold is not in sufficient quantities to warrant one man working a claim. On "Alder" Creek, in the same vicinity prospectors were taking out nearly an ounce a day. Altogether about 80 claims had been staked, a good many by a party of men under the leadership of a Mr. Adair, an ex-lieutenant of the United States army. Most of their claims are on the Ka-sha River into which the "Shorty" Creek flows. They intend getting in a hydraulic plant next season. Apart from gold there is platinum in that locality. Mr. Adair is said to be representing the Standard Oil Company.

On the 2nd September a rich placer strike was made, near Boulder Creek, between our Dalton trail post and Pyramid Harbour, a couple of men took out over four hundred dollars in a few days, some of the nuggets being valued at \$2, \$11 and \$18. Towards the end of October a still richer find was made on this creek. Cold weather coming on stopped the work, but not till it was ascertained that the creek was a remarkably rich one. The Americans are taking it for granted that these diggings are in the United States territory and are acting accordingly. Nevertheless, when Mr. Dalton had his trail surveyed for the purposes of getting his charter from the Government of Alaska, the United States surveyors would not go farther than Boulder Creek, claiming that it was on the international boundary. Of course, if this be true, the new find is in British Columbia. Inspector Jarvis asked for a surveyor in September, and I have requested that one be sent since the last strike. You will readily understand that unless one is sent at once, considerable revenue is going to be lost, to say nothing of the gold taken out. Furthermore, you can imagine what a lot of trouble will ensue now that the Americans and others have staked under the United States laws, should the country prove to be ours.

I cannot urge too strongly the necessity, not only of determining the boundary between British territory and the United States on the Dalton Trail, but also the need of marking the line between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory in this portion of the district. If mines are to be worked, as they certainly will be, it is absolutely necessary that recorders and the police know what mining laws are to be enforced, as at present it is purely a matter of guess work. Two men, employees of Mr. Bratenober, Rotschild's agent, returned to Dalton House from the White River country in September, and stated that native copper could be found in both placer and ledges in large quantities. Captain O'Connor and his party of eight have also returned and make the same report. All intend going back there in the spring.

On the 24th September a new strike of copper was made close to our Dalton Trail post in British Columbia. Captain Rant, British Columbia Government agent, was notified and fifteen claims staked. Mr. Tyrrell, of the Geological Survey, said of the specimens shown him: "They are very fine-looking and are of common purple copper pyrites, associated with some galena." The assays of two samples sent Mr. Davis, assayer, Juneau, read as follows:—

	Gold, oz.	Silver.	Copper.
Small sample.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	Trace	$47 \cdot \frac{3}{16}$
Large sample.....	$\frac{3}{20}$	Half.	$51 \cdot \frac{13}{16}$

Mr. Davis says of the samples that they are the best he has ever seen in Alaska.

A mining recorder for the Shorty Creek mining district, which is in Yukon Territory, should be appointed at once. There will be a great rush into that district in the spring. There is only one constable at Dalton House, the nearest police post office, and he cannot do the work.

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INDIANS.

There are very few Indians in this district, not more than 200 in all, and only one Indian reserve, viz.: the one lately set apart for the Tagish House Indians, which adjoins our reserve on the north and extends to Marsh Lake. Only four families numbering twelve all told, under "Tagish Charlie," now reside at Tagish Houses, and these only for a portion of the year. The village used to be a large and flourishing one but only half a dozen houses are now left standing. Chief John House and his band of twenty, live at the mouth of the McClintock. It was the young men of this party who shot and killed poor Meehan and wounded Fox last spring. At the head of Lake LaBarge there is another village where Joe Boss lives with about twenty followers. Taku Jack is the head of a small band of ten who live at the head of Taku Arm. All these Indians live by hunting and occasionally do a little fishing. Once in a while they make a little money as packers, and guides, or by selling furs, moccasins or buckskin shirts, etc. They are a worthless lot and very lazy, dressing like the whites but looking more like Japs than Indians. They are fairly well armed but have neither horses or cattle and travel in canoes or by dog train. They do not travel in bands as each family has its own favourite hunting grounds and goes off by itself. The majority speak English. There are also a few families on the Hootalinqua and Big Salmon Rivers, like the North-west Indians those of the Yukon are polygamists. It is commonly believed that it is a custom among the Indians in this portion of the Yukon to kill their old people as soon as the latter become a burden to the younger members. Whether there is any foundation for this I am unable to say. The body of an old squaw who died this spring, was examined by the police, but there was nothing to show that she had met her death by violence. Labarge Sam who did such good work in assisting our men to capture the four murderers of Meehan, was drowned below White Horse Rapids in July. He was in fear of his life, since the news was received that the murderers were to be hanged, and reported here that the other Indians had threatened to kill him. There were no signs of foul play on his body, however, when it was found, and the Indians who were with him when he met his death, told a very straight story of how he was drowned.

At, and around Dalton's Post, there are about one hundred (100) Indians of the Stick Tribe. They appear to be more intelligent and industrious than those about here, some of them work as packers and guides and earn about \$4 a day. They dress like the whites and are not likely to require government support. Fish forms their principal article of food.

They cremate their dead and each family has its own fishing and hunting grounds, which are handed down from generation to generation.

A Stick Indian, Doc Scottie, is employed by us as dog driver and interpreter.

POLICE RESERVES.

In accordance with your orders I have sent to all detachments instructions to reserve ten acres of land at each post, for police purposes. In so doing they are not to interfere with established settlers. Should the ten acres on which the police buildings stand not contain sufficient dry timber for firewood purposes, the police are to blaze out a few acres of it as close to the detachment as possible.

At Bennett we have no reserve, as has already been stated, the town site at that place on which our buildings stand having been disposed of to private parties by the British Columbia Government.

At the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) ten acres have been awarded us and at Lindeman blocks 7 and 31 have been set aside for the police reserve. At each point we require a timber reserve.

At Cariboo Crossing and at the foot of LaBarge, after the police buildings were erected, the ground on which they stood was included in two timber berths sold at Ottawa. The purchasers were, however, subsequently notified by the Department that any ground and timber required for government purposes must be given up and

remuneration would be given in timber elsewhere. At Cariboo, in the meantime, the Kerry Company had erected their mill, and, in order not to put them to any unnecessary inconvenience, I have not reserved the full ten acres but only five hundred (500) yards square.

At Tagish, 320 acres were reserved around the barracks, and one hundred (100) acres of hay land on the opposite side of the river. I am also applying, by your orders, for the hay marshes back of the post on which we cut this fall.

GAME.

Moose, cariboo and black bear are the only species of large game in this district and they are scarce, especially in the vicinity of the lakes and rivers used as a thoroughfare to Dawson, although this summer the Indians killed a few moose and two bears on Marsh Lake. Some moose were also killed in the Atlin Lake district.

There are signs to show that the country was well stocked before travel set in, but the people passing through and the bush fires have driven the game away.

Timber wolves, foxes, lynx and wolverines are numerous, as are also martin. Beaver are rather scarce. There are a few ptarmigan, and in the jack pine country grouse are to be found. Geese and swans are scarce. In the fall and spring all sorts of duck are plentiful, mallard, widgeon, pintail, blue bill, golden eyes, teal and quite a few canvas backs.

FISH.

The lakes and rivers are well stocked with white fish, salmon and 'bull trout, grayling, round white fish and mullet.

The spawning season, in this country, is about the same as in the North-west Territories, viz., from the 1st October to the 1st January.

The nets found most suitable are 5 inch and 5½ inch mesh, 7 feet deep and 60 yards long.

CRIME.

I regret to state that three cases of murder have occurred in this district during the past year. In all three, however, the murderers have been captured.

The first murder committed occurred in September of last year, when Ed. Henderson killed his partner Thomburg Petersen, at the head of Marsh Lake. Henderson clubbed Petersen over the head with a revolver and then shot him. Persons camped near by heard the shot, and upon investigating found Petersen and notified the customs officials, who were then camped at Tagish. Two of these arrested Henderson and took Petersen's ante mortem statement. A few days later Inspector Harper and his party came along, en route to Dawson, and took Henderson with them. Henderson was sentenced to be hanged on 1st November.

On the 10th May, C. Fox staggered into Mr. McIntosh's cabin, at the foot of the McClintock river, with a bullet hole through his body. He reported that he and a companion named William Meehan had been prospecting about twelve miles up the McClintock River, and when returning to Marsh Lake that day in a small boat were fired on by some Indians from the river bank. Meehan had been shot and his body fell into the river from the boat. Fox received a bullet in the back, but with rare presence of mind, pretended he was dead, until the boat drifted out of sight of the Indians; and then paddling ashore he took to the bush and made his way to McIntosh's cabin.

McIntosh sent word to the Tagish Post, and within half an hour after the news reached here, Inspector Strickland had started Corporal Rudd (Reg. No. 2678) and a party after the murderers. He also sent Dr. Barret to attend the wounded man, and at McIntosh's cabin he was joined by Dr. Sugden, who had been sent for from the White Horse Rapids. Corporal Rudd and his party reached McIntosh's, 24 miles from here, at midnight on the 11th.

On the 13th, Jim and another Indian were captured and brought to Tagish. Jim was caught as he was trying to escape from the camp, but the others got away for the time being. The Indians were evidently surprised at the appearance of the police so soon after the murder. On the same day Fox, the wounded man, was brought

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here for treatment. On the 25th May the other three Indians, viz., Joe, Frank and Dawson, were captured and brought in after a chase of two weeks. They were starved into surrendering, as the police had the Indian camps watched too closely for them to obtain food. Sneaking into the Indian village one night to get something to eat, they were promptly captured and brought to Tagish, where they were committed for trial.

The body of Meehan was recovered after infinite trouble as the Indians had sunk it in the river. It was buried here on the 29th May.

On the 18th July the prisoners were sent to Dawson under escort, and all were to have been hanged there but one, on the 1st November. The one excepted was Frank Nantuck, a mere lad, who got imprisonment for life.

Corporal Rudd deserves great praise for the pluck and perseverance he showed while pursuing and arresting the murderers.

The third case of murder occurred on the 28th August, at White Horse Rapids, when F. C. Burnett shot and mortally wounded James Cowie, who died two days later. Both were employees of the Bennett Lake and Klondyke Navigation Company, and according to the reports Burnett had accused Cowie of stealing from the company. Cowie thrashed Burnett, and the latter in revenge, shot him.

Burnett was promptly arrested and brought here when he was committed for trial. He was sent to Dawson under escort on the 10th October, with the approval of Mr. Justice Dugas, who was then en route for Dawson.

Considering the rush of all sorts and classes of people into the country, there has been but few crimes of a minor kind. Those that did occur were promptly taken notice of and the offenders punished. Between the Summits and Bennett there was at one time quite a lot of stealing from caches, the first offender caught was given such a lesson by Captain Rant that a stop was put to all such work.

By far the greatest number of charges brought against men were for cruelty to animals, viz., pack horses. It was disgraceful the way these poor brutes were treated until the police stepped in and prosecuted the drivers and owners. In a number of cases we had to shoot the animals, such a frightful state they were in.

Captain Rant, the British Columbia agent, was constantly busy settling partnership disputes. At Tagish only a few cases have been dealt with. One last winter, under the masters and servants ordinance, one case of stealing, one under the ordinance respecting lunatics and one charge of drunkenness against an Indian. There have been two cases of whisky smuggling.

One David Quartummarsh was arrested in August, at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) for having broken jail at Glenora, while waiting trial for stabbing. After spending some time in the guard-room at Bennett, he was allowed to go on his own recognizance by the British Columbia magistrate, as the witnesses had left the country.

HORSES. •

We have now ninety-seven horses and ponies in this district, distributed as follows :—

Tagish, in post.....	8
“ on herd.....	74
Bennett.....	4
White Pass Post (Log Cabin).....	3
Dalton Trail.....	6
White Horse Rapids.....	2

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One of those at the Dalton Trail will have to be killed as he has mud fever. There are several here, on herd, which I purpose shooting and feeding to the dogs as they are unfit for further use. Since the end of April last when forty-seven (47) horses arrived here from Bennett, they have all been on herd, with the exception of the seven (7) or eight (8) kept for work about the post. Inspector Primrose brought ten (10) with him from Stikine in October and Inspector Jarvis thirty-eight (38), from the Dalton Trail. These were also sent on herd. The herd has been inspected once a month and with few exceptions the animals are in first-class shape. They are ranging on the

meadows back of the post but they will soon have to be brought in, fed and watered, on account of the frozen condition of the lakes and the depth of the snow. Four horses were sent to Dawson in September and the two shown at the White Horse Rapids were en route to that place also, but owing to the lateness of the season when the order came for them we were unable to get them further than where they now are.

We have no hay or grain below the White Horse Rapids.

I purpose using the horses this winter for freighting from the terminus of the railway to the White Horse Rapids and between the different detachments. Horses could be used to advantage for winter freighting as far as the foot of Lake LaBarge, one hundred and sixteen miles (116) from here, or one hundred and eighty-seven (187) miles from the Summit, were it not that it is so expensive to get hay and grain distributed along the route. There is no place, north of this post where hay can be cut. The Thirty Mile River at the foot of Lake LaBarge is open all winter which prevents us from using the horses further.

Last winter I took five (5) horses from Bennett to the foot of Lake LaBarge, caching feed for the return trip on the way down, but of course could take but little freight under the circumstances.

This year, with hay distributed from the Summit to the White Horse Rapids, we can run supplies, etc., through to that point without difficulty.

DOGS.

Long before and after horses can be used on the ice, it is safe enough for dog teams to travel on the edge of the lakes and rivers. On long trips, however, say from here to Dawson, dogs can haul but little else than their own food. We therefore endeavoured to have a supply of dog fish and biscuit distributed along the route at each detachment. To a certain extent we succeeded, but the quantity at each place is limited, owing to the fact that the person who had the contract for supplying the fish informed me late in the season, almost too late to obtain it elsewhere, that he could not furnish the feed as the fish run had not taken place as usual. Every effort is now being made to obtain a supply at the coast, and no doubt we shall have enough to carry us through the winter.

In June last all the police dogs in the district, some eighty-five (85) all told, were collected at Tagish and on the 21st were sent to a camp about two miles down the river. Reg. No. 358, Constable Leader, was placed in charge of this dog camp, and with the assistance of two dog drivers and nets managed to catch enough fish to feed the dogs during the summer. It was thought a sufficient supply could be put up for winter use, but this proved to be incorrect. As before stated, the fish run did not take place at the time it was thought it would, in fact they are only beginning to run now, the 1st November.

The majority of the dogs sent up last year were found to be too light and a good many were old. Among them, however, there were as good animals as one could wish to have. As a rule we used four to a team, more than this the drivers could not handle, as the dogs were not sufficiently broken to harness.

All the dogs at the camp here were, by your orders, except forty-five (45), sent to the Dawson district in September last. Inspector Primrose brought eleven (11) dogs and five (5) pups from the Stikine, and the distribution is now as under:—

Tagish.....	1 dog and 5 pups.
Lindeman.....	4 dogs.
Bennett.....	2 "
McClintock.....	2 "
Upper LaBarge.....	6 "
Lower LaBarge.....	6 "
Hootalinqua.....	6 "
Big Salmon.....	6 "
Little Salmon.....	6 "
Tantalus.....	6 "
Five Fingers.....	11 "
56 dogs and 5 pups.	

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There are no dogs at the White Pass post (Log Cabin), Cariboo Crossing and the White Horse Rapids detachments, nor at the Dalton Trail post, nor at Dalton House.

From Upper LaBarge down to Five Fingers the posts have about two (2) tons of dog feed each. There is none at the southern posts or here at headquarters, but I expect some at Skagway shortly. One dog team (6 dogs) was left at the Stikine post by Inspector Primrose. I understand that one hundred and forty (140) train dogs are now on the way in. These are badly needed; three teams will be sent to the Dalton Trail post and the others will be sent to the different detachments, in order to bring the number at each to twelve (12) dogs (two teams) and leave four (4) teams here. Each detachment in this district is now supplied with nets, and next year it is to be hoped will catch enough fish to feed their dogs at least through the summer.

SUPPLIES.

During the early part of October a stocktaking board was held at this post in accordance with your orders so that the proceedings would reach you before navigation closed, and you would have an idea how we were supplied for the winter. The return rendered was as accurate as we could make it, under the circumstances. The quartermaster's store was not finished and the supplies were piled, ridge pole high, in tents and in caches covered with tarpaulins. At the same time scows and steamers loaded with stores were arriving, and goods were being shipped from here down the river.

So far I have been unable to render any quartermaster's returns, but hope to do so shortly. The receiving and shipping of stores did not cease until the 5th November, and while that was going on it was impossible to work on books or forms. A good deal of confusion and labour was caused by two or more consignments of, say provisions or hardware, arriving at the same time from different firms. There was nothing on the cases to show who the shippers were and each one had to be opened and the contents checked off by the invoices if we had them; sometimes we had not even these to go by. We were very short handed and the few men we had were kept busy often until late in the night and all day on Sundays. It must also be taken into consideration that the division had just been formed, that the quartermaster's books and forms did not reach here until late in September and that a complete set of books had to be opened up for this division, and entries transferred to them from memoranda made in note books and on sheets of paper.

A board of officers will assemble on the 1st January to take stock of all government property in this district.

The following list will show the food supply on hand at each detachment and post on the 31st October:—

Tagish.....	49 tons provisions.
Bennett	4 "
Lindeman.....	3½ "
White Pass Post (Log Cabin).....	3½ "
McClintock	2 "
White Horse Rapids.....	2½ "
Upper LaBarge.....	2½ "
Lower LaBarge.....	4 "
Hootalinqua.....	2½ "
Big Salmon.....	2½ "
Little Salmon.....	2½ "
Five Fingers	3 "
Tantalus.....	2½ "
Total.....	<u>83½ "</u>

CLOTHING AND KIT.

With a few additions and alterations the uniform worn in the North-west Territories is well adapted to this country.

The Klondyke Clothing supplied is not distinctive as a uniform. In material, colour and cut it closely resembles the clothes worn by nine out of every ten persons who come into the country. We have also had great trouble in fitting the men. Another fault of the Klondyke clothing is that it shrinks. Last year I strongly recommended lined stable clothing and am still of the opinion that it would be far superior to the Klondyke suits. It is darker, and therefore does not show the dirt easily, neither does it shrink and there is far more work in it; furthermore it is distinctive and if snugly fitted looks smart. Men cannot work in canoes, boats and scows in riding breeches and top boots, but have plenty of freedom in stable suits.

The Cavalry Boot now in use in the territories is altogether unsuitable as a walking boot, the active service boot with the low heel being easier on the foot and more durable. One pair of these boots, similar to what can be purchased in Skagway for \$7 per pair, will outlast two pair of our present issue. Some of the ankle boots sent last year were very poor. I am holding a board on these to condemn them. The last consignment of ankle boots are of first-class quality, and nothing better could be desired except that some are of black and some of red leather.

Re Breeches, Cloth.—In this district the great majority of men are so situated that the use of this article is not required to the same extent as in the territories. I would suggest that the issue be reduced to one pair per annum per man, with the proviso that in the event of it being worn out through fair usage a second pair would be issued to replace.

Re Underclothing, Socks and Stockings.—The present issue of these articles is inadequate. The issue of underclothing should be increased at least one suit more per annum. Issue of socks should be twelve pairs instead of four, and stockings should be increased from two to four pairs.

The quality of the underclothing is very good and gives every satisfaction, and the same can be said of the socks and stockings.

Re Stable Clothes, lined.—This issue is very serviceable, warm and wears well, but no attention has been paid to the shape of the coat, the waist being apparently cut for men gifted with what I might call rotundity.

Re Stable Clothes, unlined.—No improvements could be made on this article, but would recommend that the issue of overalls be increased from one to three pairs per annum. In July last you recommended to the Comptroller that the next issue of stable jackets should be similar in pattern to those worn by the Jubilee contingent for reasons as follows: "The men had a smarter appearance, and the pockets were of great use for carrying note books, papers, etc., in connection with the multifarious duties a policeman is called upon to perform."

Re Mitts and Moccasins.—The mitts with the trigger finger are what are required for men working in and around barracks, but they should come further up the wrist. A fur mitt with a long fur cuff (badger or coon) is what is indispensable for men on the trail, and a thin woollen mitt should also be supplied with the fur one.

Re Mocassins.—The present issue is of very good quality, strong and well sewn, and two pair per annum is, I think, sufficient for general purposes, but in cases where men are steadily driving dogs, the issue should be increased to four pairs.

Re Stetson Hats.—This is the only suitable headgear for summer use and a uniform pattern should be issued free, and not as heretofore on repayment.

Re Pea Jackets.—This jacket is without exception the most useful and indispensable article of clothing worn, let the duty be what it may, the article seems to meet all requirements, and in the matter of neatness and giving a smart appearance it cannot be surpassed. A jacket made with what is termed pilot cloth will last with care for at least two years, any other material will look shoddy inside of a year. A free issue of one every second year should be allowed.

North-west Mounted Police.

Re *Tunics, Cloth and Serge*.—No tunics or serges have been received during the year.

Re *Forage Caps, Duck Caps and Helmets*.—I would recommend that these be dispensed with.

Re *Robes*.—The Marmot robe will, I have no doubt, give every satisfaction. The Indian buffalo are too clumsy and heavy for dog driving.

Re *Fur-lined Coats*.—This coat will be found of great use, and I would suggest that a free issue be granted to every man. It, with fair usage, will last two years.

Re *Parkas*.—The Marmot parka will, I believe, be a success. It should, I think, be issued when required and turned into store.

Re *Fur Caps and Coats*.—The regimental fur cap is no protection against the severe cold, it has no shape, warmth or quality of material to recommend it. A corduroy cap with the hood and peak lined, either with fox or coon, would be most suitable, yet at the same time would not have a very military appearance, this may be only a secondary matter when the efficiency of the cap as a protection is considered. The Klondyke fur caps sent up were good as far as they went, but only twenty were received.

The Long Black Sheepskin Coats are too long and too heavy for men running behind dog trains or ploughing through snow. Last winter all these coats had to be cut off at the waist.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

Tagish was the only customs post from September, 1897, when the collection of customs duties commenced, to February, 1898. Mr. John Godson was sub-collector during that period.

In the middle of February two parties of police, under Inspectors Strickland and Belcher, were sent to the White Pass and the Chilcoot Summit respectively, and commenced collecting duty at these points. The police continued performing the duties of customs officials until the last day of June, when Messrs. McMartin and Charman of the Customs Department were sent up to take over the work.

As already stated, the custom-houses were moved from the Summits to the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) and Lindeman the first week in July.

The customs work was performed on the Summits under the most trying circumstances by members of our force, and be it said to their credit that not a complaint was heard from the thousands that passed. Everything was done to avoid unnecessary expense and delay to those passing through. This was in marked contrast to the treatment to which people with Canadian goods were subjected at Skagway, owing to the United States customs laws. The United States officials, personally, were obliging, but the enforcement of the order calling for a convoy to accompany all goods purchased in Canada across the boundary from Skagway, at an expense of \$8 per day to the importer, was most unjust. When the latter objected to pay this tax on goods which were in transit in bond, he was told he might save the expense of a convoy by paying the duty on his outfit. For some time after we occupied the Summits, the United States customs officials did not recognize our presence there, and ordered convoys to accompany goods through to Bennett, twenty miles on our side of the line. The idea of an American convoy escorting Canadian goods through British territory was too much for the police at the Summits, and convoys were politely but firmly impressed with the necessity of returning to Skagway or Dyea as soon as they reached our camps. The convoy system was kept up, in spite of many protests, until the 15th May, when a United States customs official was placed at each Summit to cancel bonds of goods in transit through United States territory.

Though repeatedly promised a percentage of the customs duties they collected, the police have not received a cent up to date. Since the officials of that department took over the collection of custom duties, one constable at each customs post has been paid \$30 per month for assistance to the said officials, but even that allowance has now been stopped.

I strongly recommend that some action should be taken by the government to recognize, and in some way reward the officers, non-commissioned officers and constables for their services rendered on the White Pass and Chilcoot Summit, from February until June, under the most trying and miserable circumstances.

UNITED STATES RELIEF EXPEDITION.

In December last the United States Government decided it was necessary to send an expedition with supplies to the relief of the people in Dawson who were supposed to be starving. Major Rucker arrived from the south in the latter part of December to inquire into the feasibility of getting an expedition over the White Pass or Chilcoot Summit into the interior. After examining both trails he chose the Dyea, owing, as far as I could learn, to the supposed facilities of the Chilcoot Railway and Transportation Company for transporting the supplies over the Summit.

Pack animals and snow locomotives were to be used for transport purposes, and there was to be a small army of United States troops, packers, guides, etc. The arrival of one of the snow locomotives afforded endless amusement to the people of Skagway and Dyea. It could not make any progress on the level streets of these places, much less ascend the slightest elevation.

On the 17th January I was notified that the United States Relief Expedition would arrive some time early in February.

Before the stores and troops arrived I was ordered to the Big Salmon by Major Walsh, but on arrival found he had departed. A courier overtook him with my report *re* the relief expedition, and the Major promptly returned to Bennett. In the meantime the United States 14th Infantry arrived in Dyea, and a portion of the regiment was detailed to act as escort. The stores also arrived, but the pack train and snow locomotives were held at some British Columbia port, owing to the steamer they were on being libelled. The troops and stores were kept waiting at Dyea until the 15th March, when it was officially announced that the expedition had been abandoned. Not satisfied, however, with the collapse of their plans for using this route, the United States authorities sent out a reindeer expedition to go over the Dalton Trail with food supplies for the interior. This was Dr. Sheldon Jackson's idea. Five hundred and fifty-eight reindeer and some troops, under the command of Captain Eldridge, United States Army, arrived at Haines Mission on the 15th April. This expedition was also a failure; it never reached a point further than eighty miles inland. The moss used by reindeer was not to be found as expected, and the animals not having their usual diet died like flies. In September last there were only 140 out of 558 left. The survivors are still being herded near the Dalton Trail Summit.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am glad to say that the behaviour of non-commissioned officers and men has been excellent under the most trying conditions and circumstances. No body of men were put to the test that ours were last winter and fall.

There has been but one dismissal, and none have been confined to the guard room. The fines inflicted have been very few.

DESERTIONS.

There have been three desertions from the force in this district, viz.:—Reg. No. 3103, Constable Ware, Reg. No. 3195, Constable Gannon, and Reg. No. 3059, Constable Werner. Constable Gannon deserted from the Dalton Trail Post.

North-west Mounted Police.

HEALTH.

Though undergoing great hardship and exposure last fall and winter, the men have been troubled with nothing more serious than coughs and colds, although several had to go to Skagway for treatment. Reg. No. 2875, Constable Clare had an attack of congestion of the lungs, as had also one of the dog drivers, Louis Cardinale, though neither were on duty on the Summits. There were also several cases of measles among the men. In August an epidemic of typhoid fever set in at Bennett and Lindeman. It soon spread among members of the force, and at one time there were eight out of a detachment of fourteen laid up with this complaint. All however pulled through, and are now convalescent except one, whose death I regret to announce, Reg. No. 3177, Constable E. Pearson, died at Bennett on the 30th August. He was taken ill while on detachment at the Cariboo Crossing, and came to this post for treatment, but was sent to Bennett as there was no doctor here. Everything possible was done for him, no less than three doctors being called in for consultation. For some time we all thought he was pulling through nicely, but other complications arose and his strength was too far gone to combat them. His funeral was attended by Commissioner Ogilvie and his staff, by all the members of the force at Bennett, and by many civilians. A number of the Dalton Trail Post men have been in the hospital at Skagway for treatment, and one of our dog drivers, special Constable Loucks, is there now recovering from a severe attack of typhoid fever. In this connection I might add that assistant surgeon DeCow, who joined in August, returned in October on account of ill health. We are now without a surgeon, Dr. Madore, lately appointed, not having reported for duty.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have no appliances for extinguishing fires except a few fire pails, axes and ladders. Babcocks would be of no use as they could not be kept from freezing.

There are no water barrels in the post, nothing larger than a ten gallon keg being available. All our water is handled in this from the hole in the ice.

A hand engine and three hundred (300) feet of hose should be sent here.

CROWN TIMBER AND DOMINION LANDS AGENCY.

Since the departure of Mr. Willison, Crown Timber Agent, for Dawson on 4th June last, the officer commanding this post has been acting for him, and also representing the Dominion Lands Agent.

Inspector Strickland performed these duties until I took over command.

MINING RECORDER.

I was sworn in as mining recorder for the district, extending from the British Columbia boundary to the Little Salmon River, by Gold Commissioner Senkler, when he passed here in November. Previous to this Inspector Strickland had filled the office. As he has applied for leave and during his absence a large amount of recording may be expected, I have taken over the duties. There is a great amount of work in connection with this position, and it keeps one man busy looking after it.

MINERS' LICENSES.

Miners' licenses were for a time issued on both Summits, at Bennett, on the Dalton Trail and here. Lately they have only been sold at this post and at the Dalton detachment. Fifty-three (53) were issued at the Chilcoot Summit, nine hundred and twenty-seven (927) here, seven hundred and forty-one (741) at Bennett, and fifty-seven (57) on the Dalton Trail since the issue began.

TIMBER.

The timber in this district consists principally of fir, spruce, pine and poplar. On the low flats there are scrub willows.

Back from the water there is still lots to be had, but along the shores of the lakes and rivers, lumber mills, fires and boat builders have pretty well thinned it out.

An enormous amount of damage was done by fires last summer. These were started by camp fires left burning all along the shores. Notices and warnings were posted up and persons notified individually, but apparently to no purpose. It was impossible, too, to detect the delinquents. The ground is covered with rotten vegetation and roots in which the fire smouldered for days perhaps before the wind would fan it into a flame. As soon as this occurred the police would leave for the scene of the outbreak, but the persons guilty of leaving the fire had invariably left the place hours or days before.

Our White Pass Post (Log Cabin) detachment very nearly lost tents, supplies and everything else by a timber fire which came sweeping down on them. They only saved themselves and their outfit by caching everything in a swamp.

There were half a dozen mills between here and Bennett, but all have moved or closed down.

Lumber was \$250 per M in the spring and then dropped to \$50, but later, after several mills had been moved down the river, rose again to \$100.

ARMS.

There are at Tagish one Maxim and one Nordenfelt guns, both in good condition.

There are also 156 carbines, Winchester, 154 Enfield revolvers, 5 Lee-Metford carbines, and two Smith and Wesson revolvers on charge.

Five of the Winchester carbines and four of the Enfield revolvers are in need of repairs. One of the Smith and Wesson revolvers was taken by deserter Ware.

The majority of the Winchesters are badly honeycombed. It was impossible to keep them in any sort of shape on the Summits last winter, as there was no oil of any sort to be had.

The Lee-Metfords are to go to Dawson by the first opportunity.

HARNESS AND TRANSPORT.

We are well equipped with harness and transport except dog sleds of which we have only twenty-nine (29) fit for use. Six of these are on the Dalton Trail and one on the Stikine. Of horse sleds we have twelve (12) distributed as follows: two (2) here, two (2) at Bennett, two (2) at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) and six (6) on the Dalton Trail; seven (7) sets of bob-sleighs are on the Dalton Trail and five (5) on the Stikine, but the latter will have to be condemned. There are also ten (10) carts at the former place. All the above, except the bob-sleighs mentioned, are in good order.

Of harness there are nine (9) sets of heavy wheel, thirty-three (33) sets of single sled, thirty-nine (39) sets of dutch harness, twelve (12) sets of cart and one hundred and thirty-three (133) sets of dog harness. These with a few repairs will be ready for the winter's work.

There are seven (7) boats, three (3) canvas boats and twenty-four (24) canoes on charge, distributed at the various detachments, three (3) of the former being en route to Dawson.

It is a great pity we had no steam launch during the summer. A large sum, more than the original cost of the launch, would have been saved. Besides patrolling it could have done a lot of towing and freighting which have been the principal items of expense here.

The Commissioner of the Yukon informed me that one had been purchased for this district and would be sent up this winter. I hope this will be done, it will be the means of saving the government thousands of dollars, besides enabling us to perform our duties much more efficiently.



WATSON VALLEY, FROM LOWER END OF BENNET LAKE.

North-west Mounted Police.

On several occasions warrants have been sent here for the arrest of persons who had passed, but we only had canoes and could not possibly overtake them, especially when the persons wanted were passengers on a steamer.

POST OFFICE AND MAILS.

Commencing in October last (1897), on the 20th of each month I sent to the Dyea post office for the Tagish and the Dawson mail bags, and as soon as possible after their receipt sent them on to Bennett by pack or dog train, with a non-commissioned officer or constable in charge. From Bennett the mail was sent on by dog train to Tagish and from there on down the river.

I was informed that the mail would leave Dawson each month when ours left Skagway, that the dog teams would meet half way and that they would return to their respective starting points with the mail taken from the other teams. For some reason not known to me the mail did not leave Dawson and the ingoing mail bags accumulated at the Big Salmon and did not reach Dawson until the early spring.

The first mail out from Dawson was received by me on the 5th April. As you are well aware the failure of the police to carry the mails in and out regularly brought forth a lot of criticism and censure. All I can say is that as far as our end of the line was concerned the service was well carried out, except during the month of February, when owing to my absence and the sudden removal of Inspector Belcher who had been left in charge at Skagway, the mail bags for Dawson were not sent for until a week later than they should have been.

A post office was established at Tagish last fall, Inspector Strickland being postmaster. The amount of mail that comes through this office is simply astonishing.

The thousands of people who passed in the spring took advantage of the post office here, the last until they reached Dawson, to write to their friends in the south. Being uncertain as to their destination and whether they would not prospect on the way north, they had their letters addressed to this place. From the various places where they stopped and have since located, they are now writing to the postmaster to have their letters forwarded. All the mail for the militia at Selkirk, and the people scattered between here and that point is sent to this office and has to be resorted here.

For all this work which is done in addition to his other work, Inspector Strickland draws a salary of \$20 a year, or rather he is supposed to, for up to date he has received nothing.

A post office should be established at Selkirk at once. Up to June last when an office was established at Bennett the police received and distributed the mail at that point.

Mr. Richardson, to whom the carrying of the mail contract was awarded in July last, is not giving satisfaction. He was to establish a fortnightly mail service but since the 10th September last no mail has reached this office except what was brought from Bennett by the police.

On the 20th October I received orders from the Comptroller to forward the Canadian mail which had accumulated at Dyea, Skagway and Bennett to Dawson by the police or some reliable contractor. Accordingly I gathered twenty-five (25) sacks weighing eight hundred and forty-five pounds and sent them to Dawson and way points in charge of our men on the 28th October.

Since then no mail has left for the interior, though the contractor could have sent mail through later to Selkirk if not to Dawson. There must be a large amount of Dawson mail at Bennett now. The contractor's agent has for some time been sending it from Skagway and Dyea.

My instructions did not direct me to continue forwarding to Dawson, mail and way bags, or I should have done so.

Mr. James, special agent for the Canadian post office, has arrived in Skagway and has told Sergeant Green he knew nothing of the police being directed to forward any mail, that Mr. Richardson was the only authorized person.

The latter has, however, evidently sub-let the contract, for the Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company had charge during the summer months, and the other day a Mr. Russel, who said he represented the Arctic Express Company, arrived here with mail from Dawson. As he evinced a desire to hold the mail until he got paid for it by Mr. Richardson, I took it from him here and sent it on in charge of our men.

ACCOUTREMENTS.

We are well supplied with belts and holsters but are short of lanyards, field glasses and pouches.

Every detachment should be provided with glasses.

RATIONS.

The ration and a half authorized by you to be issued to each non-commissioned officer and man is liberal and at the same time not too large.

The officers, however, draw the same rations they received in the North-west, I think it is only right that they should be allowed, at least, the same increase as the men.

The officers at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin), Bennett, and at this post have quite a lot of entertaining to do, as you are aware. All of us are glad to see our friends or those who arrive with letters of introduction, it is a pleasure to share with them what we have in our limited larders.

While an officer's ration is quite large enough for his own wants, it is not sufficient when others drop in to share it.

Fresh vegetables are delicacies only to be had for three or four months, and then at ruinous prices. In September three of us rashly ordered a sack of potatoes each from Bennett, the potatoes arrived all right, three sacks of fifty pounds each, we lived in luxury for a while, until the bill of \$45 came, when we decided we would keep what we had left for our Christmas dinners.

The provisions sent up here are of good quality, there are plenty of them and the supply is as varied as can be expected in this climate.

STOPPING PLACES.

The Arctic Express Company were to have built stopping places every thirty (30) miles from Dawson to Bennett, and took some men down to put up buildings. I am unable to report what they have done as communication with the interior ceased soon after they commenced operations.

Mr. McCauley has stopping places at the White Horse Rapids and the McClintock River, Mr. T. N. Campbell has one north of the Police Reserve at this place, and a man named Williamson has one at the Cariboo Crossing, near the police detachment. So from the White Horse to Bennett accommodation can be had every twenty five (25) miles.

In connection with this matter I beg again to draw your attention to the reports published in Dawson, Canadian and American coast papers, to the effect that people travelling in and out over the ice this winter, will be furnished with accommodation, meals, blankets and even dog teams, at the various police detachments en route.

We were put to so much trouble and annoyance last winter through people coming out from Dawson, buying or begging food from our detachments, that in absence of any orders from you to the contrary, I have directed non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of the various posts, not to sell provisions under any circumstances; there are now stopping places where travellers can purchase supplies if they need them, and if no stores are sold by our men they cannot be accused, as they were last winter, of disposing of government property and pocketing the proceeds. Furthermore I have given

North-west Mounted Police.

instructions that no provisions are to be given away unless a man is absolutely destitute and in such health that he cannot work. As long as he can perform any manual labour, he must do enough work to earn his meals and sufficient food to carry him to the next detachment.

Many persons on arriving in Skagway last year from the interior boasted that they had lived on the police on the way out. Some claimed that they had paid for their meals, others that they had beaten their way out, though they had lots of money. There was so much talk about this that Major Walsh gave me orders to see that my men did not keep stopping-places.

A case in point occurred here only the other day. Five able-bodied men arrived here from Dawson in a small boat and walked in to the orderly room about 10 a.m. and demanded food. They had come by steamer as far as White Horse, and paid their way until they reached here. I told them to go to the stopping-places, but they said they had no money, and Mr. Campbell would not give meals for nothing. Taking them to the wood-pile, I told them that they could not get food here for nothing either, but they could have dinner after an hour's work sawing wood. Not a bit of it, however; they were not going to work and they demanded food. They said they were told before they left Dawson that the police had to see them through and provide anything they required. They were so insolent that I ordered them out of barracks. They went back to the stopping-place, where they produced money, and not only paid for their meals but expended \$48 before they left. When the crowd is coming out similar occurrences will happen every day.

FORAGE.

There are two good hay marshes back of this post, between Marsh and Atlin Lakes, also another across the river opposite the post. Unfortunately a bush fire ran through the latter this year and burnt all the grass. This fall, from the other two, we got about sixty tons of hay, our own men doing the work with the mower and rake provided. They also baled it with the hand hay baler sent up. The latter was not a success. It took three men to work it, and even then it was all they could do. It is supposed to be worked by one man, but with three at it the hay was not properly baled. I have applied for the three marshes referred to, to be reserved for police purposes, and next year we should be able to put up all our own hay. This year I have had to requisition for one hundred tons over and above what we have in stock. The hay is of better quality than a good deal of that we got in the North-west. Next year we should have a baler worked by horse power.

There are 31 tons and 1,668 lbs. oats stored here in a tent; also 3,965 lbs. of chopped feed. At Skagway there is a car load stored awaiting the opening of the winter trail, when freight rates will be lower, and at Vancouver there is another car load awaiting orders.

DRILL.

We have been too busy building and receiving and forwarding freight to do any drill up to date. Now, however, that the outside work has to stop at 3 p.m. owing to the darkness, I will have the men put through a course in the mess-room.

TARGET PRACTICE.

No target practice has been indulged in. We have had neither the time nor a range.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The coal oil is of good quality, but our supply is limited. The lamps have to be lighted in the offices and quarters at 2.30 p.m. Wood only is used for fuel, and there is sufficient in this district to last for years. A horse-power saw is badly needed however to trim logs for building purposes and to cut firewood. At present four men are kept constantly employed at this work.

SETTLERS.

There are no settlers about here.

OFFICERS.

Since taking over the command of this district I have received the hearty support of and every possible assistance from, Inspectors Primrose, Strickland, Jarvis and Cartwright. Inspector Belcher also did all in his power, and I was sorry to see him leave for the Dawson district. Inspector Starnes, during the short time he was under my command, rendered valuable service.

PEACE OFFICERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and constables at Bennett, the White Pass Post (Log Cabin), Lindeman, Dalton Trail Posts and the Stikine, have been sworn in as peace officers for British Columbia, the detachments named being situated in that province.

CASES TRIED BY OFFICERS.

A record of cases tried in this district, is forwarded herewith.

RELIEF TO INDIANS.

There has been an unusual amount of sickness among the Indians lately and quite a few have come into the post for medicine. Several families have also applied for food on account of the men being laid up and unable to hunt, fish or pack. I have given them simple medicines, but food only in exchange for moccasins and snowshoes. They understand now that they are not going to be fed for nothing, and as we are short of moccasins and the snowshoes sent up by the government are not suitable for this country, being too wide, too heavy, and flat at the toe, I am glad to take those made by the natives.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Meteorological records have been kept here since the end of July last, when the maximum and minimum thermometers and the rain gauge, were received from the head office at Toronto. I have applied for a set of these instruments for the Dalton Trail, Stikine, Bennett and the foot of LaBarge posts.

DISTRIBUTION.

Attached will be found a schedule showing the distribution of officers, non-commissioned officers, constables and dog-drivers in this district.

LUNATICS.

We have only had one lunatic to deal with, the man David Humphries before referred to. He is a middle aged man, with no relatives as far as we can learn. He is an American and, I think, comes from one of the Pacific coast towns. He is now, and has been for some time, in the Bennett guard-room. It takes two men to watch him, one during the day and another during the night. I am at a loss to know what to do with him. If left alone he at once tries to kill himself.

DEATHS BY DROWNING AND OTHER CAUSES.

I attach hereto a list of all those known to have lost their lives in this district. This list is as complete as it is possible to make it. Many more are reported to have lost their lives, but on investigation the reports have been found to have been exaggerated or altogether untrue.

North-west Mounted Police.

CANTEEN.

⁵¹¹⁵⁹⁸⁴
⁽¹⁰⁴⁰⁰¹⁰⁾ We have no canteen in this district. Some tobacco, pipes, cigarettes, condensed milk, cheese, jams and potted meats were sent up to be issued on repayment and are greatly appreciated. I would recommend that a canteen be opened at this post, the government to pay the freight on the stock so that articles can be sold to members of the force at eastern prices. The expense to the government would be small, and, being able to obtain goods at a reasonable rate, would be a great boon to the men.

COWS.

Two thoroughbred and two grade cows, and a thoroughbred bull were imported by you in July last. One of the cows is at the White Pass Post (Log Cabin), the rest of the stock are here. They are all doing well and will, I hope, pull through the winter, though I think that range cattle would have been better. A cow stable has been put up but until lately they have been out on pasture. I think the government should supply a cow to each of the larger detachments such as Bennett, White Pass Post (Log Cabin), Lindeman and Tagish. The fresh milk sent all the way from the White Pass Post (Log Cabin) by Inspector Cartwright to the fever patients at Bennett formed their principal nourishment. The Dalton Trail detachment has two cows.

GARDEN.

A bit of ground was ploughed up this spring, and some potatoes, radishes, lettuce and carrots sown. The seeds did not reach here until pretty late, the season was a dry one, the garden was quite a distance from the river and we were too shorthanded and too busy to give it attention. Consequently the experiment was not a success. I am, however, satisfied that with proper care a nice lot of vegetables can be raised here, and another attempt will be made next year.

GENERAL.

Inspector Strickland has mentioned all items of interest previous to the time I assumed command, and since then little worthy of note has occurred. Since you departed for Dawson with Commissioner Ogilvie and his staff, we have had brief visits from Judge Dugas and party who passed on the 9th October, and Gold Commissioner Senkler, Registrar Clement and party who passed through on 2nd November. With the latter party, I sent three constables, two boats, rations and camp outfit, as the steamers had stopped running.

Captains Bliss and Norwood of Major Walsh's staff passed here on their way out, and Mr. Pattullo on his return to Dawson.

Inspector Moodie and party passed out on 5th November on the last steamer.

Staff-Sergeant Corneil arrived on the same steamer from the White Horse Rapids, where he had been sent by you on special duty. This non-commissioned officer has not been able to return as navigation closed on the day after he arrived and the ice is not yet safe enough to travel on.

Attached please find the annual reports of Inspectors Primrose, Strickland, Jarvis and Cartwright.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD, *Supt.*,

Commanding N.W.M.P. "H" Division, Yukon Territory.

DEATHS BY DROWNING AND OTHER CAUSES.

1. Thos. Barnes, drowned at Bennett 10th May, 1898.
2. Luke Richards, drowned at Bennett 10th May, 1898.
3. Wm. Angood, died on Lake Bennett in May, 1898.
4. R. T. Veitch, drowned at Bennett 28th May, 1898.
5. G. Herman, drowned at White Horse 5th June, 1898.
6. W. Boyd, drowned at White Horse, 5th June, 1898.
7. James Brooks, drowned at White Horse, 14th June, 1898.
8. R. H. Clancy, died at Mile's Cañon in June, 1898.
9. G. R. Field, drowned at White Horse 16th June, 1898.
10. W. G. Lyons, drowned at Lake LaBarge 24th June, 1898.
11. G. Montegazza, drowned at Lake LaBarge 24th June, 1898.
12. Man, name unknown, found below White Horse 2nd July, 1898.
13. Geo. Mulhern, drowned 10 miles below Big Salmon 9th July, 1898.
14. Ex-Mayor Cope, body found in Shallow Lake 6th June, 1898.
15. J. F. Whitcombe, shot by accident at Windy Arm in May, 1898.
16. Wm. Meehan, shot by Indians at McClintock River 10th May, 1898.
17. Indian (unknown), supposed to be "LaBarge Sam," found near the Takeena River, 24th July, 1898.
18. — Freeman, found drowned at Big Salmon in November, 1897.
19. Body found drowned, and buried on the east shore of Lake LaBarge, 15th July, 1898.
20. Body found drowned, and buried on the east shore of Lake LaBarge 29th June, 1898.
21. Joseph Grenier found in the Atlintoo River, British Columbia, reported drowned, 24th August, 1898.
22. L. G. Shaw., drowned at Windy Arm 15th May, 1898.
23. N. G. Leslie, drowned at the foot of Bennett in June, 1898.
24. James Cowie, shot at the White Horse 28th August, 1898.
25. John Lee, died on the Str. "Willie Irving" end of September, 1898.
26. German (name unknown), drowned in the Klahena, Dalton trail in July, 1898.
27. Ernest Amos, drowned in the Salmon River 18th July, 1898.
28. Ike Martin, lost on the Dalton Trail, in September, 1898.
29. Joe McManus, drowned at Bennett, West Arm, 9th October, 1897.
30. Peter Vavelloff do do do
31. Frank Antony, drowned at White Horse in November, 1897.
- 32-81. Lives lost at the Chilcoot snow slide, 3rd April, 1898.
82. Remains of a body found near the south of the Tooehai River, Taku Arm, in July, 1898.
83. A. Jackson, frozen to death on the White Pass Summit, 28th January, 1898.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR P. C. H. PRIMROSE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
LAKE BENNETT, 15th November, 1898.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, I have the honour to make the following report of the Stikine River detachment, up to the present date.

Accompanied by Customs Officer John Turner, Sergeant-Major McDonell, nineteen non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables, ten horses, nine dogs, four months' supplies, necessary tools, hardware, etc., for building, tents and camp outfit, &c., I sailed on the 25th February, 1898, from Vancouver, on the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's steamer "Tees," and reached Fort Wrangel, U.S., on the 1st of March, 1898, and was unloaded the same day. The United States Deputy Collector, Mr. Hofstedt, very kindly allowed me to use a vacant building which he had, as a barrack-room, where we put up a cook stove and installed ourselves with just what food and bedding we required, until such time as I could secure a passage from Wrangel to Cotton Island, where we could get on to the ice. Owing to the snow and slush, rain and mud, Wrangel was in a fearful mess, and the wharfs and everywhere else were crowded with every manner and description of stores, etc., and tents occupied every available space, which was not very much. Many men told me that they had found it exceedingly difficult to get a place in which to sleep, or a meal to eat, and this congestion of this little village, with men, horses, dogs, mules, oxen, cows, goats, &c., was due to the fact that there were only two small steamers, the "Louise" and "Alaskan" to handle the traffic over to Cottonwood Island, and to make matters worse, they could only go at high tide, and even then they were getting on sand bars quite frequently. Of the crowd of men and women then assembled at Wrangel there is little to say, except that they were a mixed lot and from all quarters of the globe, and although some men lost money or said they were robbed, still if a man minded his own business no one bothered him, unless he went into some of the questionable gambling places, of which there were quite a number, and by being drunk or reckless in showing his money, tempted the sharks to do him up.

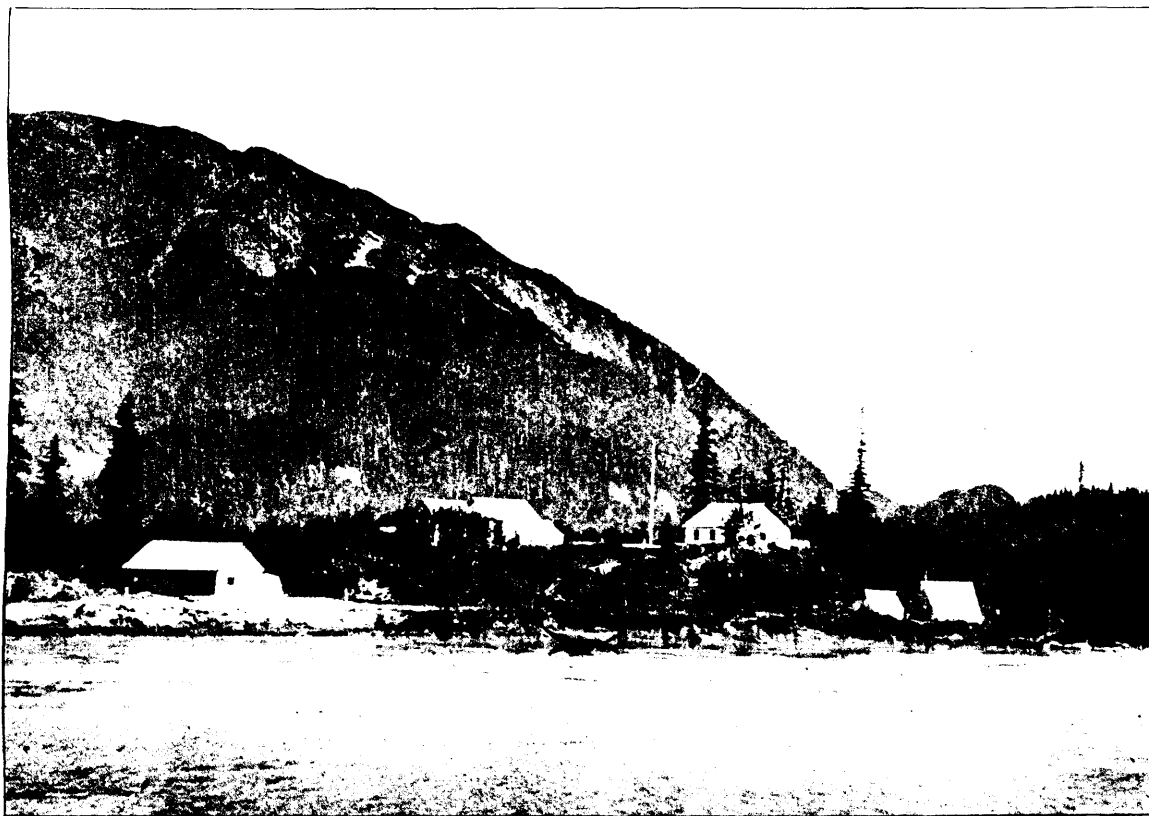
Owing to so much space having been previously engaged by other people, it was not until the 5th of March, 1898, that I succeeded in getting the whole of the party, horses and stores over to Cottonwood Island, the stores drawn up from the beach and put into the store tent.

The island presented quite an animated appearance, and was being laid out into blocks, streets, etc., being piled up with from between two to four feet of snow, piled over which were tents and stores of every description. On the same day I got our bob sleighs put together, rations and camp outfit separated for the party who were to remain in charge of the stores, and everything made ready for a start next day. The following morning, with 5 teams and 3 dog trains (all lightly loaded, as none of the animals had been worked for some time), I made a start up the river and found the trail to be in not bad condition for a few miles, but after that we got into slush and water at intervals, and from there on to the Dewdney Camp, which was 15 miles up the river, it was in a fearful state for horses, and not much better for dogs. In fact when a horse would break through the top part of the packed snow he would almost go out of sight, and then there would be a nice piece of work to get him out and repair the trail. I made camp that night, Sunday, on the opposite side of the river and below the Dewdney Camp, and here learned that no horses had been able to get any further, so I decided to send the teams back to Cottonwood Island and first bring all the stores this far, where I

formed a second standing camp. It was either raining or snowing most of the time, and in the morning there was two inches of water on the ice where we were camped, so this second standing camp had to be moved over to Dewdney camp, which entailed a lot more extra work in trying the trail, handling stores, brushing all the tents, making fresh dog lines, etc., etc. On the 8th March, 1898, I went ahead with the dog trains, leaving instructions for the teams to get up all the stores to second camp, and then wait until the trail should freeze. I reached the conventional boundary line that night and sent the dog trains back for another load. Next day, the 9th of March, I spent in going up the river searching for a building site, and it bothered me considerably, as I was to get as close as possible to the boundary line (the marks of which had long since disappeared), and yet not be on the United State side; further, I required a good steamboat landing, and with the quantities of snow and ice it was a problem to know what was below. Again, easy access to good timber, a good outlook and freedom from high water were factors to be considered, and in addition to the above, dispatch was required. I finally decided to locate on the high ground above where I was then camped, and very fortunately it turned out to be about 800 yards on the Canadian side, being almost in front of the Kah-kah-oi Lake, and further, was a good steamboat landing. I was greatly assisted in this by Mr. Galbrath of Telegraph Creek who went up the river some time before, having one of his employees who was an old timer, put in some sticks near where he remembered having seen a "boundary line mark," which had since been washed away. On the 10th of March I moved up to the bench and cleared away the snow right to the ground and got the camp moved by night, though it rained all day and the snow was from six to ten feet deep. On the 11th of March, we started hanging axes and commenced to work on the roads into the timber, which was tedious, as the snow had to be dug out for a foot or so, then brush cut and laid in this trench and soft snow packed on top of the brush. Each day the dog trains brought up a load from the second camp and returned. On the 12th of March it started to freeze so, that by travelling at night it was possible to get horses through, so by the 17th of March, the whole party was encamped at the line and enabled properly to get to work at the buildings. From this until the end of April, we were engaged on the buildings and would have completed them much quicker, had it not been that the weather was constantly against us, being either snowing or raining, and in addition to this the logs were flatted and dovetailed, which takes much more time than building with the round logs simply saddled. Again the timber was very tough, with plenty of knots and at least one dozen axes were broken. On the 1st of May we struck camp and moved into quarters, which consisted of an officer's quarters and office, store-house and mens' quarters, with kitchen attached, plans and photographs of which, (with the exception of the last photo which I attach,) were previously sent to the department. During this time the trail all along until the ice became unsafe, was a string of struggling, tugging, pulling humanity (where they did not have animals), and cheerful withal, which is to be wondered at, when you consider endless numbers of these people had to relay three times; so if they had got through the 150 miles you can easily see the amount of travel which they would have to do.

On the 3rd of May the first steamer, the "Ramona," reached the boundary and I received instructions to send a few men under canvas, but not to build at present, to Glenora, to assist the custom officer Mr. Turner, who went up on the "Ramona" as he could not then attend to business at the line. I sent Sergeant Stewart, Constables Borrow and Binns on this duty, where they remained all summer. Whilst awaiting orders, I put up a good sized stable 22 by 28, root-house 8 by 12, and cleared and planted a garden, which did very well considering how late it was planted and the ground being new; however, we harvested enough potatoes, turnips and beets, to do for the winter detachment, besides giving us a certain amount of green stuff during the summer. Surrounding the garden we put up a very nice fence, also put up fences leading to the barracks; and a good large flag staff.

After the work was completed the whole detachment was put through a course of drill, both foot and arm, also a course of instructions by the doctor in "First aids to the injured." Further, lectures on police duties, Criminal Code, British Columbia laws,



MOUNTED POLICE POST, STICKEEN RIVER, 1898.

North-west Mounted Police.

mining and regulatious, rules and orders of the force, knotting and splicing, were all gone through, in addition to which I had practical instructions in packing and throwing the diamond hitch, in which latter, nearly every man became expert. Swimming parades were also held when the weather was warm enough.

On the 22nd of September, I received instructions to proceed to Lake Bennett, with the bulk of the detachment, and the following morning started for Glenora, to arrange the winter detachment. I got there on the 27th of September, 1898, after some difficulty and rented quarters at \$8 per month, for Constables Borrow and Binns, and started back with Sergeant Stewart by first boat and reached Stikine on the 1st October, 1898, and that day arranged for a winter detachment, consisting of Corporal Bowdridge, Constables Skinner and Ambrose.

We packed up and went on board the steamer "Strathcona," and taking the steamer "City of Seattle" at Wrangel, reached Skagway on the 5th October, 1898. Here my surgeon, Dr. Fraser, who had joined us on the 20th March, left us and proceeded for duty to the Dalton Trail Post. During the time we were on the Stikine, Dr. Fraser, in addition to his medical duties, also assisted me in any other way which lay in his power. We crossed the Summit by the White Pass on the 6th October and reached Bennett on the 7th October, 1898.

ACCIDENTS.

The only accident we had was the narrow shave from drowning of Constable Cobb, on the Iskoot River patrol on 3rd September, by the upsetting of the boat whilst tracking around a snag point. The Iskoot is both swift and dangerous and it is probable that Constable Cobb might have lost his life had not his two comrades, Constables Parks and Ellis, stayed with him in the way in which they did. The contents of the boat were lost and of this a full report was sent to Regina. I caused a subsequent patrol to try and recover the lost articles, but without avail. A Board of Officers exonerated the men from any blame for this loss and I might add that several parties in trying to get up the Iskoot River lost everything they had.

ARMS.

Some of the arms were old and consequently a few of the parts had to be replaced from Regina, otherwise they were all in good order.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

During the winter and until the ice broke, a constable, properly dressed, was on duty on the trail checking out those people who had passed the customs. In addition to this I had Constable Binns in the office to assist Mr. Turner. After the steamers had started to run, Sergeant Stewart, Constables Borrow and Binns, assisted Mr. Turner, at Glenora, and even then he found it hard to keep pace with the work, as two or three boats frequently came in on the same day and had to have the unloading superintended. At one time there were 16 boats running, viz.: the "Mona," "Casca," "Caledonia," "Strathcona," "Louise," "Ramona," "Skagit Chief," "Ogilvie," "Hamblin," "McConnell," "Duchessnay," "Ellwood," "Victorian" and "Glenora," and the majority were finely appointed boats, with electric light, etc. After Mr. Turner left the boundary we collected and forwarded to him duties collected on small boats, but this did not amount to much. We also entered and cleared all steamers, that is, they reported inwards and outwards and had their papers examined and stamped, and after being looked over for gambling devices, etc., were allowed to proceed. No fees were charged for this.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

I have already treated of in the narrative, but I might mention that they were all banked, whitewashed and mudded, both inside and out, and the cost of the whole, not including the extra working pay to the men, was \$346.12.

CRIME.

Of crime there was not much. Two men, James Burns and Chas. Henderickson, were murdered in the first week in April, 22 miles south from Telegraph Creek, by Joseph Claus, who was arrested by the British Columbia police, tried and sentenced to be hanged, but he evaded the gallows by taking poison. Of the smaller offences, they were nearly all committed at Glenora or Telegraph Creek and dealt with by Bullock Webster, Esq., S.M., a return of which cases he sent me and which I forwarded to the department. A man named Dave Coutermarsh was arrested at Glenora by the British Columbia police, on 12th June, 1898, for stabbing one James Galloway, and on the 14th June, he broke jail, but was subsequently arrested by Corporal Spreadbury, N. W. M. P., about the end of August, at the Log Cabin, and sent to Bennett jail. Here he remained in jail until the 29th September, when he was released by Captain Rant, S.M., on his own recognizance, and is now I believe at Dawson City, as he started for there.

Of suicides there were two, viz.: F. Lebaum, who hung himself in his tent at Shakesville on the 4th August, and J. Richardson, who shot himself in the graveyard at Telegraph Creek, on the 1st September. In addition to this, the following men were drowned on the Stikine River during the season.

1st April—J. F. Black, drowned 8 miles above the Cañon.

7th May—Half-breed Indian; drowned South Glenora.

20th May—Matheson.

20th May—McKinnon; body recovered.

20th June—E. T. O'Brien; drowned opposite Telegraph Creek; body recovered.

29th August—J. Brown.

31st August—R. Mitchel; drowned at Cañon.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION.

The climate is very moist and damp, with heavy rain and snow fall, though we had two months of splendid weather in the late summer and fall, I am informed by old-timers that it was quite exceptional.

In the vicinity of Glenora, I am told the climate is very much drier. During the winter months the wind seems only to blow down the river, in the summer months the reverse is the case.

The vegetation might be called semi-tropical. In fact, I have never seen anything to equal the growth. I observed volunteer timothy and oats (from the feed brought in by the Klondykers) at least 5½ feet in the stalk. The oats did not ripen, as it was screened by the bush, but I fancy if it were put in early, in cultivated land, it would do so. Of small wild fruits, such as currants, blueberries, etc., they were in quantities. The underbrush was nearly impenetrable and had amongst it plenty of Devil's Club, a sort of prickly palm, and extended to the base of the mountains, where fir and spruce commenced in quantity.

Mosquitos and black flies were a perfect pest, the like of which I have never seen in the Territories.

DOGS.

Though I had only a few huskies, the others did fairly well for dogs which had only been broken that winter. I had a few dogs given to me which I "turned in."

DRILL

I have already mentioned.

FORAGE.

Our forage was good.

North-west Mounted Police.

FISH AND GAME.

As there was plenty of salmon and trout to be had in the river, I had a net made and a fishing party out daily, and we thus obtained plenty of fish for ourselves and the dogs, besides curing some.

Of game, there were quite a number of goats on the mountains, but very high up and hard to get at. Porcupines were very plentiful, even in the vicinity of the camp, as some of the dogs learned to their cost. Grouse was very plentiful high up in the hills. There was also bear and beaver.

I forgot to mention there were quite a number of hair seals in the river.

HEALTH.

We had no serious cases of sickness, but during the winter coughs and colds were as common as humanity, though very seldom any one was off duty with them. Towards the fall a large number of the detachment were suffering from some skin disease, due to the stomach and liver trouble brought on, as I understood the surgeon to say, from the diet. However, no one went off duty, and nearly all, I think, were nearly recovered when they left for Tagish.

HORSES.

The horses were a very nice lot indeed, just the style for hard work ; short, thick-set and well ribbed up. During the summer I had a good feeding place for them around the shores of Kah-kah-toi Lake, that is when the flies would allow them. I had no sickness except a case or two of colic amongst them. They were not shod.

INSPECTIONS.

I had an arm inspection once every week. The camp, or quarters, were also inspected weekly. I also held kit inspection.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

The non-commissioned officers and constables as a whole, were a fine lot of men and when they got into the way of working together they could do anything. There were a few breaches of discipline, but not many.

I wish to bring Sergeant Major McDonell's name to your notice for advancement, as I consider him deserving of promotion. Corporal Bowdridge performed the duties of quarter-master sergeant, and I would ask you to give him the rank of sergeant, as he worked hard and took an interest in what he was doing. Whilst we were building, the most useful man in the whole party was Special Constable Bruce, who was the only man approaching a carpenter, and I consider him very much underpaid at \$30 per month, with the \$10 bonus, considering the country and the work done, and I do not know how I would have got along had I not had a man like him who had a good knowledge of carpentering. I would respectfully ask that his pay be increased.

PATROLS.

There was very little patrolling to be done, but at regular intervals I sent patrols by boat up the Iskoot River, where there were a number of prospectors camped. The only complaint received was about a man supposed to be crazy, but he was not insane. However, he and his partner lost their boat and everything it contained through the boats upsetting, and had a very hard time in reaching the mouth of the river, where they were picked up by one of the steamers, the "Monte Christo," in a very weak and destitute condition.

PEACE OFFICERS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

All the detachment were sworn in as peace officers for the province of British Columbia, before leaving Vancouver, in accordance with instructions.

RIVERS.

Of the Stikine River I might say, that it is a very strong stream and one against which men in clumsy boats, with loads, found it almost impossible to pull up against, but of course many men with canoes have gone from Wrangel to Glenora. Owing to its rapid current, which is about 5 miles per hour and very much more in places, and the snags, rocks, bars, rapids and in the cañon during high water, the driftwood, and the exceedingly low water early in the fall (this year about the first week in October), the Stikine is in my opinion at times and in places a difficult and dangerous river for steamboats, except very light draught and strong power boats. As an illustration of these remarks I might mention that quite a number of steamers received damages during the past season, and in view of the risks, correspondingly high rates of transportation do not seem unreasonable. The river rises very rapidly when it starts, and the greatest variation I observed between highest and lowest water was 12 feet. The Dominion Government snag boat "Sampson" spent a good portion of the season at work on the Stikine. The Marine Department established a signal board at the cañon visible to steamers going both ways, and as soon as a steamer entered the cañon from below, the disc was at once lowered, thus preventing the steamer above from entering the cañon. There were no accidents in the cañon in the shape of collisions. A good number of the steamers burned wood, and a few coal. The wood varied in price, but \$4.50 per cord might be an average. I attach a table giving the distances up the river to known points.

RATIONS.

The quality of the rations supplied was good and there was no complaint as to the quantity.

SETTLERS, MINERS, ETC.

Quite a lot has been written and said as to the hardships, sufferings, etc., of those who attempted to get to the Klondyke by this route, and doubtless there were some of both, but I wish to point out that quite a large number of these people were totally unaccustomed to work of this description, in my opinion, knowing little of camp life or cooking, handling an axe or pick, etc., working of animals or properly taking care of themselves. Further, a great many were not like the practical miner, as they burdened themselves with stuff for which they had no need. Numbers had an idea gold was to be picked up quite easily, probably on the hills or on the streets, and some I believe, would not have known gold had they seen it.

A considerable number started out with from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., and as the trail was soft and in bad shape, they had to make some three relays, so they did not get through to Glenora on the ice, but camped on the river banks at different points, as the ice became unsafe, and waited for the steamers to pick them up; then they found the steamboat rates very high and this about exhausted the purses of many, consequently when they did reach Glenora and found that packing from Glenora to Teslin was \$800 per ton they were done, as these rates were prohibitive, except to a rich man. Further, reports were circulated as to there being 3,000 people destitute on this Stikine-Teslin Trail, but of this the department already has my reports, and I would just remark that there was no destitution, as there was plenty of food, and of the 2,500 who went in by this route, I have records of about 1,300 having come out, so that when you take into consideration those in business, and settled at Glenora, Telegraph Creek, Dease Lake and Teslin, and those who got through to Teslin and down the river, the ones remaining who are prospecting cannot be very many.

North-west Mounted Police.

With regard to the Ashcroft Trail, the department has also my reports, but where some men came through with their horses like crowbaits and stories of sufferings and of eating horses, it causes one to inquire of other men who came through with their horses in good condition, and their answers to the different results as told to me by Mr. Porter, Government Agent for British Columbia and Telegraph Creek, was, that these people who had such hard times, would camp at night on the old camping grounds, where there was no feed, instead of going several miles if necessary off the trail and hunting up feed for their horses. Again, these men when they were short of meat, camped for three or four days, went hunting and secured meat for themselves. But as I said before, all men are not capable of doing these things and looking after themselves, so suffering and hardship there must be for a lot of those who are not so capable, I care not by what route it would be when they entered the Klondyke.

TRANSPORT.

I had five sets of bob sleighs and four dogs sleds, tow big mascots and two toboggans, and they were all more or less knocked about when you consider the racketing they had in the slush and water and then frost, however, I had the woodwork all overhauled this summer by Special Constable Bruce, I had no smith.

GENERAL.

I did not bring the official diary with me from the Stikine to Lake Bennett as it is the property of the district, consequently, this report is not as I should wish, or what it would have been had I had access to the diary, with all its facts and dates.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE,

Inspector.

Supt. Z. T. WOOD,
Com'dg, Tagish District.

TABLE OF DISTANCES ON THE STIKINE RIVER.

Name of Place.	Miles.	Port or Starboard.	Remarks.
From Wrangel.			
To Green Point.....	5	S.	
" Rothsay.....	3	S.	
" Cottonwood Island.....	1	S.	
" Capt. Sharke's Camp.....	10	P.	
" Kotete River.....	10	S.	For clear water, i. e. for boilers.
" Iskoot ".....	7	S.	
" Great Glacier.....	4	P.	
" Mud ".....	10	P.	
" Porcupine River.....	4	S.	Snaggy sloughs between these places.
" " (Upper Fork).....	4	S.	
" Anook River.....	4	S.	
" Hood Glacier.....	8	P.	
" Scud River.....	7	S.	
" Little Cañon.....	10		
" Ochsukieen.....		S.	Upper end of Cañon.
" Klooohmans Cañon.....	10		
" Clearwater River.....		P.	The Clearwater River is between Grand Rapids and Shakeville. Do not know the distance.
" Grand Rapids.....	5		
" Lookdown Creek.....			
" Shakeville.....	26	P.	
" Glenora.....	5	P.	133.
" Telegraph Creek.....	12	P.	145. Approx.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. STARNES.

DAWSON, Y.T., 1st December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding the North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to hand herewith my report of duties performed since detailed for the Yukon Territory.

I reported to the Commissioner at Regina on the 1st September, 1897, and after receiving instructions from him to proceed to Vancouver to await instructions there, as I was to act for the time being as agent for the force; after being there for a few days, I received orders to proceed to Skagway and report to the Assistant Commissioner, and left on the 10th of September, arriving at Skagway on the 17th. I gave general assistance to the Assistant Commissioner in forwarding supplies over the passes until the arrival of the "Quadra," with the Minister of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Yukon. When these gentlemen left by the Dyea Pass, I was ordered to proceed with a pack train to escort them back from Bennett. I left Skagway on the 13th October and, meeting the Honourable the Minister at Bennett, returned at once with him to Skagway, arriving there on the 20th. I then received orders to proceed the next day to escort a party consisting of the Honourable Judge McGuire, Mr. Wade, Mr. McKeown, Mr. McGregor, jr., and Dr. Bonnar, with three members of the North-west Mounted Police and three dog drivers. On the 21st, after having made arrangements for packing, we started from Dyea for Lake Bennett over the Chilcoot Pass. The weather was nice and calm until we reached the Summit on the 22nd, when we found it very stormy and the snow very deep. The packers, with our baggage, did not all reach Lindeman until the 23rd, and on the 24th, I had all the stores forwarded by members of the force to Bennett, and was in readiness to leave on the 25th.

My instructions were that I was to take two boats at Lake Bennett to carry what baggage there was, and five months' provisions for 11 men, and a quantity of dog feed for the one dog team I had with me. The two boats I had with me were too small to hold the amount of provisions and stores, and Captain Norwood, who had been placed in charge at Bennett, gave me another one. Even after that, and leaving about 2,000 pounds behind, our boats were still overloaded. Among other things, there were thirteen bags of mail to be carried, aggregating 1,000 pounds. We left Bennett on the morning of the 25th, and, after sailing all day, camped. The following day we made very little distance on account of the high wind, and were forced to land until the afternoon, when it apparently calmed, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon we sailed again. After an hour's sailing, a squall struck us about half a mile from shore, and as our boats were very heavily loaded and very hard to manage, water came in, and it was only by throwing stores overboard that we escaped wreck. However, the most of the things thrown overboard were recovered a little later floating, and all that was lost were some instruments of Dr. Bonnar's and about 400 pounds of bacon and flour. The storm kept us for another day, and we arrived at Tagish on the 30th. We sailed again on the next day and continued our journey safely, although delayed again on Lake LaBarge by storms. On the 8th we started down Thirty Mile River. The weather was cold and the ice was forming on the river, and for the three days which followed, we travelled among the ice, every morning being very foggy until about 11 or 12 o'clock.

On the evening of the 11th, I decided it was not safe to travel any further, the river running full of ice and the thermometer being about 40 below, and I camped at

North-west Mounted Police

the Little Salmon, proceeding at once to build a cabin, the Judge and every one giving a hand, and we managed to make ourselves comfortable for the winter. On the 17th the ice jammed below and the river rose about 16 feet in a few hours. On the 20th, an Indian and Mr. Bowles, who had both been with Major Walsh, reported that the Major and his party had been wrecked in a jam. They went back at once and reported my being at the Little Salmon. A few days after having sent Major Walsh a report of the amount of provisions, etc., I had on hand, I received orders from him to send back all men whom we could not feed until the 1st June. Keeping only one attendant, I sent at once with our dog team the three constables and the two dog drivers, with Constable Rogers in charge. These men were to return to Tagish for the winter. They had to leave all their kit and part of their bedding at the Little Salmon, and owing to the trail not being made, I believe had a very hard trip.

At the Little Salmon at the time we stopped, about seventeen miners were camped. They had all been frozen in as we had upon their way to Dawson. Five miles below also was a camp of three. From these people I purchased about 3,000 pounds of provisions, paying about \$1 per pound for about 1,000 pounds, and \$1.50 for the balance. This was done on instructions from Major Walsh, and secured us sufficient provisions to await the spring in comfort.

On the 31st January, by instructions from Major Walsh, I left the Little Salmon and reported to him at the Big Salmon, where I remained ten days, and from there proceeded to the foot of Lake LaBarge, where I was to meet Superintendent Wood, and transmit instructions for the work in the spring. I was to remain there to receive provisions which were to be shipped from Bennett with horses, build boats and come down the river in the spring to Dawson. At the foot of Lake LaBarge, I found Constables Barnes and Lynn, who had been sent back by Major Walsh after the wreck at Freeman's Point. These two constables built for themselves a cabin and established a post there. Inspector Wood arrived there on the 16th February, and the next day Sergeant Service with the boat building party arrived. Work was started at once cutting down timber and making ready for building boats. The services of a good designer were obtained and a few civilian carpenters. Eight four-ton boats were built for freighting and six small boats for the use of detachments. These were all ready by the 1st May. The freighting from Bennett was done partly by Messrs. Bartlett Bros. and partly by our own train of horses under Corporal Wilson. Before the roads got too bad on the lakes, forty-five thousand pounds of provisions in good condition had been stored at Lake LaBarge, ready to be loaded for Dawson.

Besides the house which had been built by Constables Barnes and Lynn, I had a store-house 16 x 24 and a barrack-room the same size built for the men. On the 14th day of April, Sergeant Haslett and eighteen men arrived from Tagish to man the boats on the way down to Dawson. On the 9th May, all being ready and the river clear, I left the foot of Lake LaBarge en route to Dawson. The days were then long and the weather fine, and although the water was low in the Thirty Mile River, the trip was accomplished without accident. I left men for detachment duty at the Hootalinqua, Big Salmon, Little Salmon and Fort Selkirk, with two month's provisions, I arrived at Dawson on the 17th May and reported to Superintendent Constantine, who was then in command. I had picked up on the way, the provisions that had been left during the winter at the Hootalinqua and the Little Salmon, so that I had 50,000 pounds of provisions on arriving at Dawson.

I had very little actual police or magisterial duties to perform during the winter. While at Little Salmon one Johnson and one Elmer were tried for the theft of \$8,000 in gold at Selkirk. These men were committed by me and sent before Judge McGuire for trial, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict them and they were acquitted. This was the first trial before the Supreme Court of the Yukon Territory. At the foot of Lake LaBarge the only police duties were the carrying out of the regulations requiring (1,000) one thousand pounds of provisions to be taken in by the miners coming into the country. It was only in a few cases that men had to be turned back, they being mostly pedlars or tramps, who had escaped the other detachments. Help was given to travellers at the Little Salmon, especially the first ones coming out of Dawson. These were without any provisions, having been obliged to carry everything on their backs.

In the last days of November and the beginning of December some of them were in a very destitute condition. At Lake LaBarge a large tent and stove were kept at the disposal of travellers.

My arrival at Dawson was very welcome, as only about one week's supplies were left in the post.

On the 26th May Superintendent Constantine left for Fort Constantine on an inspection tour, and I remained in command until his return, on the 8th June, and on the 24th June Superintendent Constantine, having been granted leave of absence by the Commissioner, I took command until your arrival on the 6th September. I forwarded to you then a report of the work performed during that period, and the information and statistics contained in it will of course appear in your report. Two hundred and fifteen cases were tried before Inspector Harper and myself, up to the time of your arrival.

As I had no instructions regarding the regulating of gambling saloons and places of prostitution, I did not make any changes in the policy that had been previously followed, expecting that you would soon arrive to take command. However, considering the steady increase of the population, and the great number of these places, Dawson was remarkably free from crime, and orderly, during the period of my command. I had the utmost support of all those under me, excepting the two non-commissioned officers, who were removed early by orders of the Commissioner.

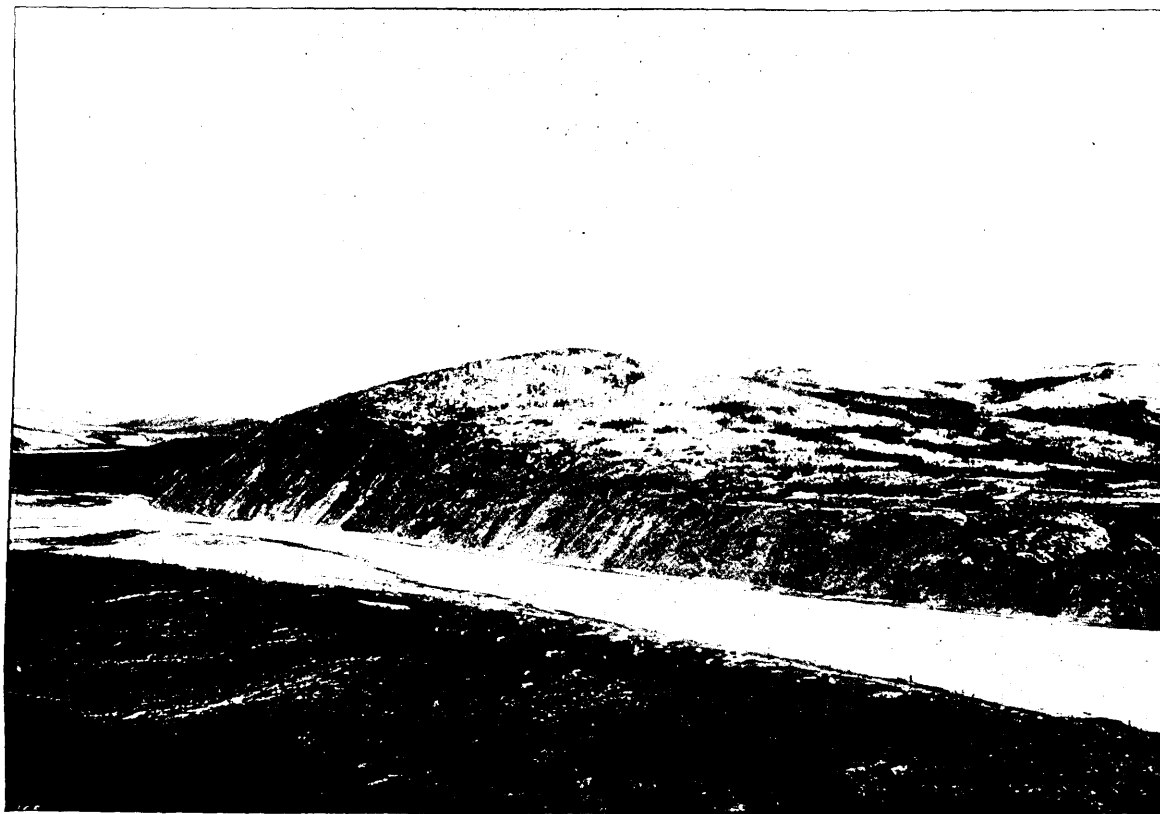
After your arrival I performed the duties of acting quartermaster and paymaster.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,

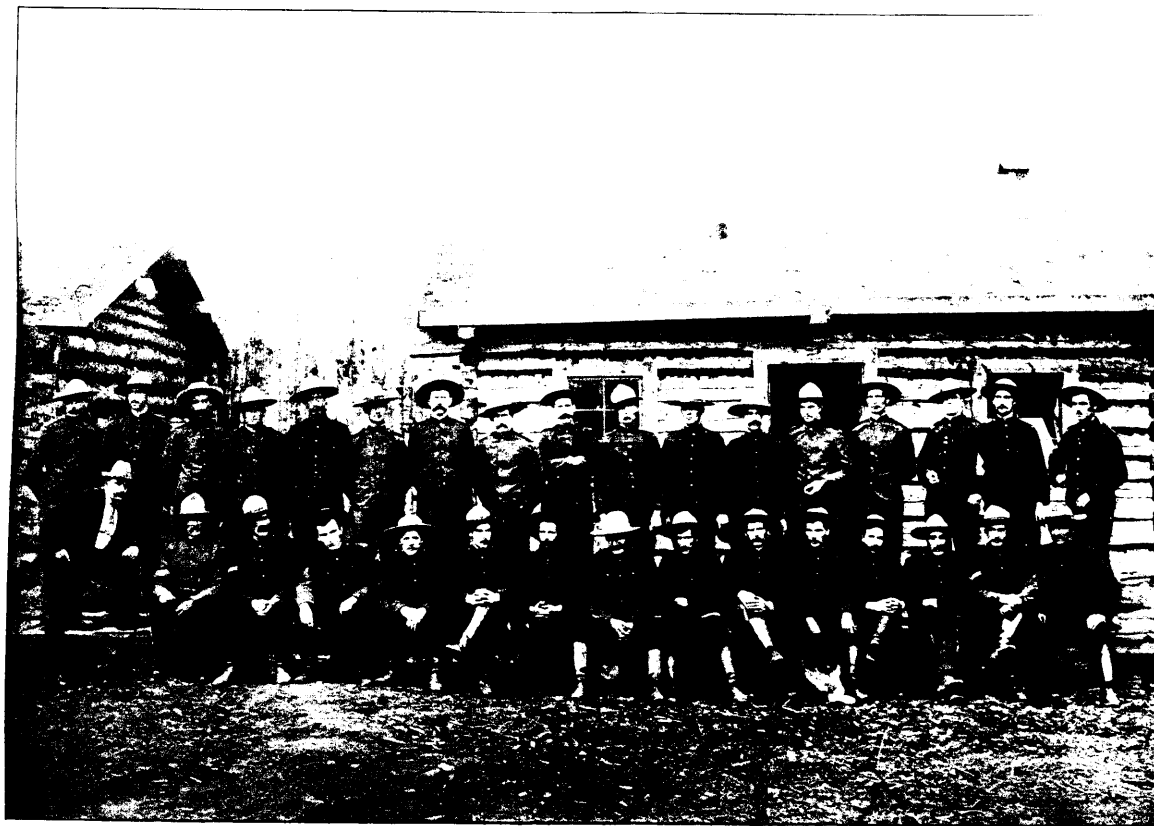
Inspector.



DAWSON CITY, 1897.



DAWSON CITY. 1898.



NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE. DAWSON CITY, 1898.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. HARPER.

FORT HERCHMER, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY,
29th December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding the North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my yearly report from the date of my arrival here on the 10th October, 1897, up to the present date.

Upon my arrival here I found the town of Dawson very much excited over the shortage of provisions which was supposed to exist at that time. This gradually cooled down, and as soon as the river was able to be travelled on a great many left for the outside. This to a great extent relieved the tightness that then seemed to exist in provisions. So that by the first of the present year, and continuing through winter, provisions gradually became cheaper.

I think such great shortness on the market was caused by speculators getting hold of provisions during the summer and holding them for higher prices. During the latter part of the winter a few luxuries in the way of eggs, oysters, etc., arrived from the outside by dog teams, and to exemplify the prices that then existed for these articles I might state that oysters were sold at \$25 per can, eggs at \$18 per dozen, and everything else in proportion. As soon as navigation opened a great quantity of provisions commenced to arrive from up the river, and though they demanded good prices at first the supply soon brought them down so they at last reached some kind of a reasonable figure.

During last winter I visited El Dorado, Bonanza and Dominion Creeks. On El-dorado and Bonanza where the greater part of the work was done, I found the miners all well supplied with provisions, especially the mine owners, who are very hospitable and entertained one in a princely manner, making one think that no such thing as starvation could exist in the Yukon Territory. Last winter very little if any starvation occurred. Every one seemed to have work and at a good rate of wages. At the present time I consider the labour market over done. The ice commenced to move out of the river at this point on the 8th May, and the first boat arrived from the foot of Lake Labarge on the 13th May. From this on boats commenced to arrive daily until the middle of June when they were arriving almost by the hundreds per day. A great many of the occupants of these boats were allowed to camp on the government reserve near the police barracks, which was fairly well wooded, though the fire wood for the police had been cut off there for last winter's use. Now at the present time there is hardly a stick standing, showing the number of tents and people who were there during the past summer. During last summer the people of Dawson and vicinity were very orderly and law abiding, so that there was very little duty for the police to do except to cut wood and look after their own comfort, but as soon as navigation opened, and the people began to arrive work began to increase until it assumed large proportions, keeping every available man on duty all the time.

MAILS.

Shortly after my arrival here in October, 1897, I took over the duties of postmaster in Dawson, having been sworn in as such before my departure from Victoria. At that time mail was being distributed in a tent in the town of Dawson by Corporal Carter

Upon my application Superintendent Constantine erected a small building attached to the guard-room for a post office, size, 10 x 10. When it got too cold to use the tent in town I moved the post office to this building which was used until the arrival of the first mail from the outside last winter, which was on the 26th February, 1898. Finding then that it would be impossible to distribute the mail from this building, I got the loan of a larger one in town which had been used as a saloon but was then closed. From this I distributed the mail, having four or five constables daily to assist in this work. I used this building for some time until the proprietor wanted it to fit it up as a saloon again, when I had to return to the small building in barracks, which I continued in until the first mail arrived by water which was early in June. I then obtained the use of another building in town belonging to Messrs. McDonald and Morrison, which they allowed me to use, rent free, up to September, when Mr. Ogilvie made arrangements for renting the building for \$1,000 per month, and fitted it up as a post office. This building was burnt down in the fire of 14th October.

I might state here that by the first mail leaving here for the outside last winter, about the 7th or 8th January, I sent a report to the post office inspector in Victoria, recommending that arrangements be made for the immediate erection of a post office with proper facilities for distributing the mail, and that some men who understood the post office business be sent to Dawson. I received a reply to this saying that my letter had been forwarded to Ottawa and recommended. Later on I wrote Major Walsh at Bennett to the same effect. Upon Major Walsh's arrival here I impressed upon him the necessity of at once erecting a post office building, and made out an estimate for the same, but upon seeing the figures he said he would do nothing until hearing from Ottawa. Later on I again brought this matter to Major Walsh's notice, when he gave me authority to have a building erected forming part of the barracks square, which was to be used as a guard-room afterwards. Just as the building was completed but before it was used as a post office, on account of the great increase in the prisoners, it was found necessary to take it for a guard-room at once. As the post office business was increasing largely, I got authority from Major Walsh to engage some civilians to assist in the work of distributing the mails. Up to this time the police had superintended the distribution of the mail entirely. During the most of the summer I had between 8 and 10 men, including police and civilians, working in the post office, and everything was done to try and accommodate the public in getting their mail with the facilities we had. I wish to bring this particularly to your notice as I have seen a paragraph in a newspaper regarding the bad management of the post office in Dawson. This will show you that I did what I could to get the proper accommodation for the distribution of mail before the great rush came.

I brought with me from Victoria a small mail consisting of two bags. The next mail to arrive was on the 26th February, by dog team, consisting of 18 bags. The next, 28th March, one bag, on the 31st March, 6 bags, on the 3rd April, 6 bags, and on the 16th April, 9 bags. This was all the mail that arrived between the 10th October, 1897, and the end of May, 1898, except some mail which came as far as the Little Salmon last winter, and was brought down by Inspector Starnes' party on the 17th May. I spoke to Superintendent Constantine early in the winter regarding sending mail out but he said that he could not do so until some dogs arrived, as dogs in Dawson were at this time too expensive to buy.

Mr. Hartman appointed postmaster at Dawson arrived about the middle of October and took over the post mastership from me.

INQUESTS.

During the past year I have held inquests on the following people :

Mrs. Jessen, shot.

J. B. Smith, typhoid fever.

Captain J. D. Barrington, typhoid fever.

J. A. Cadenhead, death from exposure.

Myrtle Brocee, shot.

Kitty Stroup, alias Stella Hill, poison.

North-west Mounted Police.

Mrs. Jessen was accidentally shot by her husband. The revolver was in a sack with some clothing which was on a shelf in the top of the cabin. The husband got hold of one end of the sack and pulled it down. It struck on one side of the bed exploding the revolver and shot the woman (who was standing in front of the window brushing her hair) in the head killing her instantly. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

J. B. Smith died from typhoid fever. The inquiry was held because he was not attended by a registered medical practitioner but was nursed by a female doctor from the States and there was supposed to be some criminal neglect. The jury brought in a verdict that deceased died while in the charge of Mrs. Leulla Day, and from the evidence given, did not have the medical attendance that he should have had, which shows great neglect. The jury also recommend that all hospitals be placed under the supervision of the North-west Mounted Police in future.

Captain J. D. Barrington was a similar case to the last and he was nursed by the same woman. The verdict in this case was that deceased came to his death as the result of an attack of typhoid fever and further found that he had not received proper medical treatment as shown by the evidence of the party or parties in charge of the patient, and further recommend that the ordinance respecting the registration of births, deaths and marriages be strictly enforced.

J. A. Cadenhead, who was in the employ of the government as a surveyor fell through the ice while crossing the Klondyke River, and though the water where he got in was not more than five feet deep he was unable to get out again, the weather being very cold at the time. He is supposed to have fallen in about twelve o'clock at night and was found about seven o'clock the next morning. His elbows were resting on the ice, head and shoulders being out of water and the ice was frozen solid all around him. The verdict of the jury was that he met his death accidentally through exposure while endeavouring to cross the Klondyke River on the night of the 26th October, 1898.

Myrtle Brocee was a variety hall actress. She shot herself with a 32 calibre revolver, through the head, and death must have been instantaneous. This was done in the building known as the "Bank Hotel" in Dawson. The verdict of the jury was that while suffering from temporary insanity she shot herself with a revolver.

Kittie Stroup, alias Stella Hill, a dance hall girl, took her own life by taking strychnia. The verdict of the jury in this case was that the deceased came to her death by taking a dose of strychnine administered by her own hand while suffering from temporary insanity, and they also censured the druggist, thinking that there was a great lack of precaution in selling the strychnine under the circumstances he did.

I also held an inquest to investigate the origin of a fire which started on the morning of the 14th October, 1898, in Dawson, and burnt a considerable portion of the town. The jury found the cause of the fire, which started in the "Green Tree Hotel," to be from a candle which was left burning by a guest of the hotel in her bedroom when vacating the same about 3 a.m. on that date. I also during the year inquired into several cases of suicide and people being found dead, but did not consider that an inquest was necessary in these cases. Two people—one man and one woman—have been arrested for attempted suicide. The case against the man was dismissed, and the woman is now awaiting her preliminary investigation, she being too ill yet to appear. She is supposed to have attempted suicide by taking chloroform.

CRIME.

Upon my arrival in Dawson there was very little crime and very little work for the Justices of the Peace, but it has greatly increased, and since you appointed me, last September, police magistrate of Dawson my time has been almost entirely occupied in trying cases from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. I have not attached a list of cases tried by me personally, as I suppose they will be included in the general report forwarded with your report.

Taking into consideration the number of people now in Dawson and the class, and from what I have seen of these people during the past year, I consider them very law-

abiding citizens. As a whole, they are always ready and willing to carry out any order given them by the police. Under this heading, I think I might mention that the penalty which the Commissioner of the Yukon is empowered to impose under any ordinance, namely, \$100, is entirely inadequate for this country. Take, for instance, the Liquor License Ordinance as it exists now. A saloon license costs \$2,500 per year; therefore, a man would have to be fined at least twenty-five times in the course of a year to make it more expensive for him to pay his fines than to pay his license.

Also under the Criminal Code, Sec. 332, which alludes to the theft of dogs, the punishment imposed here is entirely inadequate. This section, I think, should be amended, if only to apply to the Yukon Territory, as the dogs in this country, especially in the winter, are the same as horses in the North-west Territories, and the punishment for the theft of dogs should be almost as severe.

OUTPOSTS.

In accordance with your order, I left Dawson on the 13th September, by the steamer "Canadian" to establish outposts at the undermentioned places:—

Indian River,
Ogilvie (Sixty Mile),
Half-way House,

Selwyn,
Hutshiku Bluff,
Tantalus Butte.

On the morning of the 14th I arrived at Indian River, located a situation for the post on the north side of the entrance to the river and a police reserve about a quarter mile square. Here I stationed Constable Saunders and two civilian axemen to build the post. On the afternoon of the 14th I arrived at Ogilvie, located a place for the post about a quarter mile this side of the trading post that was there. Here I selected a police reserve of about a quarter by about a half mile. Put Constable Rogers in charge of this detachment with three civilian axemen to assist him in building the post. On the 15th I established a post which I consider about half way between Stewart River and Selwyn, I picked out a place to build the post and about a quarter by a third of a mile for a police reserve. Placed Constable Jealous in charge with three civilian axemen to assist him. On the evening of the 16th reached Selwyn where I posted Constable Connors and three civilians to build a post, after locating a place for the same to be built and selecting a police reserve of about a quarter mile square. On the 18th I reached Hutshiku Bluff where I picked out a site for the Post and also a piece of ground about a quarter by a half for a police reserve. Here I stationed Constable Gregory with three civilians to assist in building the post. On the 19th I arrived at Five Fingers, picked up Corporal Holmes who was stationed there, arrived at Tantalus Butte on the evening of the same date where I stationed him with three civilians to build a post. These posts are all of uniform size, about 32 by 22 with a small store-room separate, about 10 by 12. I returned as far as Five Fingers on the steamer "Willie Irving," where she got stuck on a bar. I then left in a canoe by myself and came down to Selwyn, inspecting the detachments I had established on my way up, also the one at Pelly. I then rejoined the steamer "Willie Irving" and came down to near the Half-way House where she got stuck on a bar again. I left in a canoe and came down to Ogilvie inspecting the detachment, also Stewart River. At Ogilvie I again joined the "Willie Irving" but shortly after she had to tie up on account of the fog. I then left by canoe and came down to the Indian River where I again joined the same steamer and came on to Dawson. I found the posts on my return well under way. Each post I provisioned with five men's supply for one year except a few articles that were not complete. I also left supplies at Stewart River and Pelly. During the summer I visited the Post at Fort Cudahy, I would beg to suggest that if the detachment there is only going to consist of three or four men that the buildings there be abandoned and a building be taken at Forty Mile as this is where the principal portion of the people reside, only about one half dozen living at Fort Cudahy.

North-west Mounted Police.

SHERIFF.

About the middle of October I received a letter from the acting Under Secretary of State, conveying to me His Excellency's pleasure regarding the carrying out of the sentence of death passed by the Honourable Mr. Justice McGuire on Joe, Jim, Dawson and Frank Nantuck and Edward Henderson. This letter was addressed to me as the sheriff of the Yukon Territory, which was the first information that I had received that I had been appointed to such a position. The beginning of this month I received an official communication from the Deputy Minister of Justice, dated 27th August, 1898, forwarding a copy of the Order in Council appointing me sheriff of the Yukon Territory, dated the 23rd August, 1898. About the 22nd of October I took over from Inspector Starnes, who was then acting sheriff, the duties of this office. I also prepared for the carrying out of the sentence upon the above mentioned condemned men, with the exception of Frank Nantuck, whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. I had everything completed and ready for the execution to take place on the 1st of November.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 30th October, I was served with papers consisting of a petition from Mr. Wm. Philip Sheridan, Crown prosecutor, addressed to the Honourable Judge Dugas, praying that the sentence be not carried out on the 1st November, as it was "All Saint's" day, a legal holiday and a non-judicial day. This petition was granted by the Honourable Judge Dugas, and the condemned men were reprieved by him until the 2nd day of November. About 3.30 a.m. of the 2nd November I was served with further papers consisting of a petition from Mr. H. C. Lisle, advocate for the three Indian prisoners, and Mr. F. L. Gwillim, advocate for Edward Henderson, praying for another reprieve, on account of there not being sufficient length of time for the case to be considered by the Crown, and also that I was not legally appointed sheriff. Judge Dugas granted a further reprieve until the 2nd March, 1899. A copy of all the papers I have sent to the Secretary of State for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and the Honourable the Minister of Justice. In connection with my appointment as sheriff, I might say that I was duly appointed on the 26th October, by the commissioner in council, sheriff of the Yukon Territory, pending the appointment of such an officer by the Governor in Council. Also on the 28th October I was appointed by the Honourable Judge Dugas to act as sheriff of the Yukon Territory while a vacancy existed. On the same date I was duly sworn in by the Honourable judge as such sheriff. This was done on account of there being no official notification from Ottawa that I had been appointed sheriff, and they having the power under the North-west Territories Act to appoint a sheriff while a vacancy existed.

CLIMATE.

My impression of the climate during the last 15 months, which is the length of time I have been stationed in Dawson, has been very favourable. Last winter we had very pleasant weather, experiencing only two or three cold snaps extending from 10 days to two weeks at a time, and I did not experience more cold, or think the winter much worse than I have seen in the Rocky Mountains at Banff. This winter as far as we have gone I do not consider any worse, and certainly the weather from April to the commencement of October, no one could wish for better. In Dawson itself there are no mosquitoes or any insects or anything of that sort, though up the creeks they are a little bad, but no worse than I have seen in some parts of the North-west Territories. I should not consider this an unhealthy country in any way, except in Dawson where the population is thick and the sanitary condition bad. The only real sickness during the past summer has been typhoid fever, and of course a certain amount of scurvy almost always exists, through, I am told, people eating too much of salt meats.

AMUSEMENTS.

The principal public amusements in Dawson, consists of music halls, of which there are two, where dancing takes place after the entertainment, two or three dance halls,

and several places where gambling takes place. During the past year I have on several occasions visited these places. I consider, taking into consideration the kind of town Dawson is, and the very respectable way in which the music halls are conducted, that they are no worse than some of the entertainments I have seen in the music halls in some parts of London. With the exception of one man who was summoned before me under section 177 of the Criminal Code and fined \$50 and cost, there have been no complaints whatever regarding the morality of the entertainments. The dance halls and gambling places are also conducted in a very orderly manner, the proprietors of the same being very quick to stop any row or disturbance that may commence in their establishment, knowing that they will be punished, should they allow such a state of affairs to exist. These are the only public amusements, if they can be classed as such, that I know to exist in Dawson.

LUNATICS.

I think that, should the population of this country increase or remain at its present standing, it will be necessary to make some provision for the accommodation of the insane. At the present time there are quite a few in the guard-room, and last winter there was one in the guard-room when there was not such good accommodation as at present, and he was very violent, making it impossible for him to be treated in a proper manner. He became affected with scurvy while in the guard-room, was taken to the hospital and died shortly after. Should any violent insane person be brought to the guard-room again, there is no suitable place to accommodate him, nor do I consider the cells, as they now exist, proper accommodation for a person who has a chance to recover from insanity.

FIRE.

Since I have been in Dawson, there have been only three really serious fires. The first was early last winter, when a building used as a Presbyterian Church below, and occupied by about ten men above, with their provisions, was burned to the ground. On the 25th November, 1897, a building known as the M. & M. saloon and dance hall, was entirely destroyed, and also the Opera House and the Dominion Saloon.

Immediately after this, a public meeting was held and names put down raising a large subscription for the purpose of obtaining fire appliances, which were immediately sent for. During the summer, a steam fire engine, two chemical engines and a hook and ladder truck arrived through the North American Trading and Transportation Company. As all the money was not forthcoming to pay for this fire engine, etc., they remained as they arrived, cased up on the street in front of the North American Trading and Transportation Company's building until the fire of the 14th October, which started in the "Green Tree" Hotel, consumed the building used as a post office which was next to it, and about twenty other places. During the progress of this fire, a number of men got to work and uncased the fire engine and got it to work before the fire was extinguished, also the chemical engines. A meeting was then held and the money was forthcoming to complete the purchase of these appliances. Since which time, the Alaska Commercial Company gave a portion of one of their buildings for a fire station, and a very good fire (volunteer) brigade has been organized, which has extinguished a great many small fires that have occurred since the organization, without much damage having been done. In connection with this, I would beg to suggest that a clause be added to the fire ordinance already in existence, compelling householders to clean their stovepipes at least once a month, especially during the winter months, as I think nearly all the fires are started from stovepipes. In connection with the fire started on the 25th November, 1897, I would beg to state that I had a man named Nash up before me for starting this fire, and at another time for threatening to burn the M. & M. Saloon down, but in each case I was unable to prove anything against him, though I really think he knew something about it. Did not the present fire brigade exist, I think there would be very little chance of much of the town of Dawson being left standing by the spring.

North-west Mounted Police.

CLOTHING.

As a board has already been held recommending certain clothing for use of the police in this country, I will not make any fresh suggestions, but I might say regarding any civilian coming into the country, that I do not see any reason for any change to be made, on account of the climate, in the clothing one wears during the winter and summer in the North-west Territories.

GAME.

A great many moose were brought to town during the past summer and sold from the butcher shops in town, also lately ptarmigan, grouse and rabbits have been abundantly exhibited in front of the different restaurants and butcher's shops. The game ordinance was not enforced here last summer. This I think was a mistake, as if the quantity of moose that was brought in last summer is brought in every year, very few will shortly exist in the country, and I would recommend that the game ordinance be strictly enforced in this territory.

RATIONS.

I consider the rations issued, good and liberal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On my trip up the river on the steamer "Canadian" some difficulty was experienced in ascending the Rink Rapids, the steamer hitting several rocks and damaging the wheel considerably. I think this could be easily remedied by a few rocks being blown out. Also at the Five Fingers, though the steamer ascended without hitting any rocks it came very nearly doing so, and I think this could also be improved without much expense, which would be a great help to the steamboat navigation.

Last spring the Yukon River at Dawson was very high, flooding the barracks. The orderly-room, hospital, sergeants' quarters and store-room had about two feet of water in them. We had to take all the provisions and put them on the roofs of the different buildings. My own quarters I could only leave and return to by a canoe. The water was just coming through the cracks in the floor but did not flood the building. A considerable portion of the town was flooded. It was about ten days rising to its highest point, and dropped in about twenty-four hours, so that there was no flood in the barracks or town.

I would recommend that a recreation room be erected for the men at the post and that a billiard table and other games be supplied, as I consider that there is no post in the police force more in need of one than Dawson.

I would suggest that an ordinance be made, or the present Master's and Servant's Ordinance be amended so that small debts, other than wages, can be collected through the police court. As an example I would quote a case of a man who had worked at cutting wood which came before me lately, the work was done at so much a cord, say \$10 or \$20. This being contract work cannot be collected under the Master and Servants' Act, and it being almost impossible to bring a civil action, except through a solicitor's hands, it cannot be done as the fee to be paid the solicitor would be more than the amount of the debt. I quote this as one of many similar cases.

One can scarcely realize, except they were in Dawson last winter, the way the town and vicinity has been built up and made into an almost modern city, electric light put in, telephone lines established, also acetylene gas, and one can this winter, obtain almost any luxury required if the price asked be paid.

If a canteen was established at this post it would be of great benefit to all members of the force as at the present time, with a policeman's pay, it is almost impossible to touch any kind of luxury at the prices asked for the same at the stores.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK HARPER,

Inspector, N.W.M.P.

APPENDIX E

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. H. SCARTH.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT CONSTANTINE, 27th December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended 26th December, 1898.

I took over the charge of this detachment from Corporal Conway, on 15th October 1897. The strength of the detachment was one officer, twelve non-commissioned officers and men. I have been in command from that date until the present.

GENERAL REMARKS.

A year ago the town of Forty Mile and this district was almost deserted, the population consisting of ourselves, the Alaska Commercial Company's employees, the North American Transportation and Trading Company's employees, the missionaries and their wives and the Indians, with a few miners on the different creeks. To-day the aspect has entirely changed and the population has most materially increased, both in the town and in the vicinity. The population of the town as established by the recent census is as follows: 200 white men and 80 Indians. The estimated number of men working on the creeks is about 1,200, the majority of these of course are on the United States side of the boundary line, there being very few men working across the line they must of necessity have this post as their market town, as the Forty Mile River is the only means by which these different creeks can be reached at present, that is to say with their supplies. The influx started in June. The two companies doing the trading business here last year had little or nothing left off at this post, and their main sales were to speculators from Dawson, who cleaned them out of nearly all marketable goods, with the idea of getting a corner on these articles in Dawson and making a handsome profit thereby. There were no saloons here last winter, but during the summer six were established; one in Fort Cudahy and five at Forty Mile. Since the license law has been passed, however, only two have applied for licenses, the others having closed down. During the past year business has materially increased, the Alaska Commercial Company's shipments amounting to about \$140,000 worth of goods, and their approximate sales to 31st December, \$90,000. The North American Transportation Company's shipments about \$68,000, with sales of about \$50,000. The new firm of Wright & Ganther, established here, made sales to the amount of about \$12,000.

STORES.

Until June of the present year, all members of the detachment were on short rations, when a shipment from Dawson relieved the strain and the rations were then placed at the old standard. For about six weeks during October and November last year, the rations per man per diem were:— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bacon, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of flour, but I received instructions from Superintendent Constantine to buy some beef from a raft which was supposed to be frozen in near by. This was during the cold spell in November, and sending

North-west Mounted Police.

eight men with four sleds to haul the beef, I purchased 1,500 lbs., it was, however, twenty-five miles up the river and it took the party six days to make the round trip; of course we had no dogs and they had to haul the loads themselves. There are plenty of stores this year.

The absence of light last year was the chief drawback, and during the dark days of the winter the men suffered real hardship from the shortness of coal oil and candles. We had to draw all our own fuel after cutting it, and in cold weather it took all day to handle the next day's supply.

CRIME.

There has been very little crime in this district and none of a serious nature. The majority of the crimes were petty thieving and I received numerous complaints during the year, but was never able to apprehend the offenders. In the early part of the summer this increased to such an extent that I thought fit to ask the officer commanding to allow me to place a town detachment in the town of Forty Mile. (The barracks being on this side of the river,—Forty Mile,—and the current being so strong between the two towns that it was almost impossible to get across under half an hour). This was authorized and two men were placed there, from which time the thieving in the town at least materially decreased. The list of crimes and convictions made is as follows:—

	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Giving liquor to Indians	..	1
Theft.....	1	..
Gambling.....	3	..
Vagrancy.....	2	..
Drunken Indians.....	1	..
Assault.....	1	..
Total	8	1

The bulk of the detachment was removed in September last to Dawson, by your orders, and I consequently had to remove the town detachment. The town was regularly patrolled by the members remaining here.

INSPECTIONS AND PARADES.

The barracks were inspected regularly every week by myself, also the arms and accoutrements. As every member of the detachment had considerable kit due him, there were no kit inspections. Stovepipes were inspected regularly once a month. No drill was gone through in this detachment. On the 24th May, the detachment was paraded at 10 a. m. and a "feu de joie" and the usual routine gone through in honour of the day. An incident worth noting in connection with this is the following, all the American residents of Forty Mile turned out and answered to the salute, and floating the Stars and Stripes dipped the flag in honour of Her Majesty.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Water barrels were placed in each building and were always kept full. Pails were kept near the barrels.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

This post was built by Superintendent Constantine in 1895, and nine buildings were put up, with a stockade around the whole. In the fall of 1897 two buildings were removed to Dawson. In June of this year I received instructions from the officer com-

manding to turn the old hospital into a barrack-room and to build a kitchen, mess-room and wash-room on to it and to make the old barrack-room into a prison, the intention being to make a penitentiary of this post for the long term prisoners. On the 16th July the men moved into the new barrack-room and work was commenced on the new guard-room. The new guard room was ready for occupation by 12th August, but has not been altogether completed yet. There are sixteen cells, eight on each side. A stockade was built around it. The old guard-room was turned into an office and two small rooms and one large one made. After the removal of the detachment on the 25th September last I moved the men into these rooms and had the sergeants quarters used as a mess-room and kitchen. The work was all done by our own men.

BREACHES OF DISCIPLINE.

Have been very rare. Nothing of a very serious nature occurring. They were severely punished. Five fines were awarded during the past year to members of the detachment. A prisoner escaped in September last, and the members of the force responsible for it were punished by you.

CLIMATE.

The climate if anything is milder than in the North-west, there only being there really cold spells during last winter, the coldest being in February. None of the cold spells lasted longer than ten days. Although so near the Arctic Circle this climate seems to be very suitable for gardens. I had a flower garden in the barracks in which the growth was most luxuriant and of a great variety, and from which I used to supply everybody. The Alaska Commercial Company and North American Transportation and Trading Co's. people had gardens in which they grew quite a variety of vegetables.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS—CUSTOMS.

Last June Mr. D. W. Davis, the Collector of Customs for this port, deputed me to act as his deputy during the summer. All the steamers stopping here were boarded. The duty collected at this point was about \$3,000. A considerable quantity of bonded goods were brought in.

INTERIOR.

During the summer it became necessary to place a Mining Recorder at this port, and Sergt. Bates, was deputed to act in that capacity. 110 applications have been made since that time and 64 free miners certificates were issued.

STEAMBOATS.

This summer forty-two new steamers passed this post, the first steamboat to arrive being a new one, the "May West," on 7th June, sixty-nine being the total number passing up from the lower trip, including the double trips of some of these steamers; six being the number of steamers which passed here last summer. Some of these, of course, made two or three trips. The last boat to come up this summer was the "Arnold," of the Alaska Exploration Co., on 3rd October. Not many passengers came up from the mouth.

INDIANS.

The Indians at this point mostly hail from the other side of the line. They are all under the charge of the Right Reverend Bishop Bompas, of the Anglican Church, of

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Buxton Mission, who has charge of this diocese. Although better educated and dressed than the Indians of the plains, they are more shiftless and dissolute. The men do nothing as a rule, with the exception of a few who act as pilots for the river steamers, but even at this work they are indifferent, and next summer will probably see them largely replaced by white pilots. During February the caribou generally run, when they are forced to go out hunting. In the summer they go fishing for salmon, but the women do most of the work. There has been a great mortality among them during the past summer. Drinking and gambling is very prevalent among them, but only one drunken Indian has been detected as yet. During last winter some of them were in very straitened circumstances and, as the Bishop's stores failed to arrive, he was unable to help them much.

POST OFFICE.

I was appointed postmaster at this point, and the post office is in the barracks. This duty necessitates the continual presence of some one in the office. It might not be out of place to mention here that the mail service has been very bad and only twice have the contractors called at this office. Had it not been for the fact that the members of the force carried the mail to and from Dawson whenever any one happened to be travelling between these points, there would have been very little mail distributed at this post office.

PRISONERS.

From the 14th October, 1897, until the 5th July, Edward Henderson, charged with murder, was a prisoner at this post. He was ailing during all the period of his incarceration here.

N. Lord, for robbery, O'Brien for theft, each with a sentence of five years, arrived at this post on the 26th May. Both were suffering from scurvy and were unable to do any work until well on in the summer. They remained here until the 26th Sept., when they were removed to Dawson, by your orders. The remaining prisoners incarcerated here, and the dates on which they were brought here, and their terms of imprisonment, are as follows :—

3 years—Andrew Menser,	25th Aug., to Dawson	26th Sept.	} Theft.
5 " " Hendrickson,	25th June,	" 26th "	
1 " —————	25th Aug.,	" 26th "	
6 months—Wild,	26th Aug.,	" 26th "	

On 23rd September, prisoner A. Menser, escaped from guard room, this already has been fully reported.

MINING.

This was the first mining camp in the Territory, but was partially abandoned in the fall of 1894, for the Circle City diggings, and entirely so in the fall of 1896. At the time of the Klondyke strike last winter only two or three creeks were being worked and only a few men were on these. The Canadian creeks were Miller and Glacier creeks, in the sixty mile mining division, and the American creeks were Chicken, Napoleon, Cañon, Soker and Davis. A great deal of prospecting was done in the latter part of last winter, chiefly on the American side, and many new creeks were discovered, and these are all being worked this winter. Walker's Fork, Soker and Davis creeks were all worked during the summer and with very good results. The new creeks on this side of the line are Nelson and Moore, but all the old creeks which were worked before the Circle City stampede are being worked again this winter. The principle creek is Chicken, a tributary of Forty Mile River on the American side of the line, and about 110 miles from here; excellent prospects have been made, especially on discovery claim. On Napoleon Creek the two discovery claims were bought last spring for

\$15,000. The American creeks will be the chief support of this district, as only 23 miles of the Forty Mile River is on this side of the line, and this river is very long, has a large number of tributaries and drains a considerable area. Miners' law prevails across the line, and under the existing circumstances a property owner is not secure in his property, nor will he be until the United States establish their courts in Central Alaska. Jumping claims on the slightest pretext was, and is, the order of the day. A body of miners will get together and resolute and declare a creek open for relocation without any justification, and in some cases there is a very small percentage of property owners present at these meetings.

There have been a few applications for quartz, but as to the value of the finds, I could not say. A coal mine has been opened by the North American Transportation and Trading Co. about 12 miles below here on the Yukon River, and about twenty men employed in uncovering the vein. They are progressing rapidly, and in a short time will be taking out coal. The mine is superintended by a Mr. Watson. In fact they are already taking coal out and have a considerable amount ready for shipment. The coal is a superior lignite, throws out considerable heat, leaving very few ashes and no clinkers. The mine has developed beyond their expectations.

TIMBER.

There is very little of any size left in this district, that is, any considerable patches. During the past summer a great deal was destroyed by bush fires started through the carelessness of travellers leaving their camp fires alight. Considerable loss of property was also caused by this carelessness, many cabins and caches being burnt. Mr. Barnard, the Chief of the United States Geological Survey party, lost a considerable amount of his outfit from a fire of this nature while the party were out at work during the day. The country was patrolled regularly, but we were unable to apprehend any of this class of offenders.

The deportation of miners and others from Dawson for the lower river last fall has already been fully reported on, and also their actions in the country and at Fort Yukon. Among these people were a considerable number of tough characters and the majority of these, after getting their outfits at Fort Yukon, sold all but enough to take them through to Dawson, and were passing this post to the Mecca of all Yukoners, "Dawson," throughout the winter. In addition to these, many unfortunates who were left stranded on the lower river by the different transportation companies last fall, also managed to make their way over the ice to Dawson, and the hardships and suffering of some of these people remains yet to be told; totally unprepared as they were for the conditions of travelling in this country, very few dogs, and the majority had to pull their own sleds, a task which can only be appreciated by those who have "been there." One young fellow a Torontonion, arrived here with both feet badly frozen and was taken in and carefully tended by Constable Reed, to whom he owes having his feet to-day. He was laid up for nearly two months. There were numerous other cases of men being frozen, but I heard of no loss of life in this district. Outside of the two prisoners confined here, and mentioned above, I heard of no scurvy in this district.

During the past summer a party of United States Geological Surveyors were engaged in blocking out the country in the Forty Mile district on the other side of the line. In September last Lieut. Lowe, of the United States Infantry, arrived down the Forty Mile, having come up the Copper River from Baldy Bay in charge of an expedition sent out by the United States Government.

ACCIDENTS.

On the 4th of August it was reported to me that the body of a dead man had been seen lying on an island 14 miles below here. I immediately sent down a party to investigate, and a full report was made. Up to the present time I do not believe the body has been identified, although full descriptions were posted up.

North-west Mounted Police.

On the 29th August the steamer "Lindi," of the Alaska Exploration Co., arrived from Dawson. It was reported to me that the purser of the boat had attempted to commit suicide. He died soon after the arrival of the steamboat. He had taken an overdose of morphia. Everything was done that could be to save his life. I made investigation and established clearly that it was a case of suicide, and from this fact, and the fact that it would almost be impossible to get together a jury on account of the lack of British subjects, I did not hold an inquest. The man was buried here and all the arrangements were made by our men.

In November last a man named David Matheson was found near Forty Mile, with his feet and hands badly frozen ; both hands and feet had to be amputated. He had just recovered from a severe illness.

The mortality in this district of white people has been very slight.

HEALTH.

The health of the detachment during the past year has been excellent.

The members of the detachment at all times, and especially during last winter, carried out their work cheerfully and well.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. SCARTH,
Insp. Commanding Detachment.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR D'A. E. STRICKLAND.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
TAGISH, UPPER YUKON, November 1st, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Tagish District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended 31st October, 1898.

On receipt of instructions from the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, I left Vancouver on the 21st day of August, 1898, on board the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship "Danube" for Skagway, in charge of a party of five men and a quantity of stores, consigned to the Assistant Commissioner. After an uncomfortable but otherwise uneventful voyage of seven days we reached Skagway about noon of the 28th. On reporting my arrival to the Assistant Commissioner I was ordered to see the stores unloaded, landed and checked off, which I did. Inspector Harper and his party of twenty non-commissioned officers and men were on the Skagway Trail endeavouring to pack their stores over to Lake Bennett when I arrived.

Skagway had sprung up in a couple of weeks. It was a city of tents, and contained, for its size, what was perhaps the most cosmopolitan population in America. Every nationality was represented there except the Chinese, and all were pushing and trying to get forward to the gold fields. The Skagway trail had been greatly exploited by some interested company promoters, and the eastern papers were full of long articles showing how easy of access were the gold fields and Dawson, if people would only take the Skagway Trail. To read these articles, one would think that an immense amount of work had been done on the trail and that a pack train could go straight along and reach Lake Bennett (a distance of forty miles) with little or no trouble. The reality, however, was vastly different. Attracted by these sensational reports, and by the ill-advised chatter of some returned Klondykers seeking notoriety, people from all parts of the world had begun a mad rush to the gold fields. Every steamer unloaded her hundreds of passengers, her tons of freight and her numerous pack horses at Skagway, and the trail, as a result, became so jammed and blocked that progress was an impossibility. To make matters worse, the rainy season came on, and during the three weeks I was there it rained without cessation. Hay and oats became very scarce, and horses on the trail died or were killed by the hundred. People became ill and disheartened and returned to Skagway after a vain endeavour to cross the pass, and after having spent all their money. It is estimated that no less than three thousand horses lay dead on the side of the trail between Lake Bennett and Skagway.

Seeing the state of affairs on the Skagway Trail, the Assistant Commissioner ordered me to take a party of men and six months' rations to Dyea and proceed to Bennett by the Chilcoot Pass. I left Skagway on the 14th September, and on arriving at Dyea I interviewed "Isaac," who was chief of the coast Indians, who packed over the Chilcoot Pass, and made arrangements with him to have my stores and provisions, amounting in all to some eight thousand pounds, packed over to Lake Lindeman at the rate of 38 cents per pound. This price seemed very exorbitant, but I could not improve on it; in fact I thought myself very lucky to be able to keep the Indians even at that. For example, just as our train was going to start, a

North-west Mounted Police.

man came along and wanted some Indians to pack some two or three hundred pounds over to the lakes for him. The Indians had, however, been engaged by me so he offered two cents more per pound than I was giving, so of course that fixed the price. Every one of the Indians (sixty-three in all) threw down their packs and demanded forty cents per pound, which I refused to give. I was at my wits end to know what to do, as I was very short of money and a raise of two cents per pound would just about have broken me. However, I took the young man aside, and hinted that to raise the price just then was a dangerous precedent and that it meant that the Indians would break their contract with the Canadian Government, and that I would feel obliged to hold all goods that the Indians packed over to Lake Lindeman until their present contract was completed. I also told the chief "Isaac" that if he dropped my goods now I would see that he got no money for goods packed over the Summit, for other people, until the Government contract was completed. All hands saw the force of the argument and we got safely away from Dyea. The heavy rains of the past three weeks had caused the Dyea River to overflow and had washed away the bridges erected by the previous travellers, which of course we had to rebuild. The Indians informed me that they had never seen such a rainy season before. We got along alright until we reached the mouth of the cañon nine miles from Dyea. The bridge here had been carried away and it took us half a day to rebuild it. We camped here for the night and it was raining so heavily that I had all my provisions placed in a "bell" tent. It was fortunate I did so. The next morning about 6.30 I was finishing breakfast in front of the tent, when I heard a loud noise and looking up the cañon I saw a wall of water at least 15 feet high, rushing towards us. Fortunately where we had camped the cañon had widened out and allowed the water to spread. As it was we had hardly time to reach the hills before the ground where we had camped and where our tent and provisions were was covered with water the depth of four feet. The tent had been well pitched and the greater part of the stores consisted of flour and bacon which could not be easily carried away, so we lost only a few minor articles. This flood was known as the Sheep Camp flood and was caused by a glacier breaking and letting loose a small lake on the top of the hills behind Sheep Camp. We remained here for four days drying our provisions, etc., the Indians would not touch a wet pack on account of the increased weight, I got them started out at last and we reached Lake Lindeman on the 25th September, I hired a boat and ferried the provisions across this Lake.

On reaching Lake Bennett I found that Inspector Harper and party had just left for Dawson in four boats. Sergeant Haslett had been left by Inspector Harper in charge of Lake Bennett pending my arrival. Boats had been built by Sergeant Service and were in waiting, but we were delayed by contrary winds for some days. I left the head of Lake Bennett on 1st October, with Sergeant Haslett and thirteen men for Tagish Lake. We had extremely bad weather all the way down the lakes, it took us with our heavily laden boats five days to make the fifty miles. When I reached the foot of Lake Tagish I found Mr. John Godson and four assistants collecting customs duties. A few days before my arrival at Tagish a brutal murder had been committed at Marsh Lake. A man named Edward Henderson had shot and killed his partner Thomburg Petersen. Word was sent to Mr. Godson and he dispatched some of his assistants to the scene and arrested the murderer. He was brought to Tagish and kept there until the arrival of Inspector Harper who took him to Dawson for trial.

I selected a site for the barracks on the 6th October, began to clear the ground and erect buildings. We had very few tools with us and neither dogs nor horses and we consequently found the green timber very hard to handle. Some of the logs we had to carry three or four hundred yards. I managed to buy a few axes, shovels and picks from the passers-by but of course they charged exorbitant prices. I made the barrack building 70 by 20 divided into three rooms, barrack-room, mess-room and kitchen. The officers' quarters at the end of the square was 50 by 20, one end I used as an office. Assistant Surgeon Bonnar occupied a small cabin at one end of the square. We managed to get these buildings up and were occupying them by the 15th November. On the 13th October the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, accompanied by the Commissioner of the Yukon and Mr. Ogilvie, arrived at Tagish. They only stayed one

night and left next morning on their return trip to Lake Bennett. By Major Walsh's orders I established a post at the White Horse Rapids, placing Reg. No. 2155, Constable Richards, in charge. I sent nearly all our available stock of provisions, some 3,000 pounds, with them. The customs officers, however, received a good deal of food, in lieu of duties, from the miners so we were not afraid of starving.

Judge McGuire, Inspector Starnes, Crown Prosecutor Wade and party arrived at Tagish on their way to Dawson on 30th October. Captain Norwood, Inspector of Mines, and party passed Lake Tagish on 3rd November. Major Walsh and his party reached Tagish on 4th November and left again next day for Dawson. By this time the great rush of people to Dawson was nearly over. A great many stopped along the lakes and built cabins to spend the winter in.

On 27th November I left Tagish for Bennett to procure provisions as we had only two weeks' supplies left. Lake Bennett was not half frozen over, in fact travelling on that lake was not safe until December.

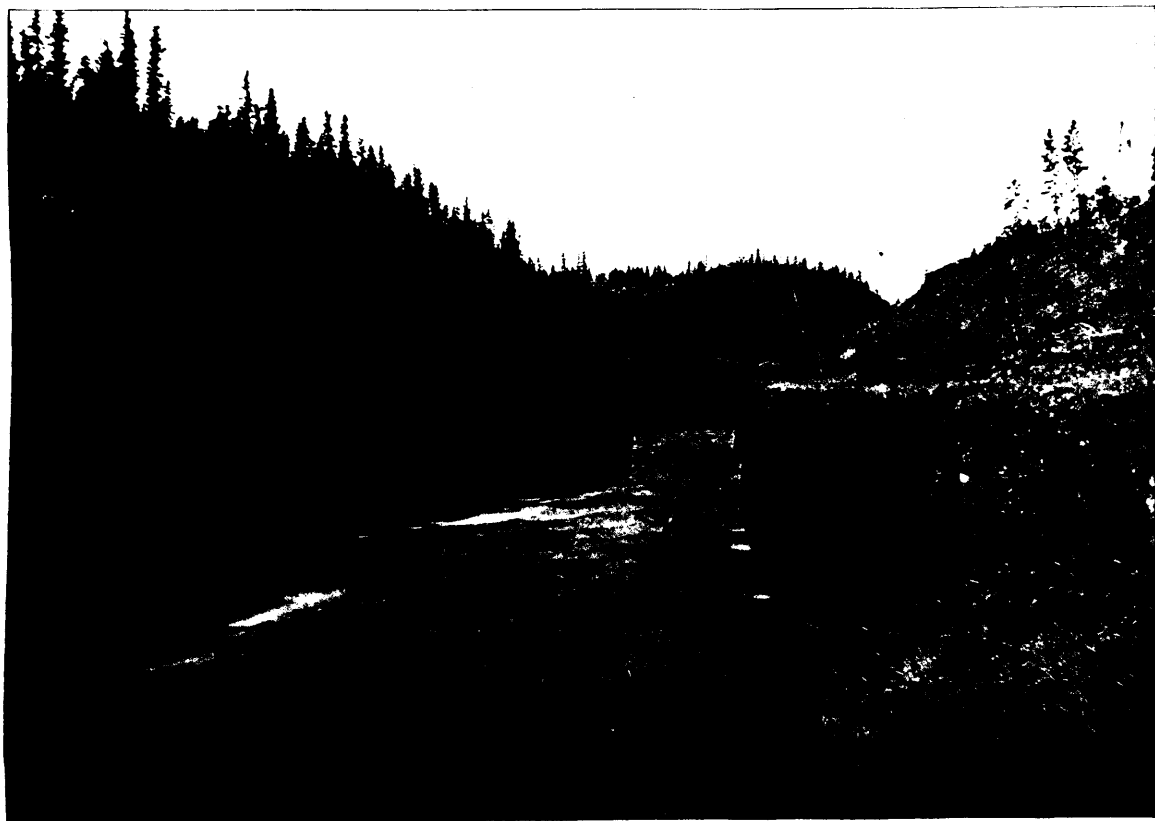
On the 24th November I began to build a store-house, but owing to the cold weather and the difficulty of getting earth for the roof, this building was not finished until the 1st January.

There was absolutely no sickness at Lake Tagish, during the winter. A civilian named Johnson had his feet frozen while prospecting on the McClintock River and was brought here for treatment. Dr. Bonnar operated, amputating the foot. In the spring, however, several of the men were taken ill, Constable Lindblad especially had a very narrow escape of dying of pneumonia. The doctors attribute their illness to the long and trying service during the previous winter on the summits of the White and Chilcoot Passes. I left Tagish on leave on the 26th December and did not return to Skagway until the 9th February. Immediately on my arrival there I was ordered to the summit of the White Pass by Superintendent Perry, to act as collector of customs at that point. I arrived at the Summit on the 13th February with twenty non-commissioned officers and men and pitched our tents on the ice. There was no timber within twelve miles that would do for either building or firewood and the weather was execrable. I left two men cutting logs at the nearest timber and started the rest of the men with horses hauling to camp. Blizzards raged on the Summit for nearly ten days, I was much afraid that we should lose some of our men. In spite of all our difficulties, however, the little house was ready on the 27th February, and at reveillé on that date I hoisted the Union Jack on the summit of the White Pass and began the collection of customs duties there.

The great rush of people commenced about the 3rd March, and from that time until the end of the month I was kept very busy. I was relieved from duty on the Summit on the 29th March by Inspector Cartwright, and left immediately for Tagish Lake, arriving there next day. A great deal had still to be done at the Tagish Post, clearing away stumps and trees, building a wharf, officers' quarters, and generally improving the appearance of the place.

On the 11th May I received word that two prospectors, Meehan and Fox, had been attacked on the McClintock River by Indians. Meehan had been killed outright and Fox badly wounded. I immediately dispatched Reg. No. 2678, Corporal Rudd, and a party of police, to capture the Indians if possible. Dr. Barre accompanied them to render Fox any surgical assistance that might be necessary. After a chase through an unknown country, which lasted two weeks, Corporal Rudd succeeded in securing the four Indians concerned in the murder and brought them in irons to Tagish. I held a preliminary investigation and committed them for trial. They were sent to Dawson on the 5th July, and were then tried and sentenced by Judge McGuire to be hanged.

The ice went out of Tagish on the 28th May, and then the thousands of people who had been camped along the lakes, building boats and waiting for navigation to open, began to swarm down to Tagish. I had received orders from Colonel Steele to examine all boats passing the post to see that no intoxicants were being smuggled into the country. Colonel Steele had also instructed me to number all the boats and take and register the names and addresses of all people passing into the Yukon Territory. In books kept for that purpose I registered the names of about 28,000 people, hailing from



MILES CANON, LEWES RIVER, LOOKING UP FROM LOWER END.



RINK RAPID. LEWES RIVER.

North-west Mounted Police.

all parts of the world. Considering this large number and the large proportion of "tough" element which came in with them, the absence of crime is simply wonderful. No cases of stealing were brought to my notice, and in fact all I had to do in my magisterial capacity was to settle a few petty squabbles, chiefly among partners.

On the 27th August Thomas C. Burnett, purser of the SS. "Nora," shot and killed James C. Cowie, purser of the SS. "Ora," at the White Horse Rapids. He was arrested by Constable Lindbladt and brought up to Tagish. I committed him for trial, and sent him down to Dawson in charge of Constable Lindbladt on the 9th October.

Word was brought me that a rich placer strike had been made on a creek running into Atlin Lake by one Fritz Miller and partner on 28th July. Miller told me he thought it was in the Yukon Territory, so I immediately left for Atlin Lake in order to see that the claims were laid out according to the rules and regulations governing placer mining in the Yukon Territory. Beginning at Discovery I laid off claims in alternate blocks of ten claims each, each claim two hundred and fifty feet (250). The miners met and appointed Miller "Free Miners' Recorder." I have since learned that this rich mining district is in British Columbia, and the miners are therefore only entitled to 100-foot claims. A large number of people have been prospecting for quartz, and some twenty-five claims have been recorded at this office. I have seen certificates of assays of these ores, and they run quite high in gold, silver and copper. Prospecting was carried on quite extensively on the McClintock River last winter, but nothing of any value was found.

On Wednesday the 7th September, Superintendent Wood arrived from Bennett and took over the command of the post.

REGISTERING AND NUMBERING BOATS.

In May last I received an order from Colonel Steele to number all boats passing Tagish Post, and to register the names and addresses of every man, woman and child who went in to the Yukon Territory. As Mr. John Godson, acting under the orders of Colonel Steele, had opened up a register at Lake Bennett, and as I did not know how many boats he had registered. I commenced numbering the boats from the number 10,000 and upwards. The number of the last boat that went down to Dawson this autumn was 14,736 making the total number of boats registered at this post 4,736. Mr. Godson at Bennett reached a total of 2,344. The total number of boats that went down the Yukon this year was 7,080. The number of people passing Tagish Post was about 28,000 making an average of four people to each boat.

The wisdom of Colonel Steele's order is apparent when I say that I have answered a couple of hundred letters from all parts of the world from people who were anxious as to the fate of relatives in the Yukon. In several instances the relatives of people who met their death by drowning on the lakes and rivers have been notified of the fact by turning up addresses in the register. Owing to the lack of clerical assistance and the tremendous rush of people in the early part of the summer, I was unable to register the names of the people in alphabetical order; had that been done, I would have found the task of finding out names and answering letters much easier. I have sometimes had to look through the whole 28,000 names to find one address.

STEAMBOATS.

A number of steamboats were built on Lake Bennett last spring. The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company built three, the "Ora," "Flora" and "Nora." The two first mentioned were run through Mile's Cañon and the White Horse Rapids. and were used between the foot of the rapids and Dawson. The "Nora" ran between Lake Bennett and Mile's Cañon.

The Upper Yukon Company built two small iron boats the "A. J. Goddard" and the "Kilbourne." The "Goddard" was taken below the rapids and the "Kilbourne" plied on the upper lakes.

The Kerry Mill Company built the SS. "Olive May." A small steamer named the "Alameda" was built by some private party and sold to the Upper Yukon Company for the use on the upper lakes. The first steamer to arrive at Tagish was the "Goddard" on 3rd June and from that time until 4th November navigation was uninterrupted. Both companies talk of putting much larger and more commodious boats on this route next year in expectation of securing a large tourist traffic.

GAME.

Large game is not very plentiful in this vicinity. The Indians have to go some twenty miles back to hunt. Ducks are plentiful in the spring and fall. There are some grouse, not very many, however, chiefly the Canadian grouse or spruce partridge. Fish are very plentiful in Lakes Marsh and Tagish; lake trout and whitefish are chiefly caught by netting, and lake trout will also bite freely at the troll. Quantities of grayling afford very fine sport for the rod and fly.

DOGS.

The dogs, some eighty in all, were collected in April and sent to Tagish to be kept through the summer months. I established a dog camp in charge of Reg. No. 358, Constable Leader, at the head of Marsh Lake. He caught enough whitefish to keep the dogs supplied during the summer. A few of them died or were drowned.

TIMBER.

On Lakes Tagish, Bennett and Marsh timber fit for manufacturing lumber from is getting very scarce. Up the creeks and rivers there is still plenty of it and also on the lakes, but a long distance from the shore, so far that it would hardly pay to haul it. Dry wood is still plentiful and is to be found on the shores of all three lakes.

The Kerry Mill Company have a small mill on their timber berth on the south-east shore of Lake Nares. Nearly opposite on the north-west shore of this lake is a timber berth owned by Mr. Perry, J.R.; a small mill was in operation there last spring, and about 150,000 feet of lumber was cut. A Frenchman named Racine has a small mill at the head of Windy Arm, of Lake Tagish, on the British Columbia side of the line.

HAY.

There are several good hay marshes in the vicinity of Tagish and Marsh Lakes; the season of 1898 was, however, very unpropitious for the growth of hay. At Tagish no rain fell until the middle of June, and besides this there were several forest fires during the summer, and the fire getting among the marshes burnt the roots of the grass. It is hardly possible that such another bad season will occur for some time.

METEOROLOGICAL.

On the 26th July I received an order from Colonel Steele to put up the instruments supplied by the meteorological department and take daily observations. I beg to attach a copy of the observations taken for the months of August, September, October and November (not printed). A copy of these observations has also been forwarded to the Meteorological Department, Toronto.

North-west Mounted Police.

MINING RECORDER.

I was ordered by Colonel Steele last spring to act as mining recorder. Some twenty-five (25) applications for quartz locations were received by me and sent to the Gold Commissioner at Dawson, who returned form "B," which was handed by me to the different owners.

MINERS' LICENSES.

I was appointed issuer of miners' licenses at Tagist Post on the 1st of May last. During the summer I issued :—

Nos. 48751 to 49000.....	\$ 2,500 00	
“ 49001 to 49250.....	2,500 00	
“ 50001 to 50250.....	2,500 00	
“ 52001 to 52230.....	2,300 00	
	\$ 9,800 00	
Less 49001 to 49053 by Inspector Belcher.....	\$530 00	
“ Substituted Certificate No. 52182, reduction	8 00	
“ “ No. 52183 “	8 00	
“ “ No. 52220 “	8 00	
“ Cancelled Certificate No. 52175.....	10 00	
“ “ No. 52176.....	10 00	
“ “ No. 52177.....	10 00	
	\$584 00	9,800 00
		584 00
Grand total.....	\$ 9,216 00	

HORSES.

Forty-eight (48) horses were sent down in April to be pastured at the Tagish Post. They were turned out to grass on the 20th April. They were rounded up monthly for inspection. They have thrived wonderfully on the grass in the vicinity of the post and are all fat and in good order.

PAY.

I would like to mention the inadequate pay an officer receives in the Mounted Police in the Yukon Territory. The extra \$1.25 a day allowed an officer for Yukon service does not begin to cover the additional expense entailed by life in the Yukon. An officer not only has to provide himself with the expensive uniform of the North-west Mounted Police as worn in the North-west Territories, but with a large additional outfit as well, consisting of Yukon caps, parkas, winter boots, etc., such as are required by the rigour of a Yukon winter. The commonest luxuries also command a tremendous price, especially in the upper Yukon district. A tin of tomatoes could not be purchased last year for less than \$1.50 here. Eggs, of doubtful age, cost \$3 per dozen, and other things in like proportion. It is imperative that an officer should support the dignity of his position and command the respect of the various classes that enter the Yukon Territory. He has in this district, where there are no hotels, to do a great deal of entertaining, and not only to his personal friends but to a large number of

people who arrive—as they did last summer—armed with letters of introduction from their influential friends in the east. One cannot only give them straight rations, even if an officer's rations sufficed, which it does not. A government official was quartered on me last July for nearly two weeks.

My experience last year was that the greater part of my salary had to go to pay living expenses.

POST OFFICE AND MAILS.

On the 20th August, 1897, I was appointed postmaster for Tagish Lake. The first through mail arrived at Lake Bennett on 29th September for Dawson. I brought it through to Lake Tagish with me, but having no means of sending it on I was obliged to wait for Inspector Starnes and party on the 30th October. I forwarded it on by him, no other delay in the forwarding of the mails took place at Tagish Lake, until the arrival of the Dawson outgoing mail in charge of Special Constable H. L. Loucks, which arrived at Tagish on the 11th May. Owing to the very unsafe condition of the ice, I judged it wise to hold the mail at Tagish Post until the opening of navigation. A very large number of letters have been handled in the Tagish Lake post office this year. Nearly every one of the 28,000 people who passed here mailed letters. A great many of them also having a very vague idea of the country and of distances ordered their letters addressed to Tagish. In addition to this I had also to handle, and make up, all letters addressed to the different points on the Yukon between Tagish Lake and Dawson.

CLOTHING.

The Klondyke lined clothing sent up last year, while good in quality, and warm, was in size much too small for the average policeman. Though nearly all the clothing was used it was much too tight and as nearly all the travelling in this country in winter is on foot a great deal of inconvenience and discomfort was caused thereby. The fur caps now in use by the men are not at all suitable for this climate. They will not pull down over the ears and head and are also too heavy. The buckskin mitts with one finger have not been a success on account of the cold, woollen mitts that come up high on the wrist with an outer mitt of light buckskin have been found the most serviceable. Pea-jackets would be a great comfort to the men. On boats, wharf and inspection duty men in the autumn cannot wear fur coats as they are too clumsy, and lined clothing does not look smart and soldier like. Pea-jackets would do away with both these objections as they are both warm and smart looking. It is a pity that some kind of uniform could not be devised that policemen could wear on all kinds of duty where freedom of action is required. The present uniform of serges, breeches and boots while looking well and doing for post duty cannot be used for boat and general river and lake work, and the Klondyke lined clothing soon gets out of shape, dirty, and is not distinctive enough to enable people to tell the difference between a policeman and an incoming miner.

MINING.

Owing to the large number of people who were forced, by the arrival of the cold weather, to build cabins in 1897 and winter on the lakes and small rivers of the upper Yukon, prospecting was carried on quite extensively. From personal observation I judge these people, perhaps a majority I should say, knew nothing of placer mining and their efforts to get down to bed-rock were ill-directed both as to place of sinking prospect holes and their manner of doing so. Two stampedes took place during the summer, one to Little Samon and one to Miner's Creek which runs into the Fifty Mile River about ten miles below Marsh Lake. Both of these creeks were finally abandoned as gold in sufficient quantities was not found to make work pay. About twenty-five quartz ledges were located in this upper district and recorded with me. I would

North-west Mounted Police.

receive these applications and forward them with the recording fee to the Gold Commissioner who would return the official receipt, form "B," to me. I have seen certificates of the assays of these ores and they ran fairly high in the precious metals. One or two locations on the Wheaton River show a large percentage of nickel. At the present time a large number of people are prospecting in the vicinity of Atlin Lake on the north side of the British Columbia line. If they strike anything there it will be in the Hootalinqua mining district. Two copper claims have been located by John Handy and John McIntyre on the Fifty Mile River, ten miles below White Horse Rapids. They show some very fine specimens of copper said to carry a large amount of gold.

have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D'A. E. STRICKLAND,
Inspector.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR BELCHER.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
FORT HERCHMER, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY, 30th Nov., 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended this date.

I left Regina on the 29th December, 1897, and arrived at Vancouver on the 1st January, 1898, with 29 non-commissioned officers and constables. After getting various supplies the party sailed from Vancouver on the afternoon of the 3rd on the steamer "Rosalie" and reached Skagway on the evening of the 7th after a fairly good passage. Here I reported for duty to Inspector Wood and served under that officer until he left for Big Salmon on the 3rd of February. Superintendent Perry arrived at Skagway on the 9th February and ordered me to proceed to the Summit of the Chilcoot Pass at once, there to establish a post and open a customs office for the collection of duties, and I was appointed Sub-collector of customs for that post.

Taking Corporal Pringle and Constable Boyd with me I left Skagway at 5 p. m., but as the tide had commenced going out the lighter would not make another trip, I therefore engaged a tug boat, but owing to a snow storm the tug ran on the rocks at a point between there and Dyea and it proved impossible to get her off until the tide came in again, and owing to various mishaps and mismanagement on the part of the men running the tug, we did not reach Dyea until 4 o'clock next morning. Purchasing a small quantity of lumber at Dyea, after a good deal of trouble, all the teams in the place being already engaged, I managed to have it freighted to Sheep Camp that night, where we arrived about 7 p. m.

The Vigilance Committee at this place was trying two men for thefts of various kinds; the first was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged but managed to escape from his guard, and as he had not been deprived of his revolver commenced firing on his captors which they returned with interest; and he was afterwards found dead close to the tent in which I was stopping, with a bullet wound in his forehead. The other culprit was also found guilty and was sentenced to fifty lashes of the cat, which next morning he duly received on his bare back, afterwards a large placard bearing in large letters the word "thief" was tied on his back and he was turned adrift.

On the 11th February leaving Sheep Camp early I reached the scales about 9.30 a. m. and got most of the lumber and some of our freight packed up to the Summit that day; and we were able to pitch our tent on the top by about 7 p.m. this being the first tent ever pitched on the Summit to the best of my belief. The Scales is the name applied to the foot, and from here there is a very steep rise to the Summit which is 3,000 feet above sea level, crossing the Summit a distance of 200 or 300 yards the northern slope is reached. This although not as steep as the southern side descends rapidly to Crater Lake. The Summit is bounded on each side by high hills and in many places is as wide as a 100 yards.

On our arrival, there was a large quantity of goods at the Scales. The packers were in great demand and the only way I could see to get our supplies up, and which eventually proved to be correct, was to "grease" the packers' palms a little. For,

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although the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company had the contract to deliver our supplies, I considered it wiser, under the circumstances, to expend a few dollars judiciously and prevent delays. The morning of the 12th the rest of the lumber was brought up and we immediately cleared a place for the building, which was to be 12 by 12. The remainder of the day was spent in sawing and splitting scantling, so as to be ready to build on the morrow.

On the 13th February at 3 a.m., the moon giving sufficient light, all hands got to work and by dark had the four walls of the building up. These were built of one inch green planks, which, in the absence of dry lumber, we were obliged to use. This afterwards caused some annoyance, for, although banked with snow, they shrank to such an extent that the fine snow was constantly drifting through the crevices and wetting everything in the interior with which it came in contact. Superintendent Perry arrived this afternoon and camped below at Crater Lake. He was accompanied by a corporal and two constables, with two horses and sleighs.

On the 14th February the roof was put on the cabin by stretching a tarpaulin over it. The door and window were put in later on. It was necessary to get under cover something more substantial than the tent we were at present occupying, as we soon found that after a storm or even moderate wind we were completely covered with snow. This afternoon Sergeant Green and fourteen constables with six horses arrived from Bennett and camped at the foot of the hill at Crater Lake. It was thought advisable by Superintendent Perry and myself, owing to it being almost impossible to get firewood up to the Summit and for various other reasons, to have the main camp on Crater Lake. The camp consisted of four tents, three of these measured 16 by 24 and a smaller one 8 by 12. The small one, and one of the large ones were used by the non-commissioned officers and constables. Of the two other large ones, one was used as a store, and the other for the horses and were all fixed up very comfortably.

The morning of the 15th February Superintendent Perry left the Summit, after giving me some final instructions, for Dyea, the instructions were regarding the general duties, getting the police freight for which the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company had the contract, pushed forward, etc. A storm now came from the north and continued very violent for ten days, often blowing a regular hurricane which made it impossible to do anything on the Summit. In fact it was dangerous to leave the tent as the snow was so blinding it was difficult to retrace one's steps. A north-west blizzard was not to be compared to it. On the night of the 18th the water commenced to rise in Crater Lake, and in the morning was six inches deep in the tents, most of the blankets and bedding getting wet before it could be prevented. It was quite out of the question to move the tents, so the sleighs were brought in and the beds made on them. Next night, however, the storm was worse and the water continued to rise. The horse and store tents were both blown down, the men only with the greatest difficulty keeping theirs standing by holding on to the poles and putting up additional supports. When daylight came the horse and store tents were fixed up as well as possible, although the horses had torn theirs and were in a very miserable condition. On the afternoon of the 21st the storm moderated sufficiently to move the men's tent to the top of the hill and although it was very cold, it was far better than being in the water. Some of the men got sick, the complaints being principally colds and kidney troubles. The nearest firewood being seven miles distant, the men sent for it, frequently returned badly frost bitten. On 23rd February it being found impossible to keep the horses any longer they were sent back to Bennett.

You having assumed command, I received orders on the 25th February to commence collecting customs.

The 26th was the first fine day after the storm commenced on the 15th, the Union Jack was hoisted and the collection of customs duties began. This day I received instructions from you to post two men at Lindeman to receive our supplies, which kept arriving from this on and had to be delivered there by the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company. I moved into the building the previous evening and found that the frost accumulated so thickly on the inside of the tarpaulin during the night that after the fire was lit in the morning, the place was like a shower bath until noon

and everything got wet through. The corporal who also slept in the cabin with myself, slept in wet blankets until spring, as there was no chance to dry them.

This dampness not only caused mildew on bedding and clothes, but had the effect also of damaging, and in some cases ruining the papers kept in the room. Later on the men in the tents had the same experience. I at once ordered lumber to cover the roof from the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company, but it was quite six weeks before the roof was covered with it and the frost prevented from accumulating. The weather kept fairly good now for about a week, on the 3rd of March another storm commenced and I might say continued with but a few intervals of fine days until the beginning of May. The storm which had been raging all the week reached its height on Saturday, 2nd April, when the heavy fall of snow and drift completely buried our cabin as well as all the tents and caches on the Summit, at 7 a.m. on the 3rd April, there was a lull in the storm which lasted until 10 a.m. During this time people began packing their outfits up to the Summit which they had hitherto been prevented from doing by the tempestuous state of the weather. While a number were on the Summit the storm increased in violence, knowing the difficulty of returning to Sheep Camp later and also that they could not remain on the Summit they at once commenced the descent. Although there had been several snowslides at the Scales caused by the heavy snowfall of the previous night, they managed to reach a point about half a mile below the Scales, here they were caught in a tremendous snowslide which buried about sixty people, fifty-three of whom perished and the remainder only with the greatest difficulty being rescued. The victims were all American citizens.

An incident of the tragic nature of this catastrophe was the fate of two women, earlier in the morning they had been rescued from a smaller snowslide at the Scales, but continuing on their way were caught in this second and larger one. One of the two was rescued but her companion perished; the first news of this accident was brought me by an employee of the Railroad and Transportation Company next morning, who came to report the loss of nineteen of their men who had been at work on the Summit. Feeling some anxiety as to the fate of a constable who had been sent on patrol shortly before the occurrence, I at once sent a sergeant to inquire into his fate and learn what assistance could be lent to the United States authorities in the work of relief. The sergeant returned later in the day and reported that the constable was all right and that as the result of a miner's meeting held at Sheep Camp, a party at once commenced digging out the bodies, all of which were recovered except two, these were found in the spring when the snow melted. It might here be stated as an example of the state of the weather on the Summit, that out of the three months that the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company had workmen on the scene, only fourteen days were fine enough for them to perform their work.

Our tent was now in such a dangerous position, being so completely covered with snow, and owing to the impossibility of moving it, I obtained permission from you to purchase a new one, but owing to the continued stormy weather we could not pitch it for some time. The sentry had to visit the tent every quarter of an hour and the guard kept the doorway clear of snow during the night, as it was now nine feet below the level. The new tent was eventually pitched and the men made more comfortable. The men suffered from cold a good deal, but only three cases were serious, and they were sent to Bennett for medical treatment and soon got well. The guard tent was near the custom-house, and was always visited by the non-commissioned officer and myself nightly. On no occasion were the guard found neglecting their duty, and considering its heavy nature and the bad weather experienced, too much credit cannot be given these men who on all occasions performed their duty so cheerfully and well under the most trying circumstances.

This is generally known as the poor man's pass, because during the winter a man can freight his outfit himself by his own labour, the only difficulty being the trail from Sheep Camp over the Summit to Crater Lake. He can haul a light load to the Summit and then pack it on his back, probably making three or four trips a day and carrying from seventy-five to one hundred pounds each time. But taking the stormy days into consideration, when it is impossible to work, very few can pack their



Summit of Chilkoot Pass, 1898.—Canadian Custom House.

North-west Mounted Police.

1,100 pounds of provisions, camp outfit, hardware, etc., in less than a month. A great many took longer to do the job.

Many started in parties of two or more, and the heavy work soon began to tell on their tempers, causing frequent disagreements between the members of parties, each one fancying that he was doing much more work than his partners. The result would be a desire to split up, but this could never be done without an appeal to us. In most cases after hearing the "pros and cons" I found that they were all doing their best and their utmost, and I pointed out to them that in cases of this kind they should endeavour to keep as cheerful and as good tempered as possible, assist one another, look over little defects which did not show up when things were running smoothly, and they would reach the promised land as good friends as when they started. This generally effected a reconciliation, and I noticed that in many cases that the parties were on very good terms when they left the Summit for good. But in some cases other means had to be employed. Between these cases, and the almost continual inquiry for information upon every possible and impossible subject with which we had to deal, besides the collection of customs and other ordinary duties, our time was fully occupied.

The pass being the gateway into British territory, many of these people had to alter their customs and ideas to such an extent that it appeared to me to be the first lesson in a long course of education they would have to undergo before reaching Dawson. Most of them were glad to get somewhere where there was protection to life and property, as they seemed to have had a very uncomfortable time between Dyea and Sheep Camp, where so many of the "Soapy Smith" type appear to have had full play for their thieving propensities, and many were the complaints of the way they had been robbed and taken in by the gangs who infested the camps and trails. In all about 25,000 to 30,000 people crossed the Summit, a small percentage being genuine miners. They were of all nationalities, mostly American citizens, and drawn chiefly from the working classes, although all trades and professions were well represented. Many of these did not appear fitted for the rough life they would have to undergo in a new country such as the Yukon.

Except for the frequency of mists, which would in a very short time wet one through, the weather during May was comparatively good. As the daylight now lasted throughout the twenty-four hours, the freighting and packing was carried on continually. As this led to a great deal of noise at all hours of the night, the men were unable to obtain their well earned rest, so it was found necessary to instruct the sentry to stop all noise near the camp.

At the busiest times during March and April I found it necessary to have men on duty to regulate the traffic and keep the trails open on the Summit, especially those going down the hill to Crater Lake, besides the men regularly detailed to assist the customs outside. Owing to the steepness of this hill it was impossible to check the speed of the sleighs unless they were locked by a thick rope under the runners, a man in front holding the "gee pole" to guide it and another hanging on to a rope behind. On several occasions a sleigh got away and went down at express speed, only being stopped by dashing into others, and thus causing much damage.

In May and June the traffic fell off a great deal, as the idea of most people was to get to Lindeman or Bennett in time to build their boats or scows before the ice broke up in the lakes and then sail down with the first water. This would take some time, as many of them would have to whip-saw lumber as well as to build their boats.

The detachment at Lindeman, consisting of a sergeant and a constable, had to keep about 4,000 people in order, regulate the sanitary condition of the town, see that the sick were attended and also the burial of the dead, settle hundreds of disputes, give information upon all sorts of subjects, and various other matters besides their regular police duties. A letter signed by all the principal people of this place was sent to you, speaking of the efficient manner in which this detachment had carried out its varied duties in the highest terms.

On the 20th June I commenced putting up a new building, which, when completed, was used as a custom-house and is now used by the detachment stationed there. After handing over the duties of collector of customs to the officers of that department on the

evening of the 30th of June, I, in accordance with orders received from you, moved the detachment to Lindeman, except a corporal and two constables, who remained for duty on the Summit, as well as to assist the customs officials. After picking out a suitable position at Lindeman for the police barracks and customhouse, which was afterwards approved of by you and Mr. Clute, Inspector of Custom Posts, I commenced building the barracks there.

On Inspector Wood's leaving Bennett on the 8th June I also had command of the post and took up my quarters there early in July making occasional visits to my detachments at Lindeman and the Summit until I left on my transfer to Dawson on the 28th September, arriving at that place on the evening of 8th October, after an uneventful trip. On my arrival here I was placed in charge of, and made responsible for, the order of the town. On 1st November I left Dawson on a visit up the creeks, going as far as Dominion, on all there appeared to be a great deal of work going on and many men employed, I returned to Dawson on 5th November, where, since then, I have been doing duty.

ARMS.

The arms were regularly inspected weekly, and kept in a clean and serviceable condition.

BUILDINGS.

The first building erected on the Summit and used as a custom-house, and quarters for myself and Corporal Still, who was the customs clerk was 12 by 12. The walls were made of one inch rough boards. Being built when there was a great depth of snow and as near the top of the Summit as possible, it was found, as the snow melted in May, and the cabin gradually sank down, that it must have been 20 feet above the ground. However it kept its level fairly well, not being more than six inches out of plumb, till one corner rested on a rock, the remaining three sank as the snow disappeared and to prevent the cabin from overbalancing it was found necessary to keep constantly propping it. Finally the cabin rested at a height of nine feet above the ground level. On the 20th June a new house was commenced one hundred yards north of the position of the old one, which was torn down for the purpose of using the lumber in the new. This building was 18 by 12 and was a very good house; it was used as a custom house until the Custom's post was moved to Lindeman about the 14th July. Since then our detachment have occupied it.

The barracks at Lindeman are composed of three buildings and with the customs-house on the east side, form a square. The men's quarters on the north side are in a building 50 by 20 divided as follows—20 feet as cook-house, 20 feet for barrack-room and 10 feet for non-commissioned officers' quarters. The building on the west is 40 by 16 and is divided equally by a log partition, one-half being used as a guard-room and prison and the other half as a quartermaster's store. The building on the south side is the officer's quarters and the office and is 36 by 14 divided as follows—office 12 feet, mess-room 14 and bed-room 10 feet. These buildings except the one on the west described above, have board partition and are built of logs, being 8 feet 6 inches to the eaves with double board floors and board roofs covered with rubberized tar paper. An addition of 20 feet was added to the building at Bennett for officers quarters, it was not quite finished before I left for Dawson.

PATROLS.

A daily patrol was kept up from the Summit to Dyea until the trails got in bad condition, when it was only weekly. Patrol to Bennett and Lindeman twice weekly until the detachment moved to Lindeman, when a daily patrol was kept up to the Summit. After taking command of Bennett from Inspector Wood, the usual patrols were maintained from there to the Log Cabin and Lindeman.

North-west Mounted Police

TRAILS.

The pack trail, in summer, is on the east side of Crater Lake, and runs partly on the shore and partly on the hill-side until the cañon is reached, where the trail is very much the same, being on the bank and at other times various distances up, till the Long Lake is reached. Here the trail takes a rise of some two to three hundred feet round the east side of the lake, where it gradually descends to the narrows between Long and Deep Lakes. The trail crosses here to the west side of Deep Lake and follows the bank to the Little Chilcoot hill, and thence over the hill to Lindeman. Most packers prefer to take their freight across Crater Lake and Long Lake by boat, using pack animals on the trails between. In the winter the trail follows the ice from the foot of the Summit, thus avoiding the hills and affording a clear run to Lindeman and thence across the lakes to Bennett or on to Dawson.

FUEL.

Obtaining fuel was difficult and expensive. I at first sent our own men, but the work was so hard, hauling even the very small loads up grade on hand sleighs, and the weather so bad, that I had to discontinue; besides, owing to having so many men on duty as soon as the customs post was established, the men could not be spared. The nearest wood was seven miles from the Summit, or three miles from Lindeman, and being covered with snow it was hard to get out, as it was on the steep hill sides, so time was gained by going farther for it. In the spring the supply was soon used up by the people camping along the trail, which left no wood between the Summit and Lindeman. Although it was very expensive, I found the only way was to get it from the United States side. As it could only be obtained then in small quantities, it often happened that the detachment was without during a storm. The coal oil stoves arrived later on. One of these was used in the office and one in the guard tent. These did fairly well until the wicks burned out, and we found we could not put new ones in without the aid of a tinsmith. The cook stove smelt so badly that, after a few cases of sickness, caused, I believe, by the smell, the men complained about it, and I had to use the wood cook stove again. I believe coal would have been the cheapest fuel if we had had the proper stoves in which to use it.

ASSISTANCE TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Having been appointed sub-collector of customs, I opened the office on the Chilcoot Pass on the 26th day of February, 1898, and commenced collecting duties on that date. This caused great indignation among a certain class at Sheep Camp, Dyea, etc., and a number of meetings were held and some very loud talk indulged in at them, but as is usual with this class, most of meetings ended in talk. One gentleman, who wished to distinguish himself, wanted volunteers to the number of one thousand to march up and turn us off; but as he did not feel inclined to take the responsibility of leading this gallant band the affair fell through.

There were great difficulties in connection with the collection of customs duties owing to the office being too small and generally unfit; it was always cold and mostly wet. The weather was one continual storm with a few intervals of moderate or fine days. Frequently the wind drifted the snow through the smallest crevices and it had to be continually shovelled out. The frost would be an inch thick on the inside of the roof in the morning and after the fire was lit would continue to drop until noon. Owing to this everything in the office was quite wet and although everything was done to prevent it, our clothing, blankets, papers, etc., were almost saturated until I was able, after about six weeks from the time the office was opened, to get a board roof put on. I ordered the lumber from the Chilcoot Railroad and Transportation Company, at once as soon as I found it necessary, but owing to the storms, and the first lot being stolen from the scales, it was fully that length of time before they were able to deliver it. Lumber is much harder to pack up the Summit than anything

else and consequently packers will never tackle it if there is any thing else for them to take. March and April were the busiest months and the office was crowded all day. Being so small, 12 feet by 12 feet, and only a twelve inch rough board for a counter, and our bunks taking up much space, it was difficult for the clerks to work properly. Not having a safe, or any proper place in which to keep the cash except in a small box or kit bag, I had the corporal live in the office with me as it could not be left day or night without a responsible person in charge. At times I had as much as \$80,000 or \$90,000 on hand, principally in gold coin. We were continually short of paper and had to get it where we could. So much was used in giving receipts which had to be shown on passing Tagish Post, and were also used by our men on duty at the summit to check off the parcels as they were taken away. It was almost impossible to thoroughly examine outfits for the reason that if people were delayed on the Summit serious results would have followed and probably some deaths occurred. Travellers were always warned to leave the Summit before dark as it was very dangerous to remain there owing to the weather invariably getting worse after sunset. By the system of checking the packages as they were taken away, I believe very little went through without the duty having been paid on it. Altogether from the 26th February until the 30th June, the date on which I handed over the duties of collector of customs to the officers of that department, I collected \$174,470.32 and with the large amount of goods which went through in bond it can easily be seen that our detachment was kept busy with this work, besides our ordinary police duties, patrols, guards, etc., which had to be performed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BELCHER,

Inspector.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. M. JARVIS.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
YUKON TERRITORY, TAGISH DISTRICT, 31st October, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Tagish District, Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the season of 1898, showing work and duties performed in the Dalton Trail District.

On the morning of the 3rd of April last I took over charge of a detachment of eighteen men and twenty-one horses from Staff Sergeant McGinnis, at Calgary, N.W.T., leaving on the same date for Vancouver, via Canadian Pacific Railway, arriving there on the evening of the 5th instant, and reported to Superintendent Perry. Under instructions from this officer I was present and inspected all the stores, provisions, etc., preparatory to being loaded on the steamer. I also attended the issue of the Yukon kit to the men of my detachment and saw that everything was satisfactory.

On the evening of the 7th instant the work of loading the stores, horses, etc., on the "Tees" was completed, all the men sleeping on board that night. I also took on board a Chinaman cook for Inspector Primrose, of the Stikine detachment, but unfortunately some time during the night, or in the early morning prior to leaving, some official had summarily ejected John the Chinaman off the boat, no doubt being under the impression he was a stowaway, this I was not aware of until making my rounds the next morning, then it was too late to rectify, the steamer having left the wharf between the hours of 5 and 6 a.m.

Leaving Vancouver on the morning of the 8th instant, our voyage through Alaskan waters to Skagway then commenced; our trip was rather rough, either rain or snow falling all the time during our passage through Queen Charlotte's Sound. Owing to the heavy swell, several of our men were troubled with slight attacks of mal de mere, but recovered their spirits inside of twenty-four hours. We arrived in Skagway on the evening of the 12th instant, where I reported to Superintendent Wood.

On the morning of the 13th instant, owing to a strong gale blowing up the canal, the SS. "Tees" was unable to leave the harbour, this consequently caused a delay of twenty-four hours in our departure for Haines' Mission; in the meantime a tug and lighter had been procured and transferring all our stores, horses etc., we left Skagway for Haines Mission at 8.30 a.m. on the morning of the 14th instant, arriving there at 11 a.m. In the afternoon we commenced unloading and before midnight had everything on the beach, and under cover.

I might mention here that Haines Mission is the landing place for parties going over the Chilkat Pass via the Dalton Trail. This trail is only travelled in the spring and winter months. Haines' Mission, I am informed, takes its name from the fact that a Presbyterian mission was founded there some years ago by one Sheldon Jackson, of Reindeer fame, but sad to say, the mission was a failure, and the large mission-house is now being used as a hotel. The tugs plying between Juneau and Skagway call at this point almost daily, and a semi-weekly mail service has been established. There are also a number of Indian houses lined along the beach, occupied by members of the Chilkat tribe. These Indians eke out a living by fishing, and packing over the different summits. A company of the 14th United States Infantry under command of

Captain Eldridge, were stationed here waiting to escort the Reindeer Relief Expedition into the Yukon, via the Chilkat Pass. There is a trail running through the woods to a Chilkat village, one and a half miles distant from the mission. This is where Mr. Dalton, from whom the trail takes its name, resides. There is also a post office and several general stores at this point. Three miles from this village across the Chilkat Bay, is another important place for shipping supplies via the Dalton Trail, but can only be used during the summer months; it is called Pyramid Harbour. The distance from Haines Mission by water to Pyramid Harbour is about eighteen miles, but taking the portage already referred to, of one and a half miles to the Chilkat village, and three miles by ferry across the bay, Pyramid Harbour can be reached in four and a half miles. The largest cannery in the world is established here, owned by a San Francisco firm and is managed by a Mr. Murray, a very hospitable Scotch gentleman.

On the morning of the 15th inst., although raining very hard, we commenced putting our carts and wagons together, loaded on our stores and baggage, and on attempting to hitch in the horses I realized that the majority had never seen a cart or a set of harness before, being for the most part, ponies off an Indian Reserve. However, after breaking a few pairs of shafts and replacing several axles, we managed by placing the ponies tandem to reach Yinda Stucky, a Chilkat Indian village some five miles distant from the Mission, where I established our first camp, leaving in charge Sergeant Major Barker, who had joined me at the mission with two constables from Skagway. The trail from the Mission to Yinda Stucky was in a horrible condition, the snow having melted to such an extent that the carts sank to the axles in mud in several places.

On the 19th instant, we completed hauling all our supplies from the mission to Yinda Stucky, this is a village composed of a number of good substantial frame houses, used in the spring and fall, chiefly in the fall, while the Indians are putting up their winter's supply of fish for their own use, and for dog feed.

On the 20th instant, I hired a large sized canoe and commenced ferrying our stores across the Chilkat River, I found that Constable Lawless and Stewart were excellent canoe men and were of great assistance to me, Special Constable Connell while attempting to lead some of the horses across the river got into a quicksand, and one of the horses knocking him down, he narrowly escaped drowning.

During the afternoon one of our boats was upset. This was caused by one of the led horses. Everything was saved and the forage that got wet was fed out the same night and next morning. I shall, under the head of "Means and Communications," describe this section of the country, but might mention here that at this crossing on account of the shifting quicksands a number of people have lost their lives, amongst them the head chief of the Chilkat Nation, in 1892. What stores were crossed that day were moved on five miles up the Chilkat, where I found very good feed for the horses.

Next morning, the 21st inst., we continued moving our stores across the river, taking advantage of the low tide. During the day I had a visit from Captain Eldridge and two other officers of the United States Infantry lying at Haines' Mission. On the 22nd inst., we finished crossing our stores, and concluded the day by shoeing the horses. The following morning, I sent Sergeant-Major Barker with four carts and instructed him to pick out a camping place with good feed for the horses, twelve miles distant. This trail runs on the old river bed of the Chilkat and is very heavy and sandy, and sand storms are frequently caused by the prevailing strong winds coming down from the mountains.

On the 26th inst., we established another camp at the mouth of the Kleheela River, commenced moving stores to that point and finished on the 30th. I was very much relieved when I realized that I had made my last crossing of the Chilkat.

On account of the very warm change in the weather, the waters of the Chilkat were rising rapidly, and as we had passed Mr. Dalton's teams, which were freighting our year's supplies, I deemed it expedient to give him a helping hand; so, next morning I turned out all of our carts, wagons and men, and got his whole outfit over in safety.

This camp is about 27 miles from Haines' Mission, and is a very pretty spot, with good feed for horses. In the vicinity, there is a species of salt grass growth, of which the

North-west Mounted Police.

horses are very fond; they prefer it to their oats. About three miles down the river from this camp is a large Chilkat Indian village called Klukwan; this is the head camp of the Chilkat Indians in Alaska. One remarkable incident in this part of the district is the continuous roar of the snowslides, especially between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. It can be likened to nothing but thunder.

From this point, we continued to follow up the ice until we reached a point about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below the Dalton C  che (our present camp). On the 4th of May, Staff-Sergeant Lasswitz, myself and a pack train, moved up a camping outfit, established a camp, hoisted the Union Jack, and the next morning commenced collecting customs. Strange to say, the first two men to pay customs were Canadians, Dr. W. M. Thompson, from St. Thomas, who had been living in the Western States and California for twenty years. The Doctor came over, saluted the flag by taking off his hat, and said it was the first time he had seen it on English soil in that period. The snow at this point was about six feet deep and very soft, but by following close to the river bed, we managed to get through all right.

Having received orders from the Comptroller to build at Rainy Hollow, on account of it being well within Canadian territory, on the 6th May I proceeded with Constables Shook and Cameron on snowshoes. We travelled all that day until 10 p.m. before we reached the Hollow; the snow was soft, and every step taken one would almost sink to the hips. The following afternoon I returned to our camp, having been travelling thirty-six hours without blankets and only one meal.

Finding it would be impossible to get our stores to Rainy Hollow before the middle or end of June, and knowing we were well within the Canadian line, I decided to commence building the Dalton Trail Post, near Dalton C  che, so moved from where I had hoisted the flag, and on the 14th inst., the snow having almost disappeared, I transferred all our stores to the site chosen.

The Dalton Trail Post is beautifully situated on sloping ground which has good natural drainage into the Kleheela River. On three sides there are fine clear running brooks, also an abundance of good building timber and firewood. Good crystalized limestone is found close to the post, and I have had a lime kiln built with rocks, and turned out about 150 bushels of the best quality of lime, which I utilized in the plastering of the different quarters. There is a great scarcity of feed for horses in the immediate vicinity of the post, except across the river, where there is a large hay meadow, but unfortunately there is no access to it between the 1st of June and 1st of October, this being the period that the river is impassable, owing to the summer freshets. However, I fenced in 11 acres and sowed it with timothy, the grass was making very good headway when I left, and I have no hesitation in saying that the second year's crop will be of great assistance in the matter of forage. I would recommend that all the timber in, and around the quarters near the saw pit be cut down for firewood, the ground well brushed and put down for pasturage.

The following shows the dimensions of the buildings erected at this point.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Dimensions, 28 by 35, kitchen and dining-room 16 by 20, with cellar underneath, plastered in and outside, floored with whip-sawed lumber, hand-made shingles, five and a half inches to the weather.

SERGEANT-MAJOR AND SERGEANT'S QUARTERS.

20 by 24, floored with whip-sawed lumber, shingled roof, plastered outside and partly inside.

MEN'S QUARTERS.

35 by 28, a two-story building, with good large cellar underneath, well floored with lumber, shingled roof, plastered outside and partly inside.

STORE-HOUSE.

Dimensions, 12 by 15, covered with tarpaulin. This building I intended moving over in rear of mens' quarters, building a passage from the kitchen, and converting it into a bath and wash-room, as the upper story of the mens' quarters is now being used as a store-room.

OTHER BUILDINGS.

A dug out was built into the bank 14 by 20, with a good slab roof covered with mud, well plastered inside and out, occupied by 43 good yellow leghorns. I might mention here that their eggs were considered quite a delicacy in that region, and considering how well the birds are housed, I think they will be able to outlive the winter.

I had drawn out sufficient logs to build a fair sized stable, but on account of your orders *re* the withdrawal of the major part of the detachment for other duties, building operations ceased.

Owing to the large number of people in and around Shorty Creek Mining district, and the fact that there were no police near that point to intercept liquor being brought through British Columbia into the Yukon Territory, I obtained your authority to place a detachment at Dalton House, at the crossing of the Alsac River. At this point in August last, a barracks was erected, dimensions 18 by 16. I also ordered a store-house, same dimensions, and a good sized dog-house to be put up. Next year it will, in my opinion, be necessary to station men at Shorty Creek. Trouble will surely arise over miners jumping claims and it is more than likely that police will be required for the White River country before next year. (See Mining and New Discoveries.)

The Dalton House detachment is, as near as I can learn from information received from Mr. Tyrrell, about 12 miles over the British Columbia line. The timber in the neighbourhood of this detachment is of a very scrubby nature, very much inferior to what is obtainable at the Dalton Trail Post. On the 4th October, the census of the inhabitants in and around the Dalton House was taken by Constable Lawless, the population consisting of three white men and something over 100 Stick Indians; this band might possibly number 150 souls all told; it was impossible for various reasons to get a correct return. There are several lakes in the vicinity of the Dalton House, such as Kluku and Hoochi Lakes. Several families of Stick Indians are camped around these lakes.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Dalton Trail. The trail used early in the spring and late fall, leads from Haines' Mission, and all freighting at that time can be done with wagons or carts to within three miles of the foot of Chilkat Summit, (Dalton Trail Post). From the mission to the Indian village Yinda Stucky, (and of tide water), is about five miles; for the first mile the trail runs through thick timber, then crosses over a bad swamp which is sometimes covered with tide water, and for the last two miles skirts the edge of the hills, and that part of the trail is covered with large boulders. At the village in spring and fall, all carts and wagons have to be taken to pieces and ferried across the Chilkat, horses are taken over with ropes from the boats. The crossing here is very dangerous owing to shifting quicksands.

From the first crossing (which can only be used at low tide) the road is on the riverbed, through loose sand, gravel and stones, following the Chilkat River to about three miles above the Indian village Klukwan, and then follows the water course of the Kleheela to within, as already stated, three miles of the foot of the first Summit. Both rivers have to be crossed and re-crossed about forty times, and as travelling with the wagons is done only when the rivers are breaking up in the spring, and just before they start to freeze up again in the fall (about the 5th of October), nearly every crossing made is dangerous to man and beast. In the spring the edges of the rivers are solid masses of ice, and in the centre a swift running stream, necessitating the wagons



N. W. MOUNTED POLICE. DALTON TRAIL, YUKON TERRITORY, 1898.

North-west Mounted Polica.

dropping a couple of feet or more from the ice to the river bottom and constant wading of the river. As soon as the sun is strong enough to melt the snow on the mountains, which generally is about the beginning of May, then travelling by the winter route or, properly speaking, the trail used in the spring and fall, is out of the question. In fact, the Chilkat cannot be crossed at any place without encountering a certain amount of danger. Places where we travelled up last spring had to be abandoned this fall on account of the quicksands.

The condition of the above trail induced Mr. Dalton to cut out and build a good trail for pack-horses from Pyramid Harbour to the top of the first Summit, a distance, I should judge, of about sixty miles, a trail which can be used from the time the snow melts until very late in the fall. The river bottom will prove the best trail in the winter, being much shorter and practically a level road, but it will hardly be possible on account of the deep snow to use the horses a great part of the winter, unless there is sufficient traffic to keep the trail well broken, but dogs should make good time over it during any part of the winter.

The start from Pyramid Harbour must be made at low tide, as the incoming tide washes almost perpendicular cliffs in some places where the trail is, and follows the edge of the mountains for about five miles to opposite the Indian village Yinda Stucky, where there is a big tide water flat stretching for miles along the river and about two miles wide. There is good grass at the head of this flat, and cattlemen generally make their first drive to this point after disembarking at the harbour.

About ten miles from Pyramid Harbour the trail turns off to the south and cuts into a range of mountains, keeping away from the Chilkat River until opposite Kluckwan at the mouth of the Salmon River. The crossing there is deep, but not swift, except on very warm days. Two men lost their lives there this summer by drowning. (See Accidents and Drownings.) The hills are again taken to about four miles above the mouth of the Kleheela River. From there the riverbed is followed for about two miles, and the Kleheela is crossed near the mouth of Boulder Creek. Just there, before making the crossing, is where the rich find of placer gold was made this fall, and of which I will refer to under the head of Mines and Discoveries. The trail follows from this crossing on the north side of the river and takes the hills again to the Dalton Trail Post. It goes then up through the heavy timber to the foot of the big hill or the first Summit, and then zig-zag to the top, a height of 1,700 feet from the foot, a continuous steep climb, and the only one on the whole trail. A detailed description of the trail would fill a whole volume, so I will therefore describe the main features only.

With the exception of about three miles from Pyramid Harbour, the road is free from rocks and is firm sand, easy on horses and cattle; all swamps or boggy places, and they are numerous, have been corduroyed and a good many substantial bridges built. The trail through American territory could with little expense be made wide enough for wagons. The laying out of the trail shows good judgment. There are very few steep grades, and wherever possible a gradual incline has been made, even at the expense of going around instead of over a hill.

A toll of \$2 per capita is levied on all cattle, and \$2.50 on horses, and the cattlemen going through, although having to pay the necessary toll, give Mr. Dalton great credit for the manner in which he laid out and built the trail. Mr. Dalton had an American surveyor and his staff employed during the month of July last, making a survey of the trail and mapping out the route. He also applied for a charter under the Oregon laws, which apply to Alaska. Boulder Creek is where he and other Americans claim the international boundary is, and it is where they ended the survey of the road. This creek is between eight and ten miles below the Dalton Trail Post. I did not stop Mr. Dalton from building his trail on up to the Summit, but warned him that he could not exact toll on the Canadian side. Now that the country is opening up and rich finds of copper and gold have been made, I think both the British Columbia and Yukon governments should recompense Mr. Dalton, even if it is only the amount he expended in improvements.

Notwithstanding the large amount of money that has already been paid out making the trail, I understand that this winter he intends building a substantial bridge across

the Salmon and Kleheela Rivers, thereby considerably lessening the danger of travelling over the trail. The water in the Kleheela and Chilkat Rivers is, I am informed, very much lower than it has been for years, and the riverbed shows that it has been flooded from bank to bank, in some places a distance of one mile, whereas this year the river ran in channels only. The depth of these channels varies according to the temperature during the day. (They are fed from glaciers.) On hot days in places where a horse could comfortably cross in the forenoon, he would have to swim early in the afternoon and be carried down a considerable distance, and in the evening the waters at the same place would overflow the banks. In the morning the water in these streams is much clearer than in the afternoon or evening. The main supply of water of the Kleheela River is derived from a large "mud glacier," which is in full view of the Dalton Trail Post. I might say that had the trail not been built to our camp in the latter part of the spring, we would have been cut off from all outside communication during the summer months. Berries of every description, such as high and low bush cranberry, blueberry, raspberry and strawberry, grow in wild profusion all along the trail, and the wild crocus is to be seen peeping from underneath the snow in the early spring.

The trail from the first Summit leads on over a good hard road covered with reindeer moss to Rainy Hollow. This place is what I might term a dip or hollow in the mountain, distant about 11 miles from the Summit. At this place there is a slope of over one hundred acres covered with a grass similar to wild timothy, this I would recommend to be fenced in or reserved as a pasture. The timber in this part is rather inferior to that at the lower post, but sufficient could be procured close at hand to build a detachment and supply all the firewood necessary. Thence on to Glacier Camp, a distance of 20 miles. At this point there are 26 glaciers in full view. The feed here is excellent, but the timber is of a wet and boggy nature, dwarfed and scrubby. The next camp is Bear Camp, 25 miles distant from Glacier Camp, the trail is fairly good, crossing over a large flat called "Mosquito Flats," so called on account of the pertinacity of the insects infesting that part. No timber can be seen, but the feed is fair. Bear Creek is a small shallow stream emptying into the Alsac River and is used by the coast salmon when going up to the lakes to spawn. The trail crosses this creek to where two miles further on, the first crossing of the Alsac River is made, thence through timber up a rather steep hill and to where the British Columbia line, (60th par), separates the Yukon Territory, thence on over a good trail to the second crossing of the Alsac and where the Dalton House is situated, distance about fifteen miles from Bear Camp.

TRAIL FROM DALTON HOUSE TO FIVE FINGERS.

Leaving Dalton House the trail runs on a very steep hill for one mile beyond the detachment, then over a very good road to Klukshu Lake, 20 miles distant from the post, here another trail branches off in the direction of Shorty Creek, *re* which I will refer to later. The trail from Klukshu Lake on to Pennocks' Post, is in some places strewn with fallen timber; there are also some very bad bog holes; distance between the points about 30 miles. Trail and feed fairly good. Thence on to Camp Storey, a distance of 18 miles. Pennocks Post, Champlain Landing and Camp Storey, are points where Lieutenant Adair's party built cabins last spring for prospecting purposes. The next point reached is Hoochi Lake, from here to Five Finger Rapids is about 85 miles, a good hard trail all the way; feed in abundance, timber along this trail very small, except in close vicinity to the rapids.

The distance from Klukshu Lake to Shorty Creek is about 12 miles, the trail from the lake turning abruptly to the left over a low range, through heavy timber. The trail through the timber is very bad, following the side hill through, moss and bog. On my return I arranged with Mr. Biglow, (commonly called Shorty and after whom the creek was named), to look up a site for a new trail out to Dalton House. After leaving the Kila-sha River we climbed a rather steep hill and came out between two mountains, found excellent feed for the horses, with scarcely any timber to go through until we arrived close to the Dalton House. An excellent trail could be made with an expendi-

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ture of a few thousand dollars, and this I would recommend if the district turns out as I expect it will next summer, and would somewhat lessen the distance between the points mentioned. The winter trail from Pyramid Harbour to Five Fingers is chiefly over ice via the Chilkat, Kleheela, Alsac, Klukshu River and Lake, Dazeddash, Hoochi Lakes and Nordenskiöld River; trail very good nearly all the way, distance about 300 miles.

TABLE SHOWING APPROXIMATE DISTANCE BETWEEN HAINES MISSION AND THE YUKON.

	Miles.
Haines' Mission to Dalton Trail Post, (winter).....	45
" " " (summer).....	55
Dalton Trail Post to Rainy Hollow.....	11
Rainy Hollow to Glacier Camp.....	20
Glacier Camp to Bear Camp.....	25
Bear Camp to Dalton House.....	15
Dalton House to Klukshu Lake.....	20
Klukshu Lake to Pennocks Post.....	18
Pennocks Post to Champlain's Landing.....	25
Champlain's Landing to Camp Storey.....	20
Camp Storey to Hoochi Lake.....	11
Hoochi Lake to Five Fingers.....	85

MINING AND NEW DISCOVERIES IN ALASKA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

In March last, Ex-Lieutenant Adair of the U.S. Cavalry, passed over the Dalton Trail en route for Shorty Creek, or as it is now officially designated the "Last Chance Mining District," with a party consisting of 36 men with provisions, stores, etc. It appears that the lieutenant swore them all to secrecy as to their destination and their doings in the country. As they were very reticent in their remarks, and no one being able to find out what their real business was, they were called the "Mysterious 36" and later on in the season dubbed the "Big Push." I understand, but not officially, that the lieutenant was representing the Standard Oil Co. and some eastern Canadian capitalists. They arrived at Shorty Creek early in April, built a bunk-house and dining hall; later on, about July, Mr. Dunn, a mining expert was sent out from California. What the expert's report will be I am unable to say, but understood from the lieutenant that it would be favourable. Two large tunnels were run in the bank of the Kha-sha River. This company took up some 40 claims, principally on this river; 15 claims were staked with discovery along where the tunnels were run in, but these claims I could not allow, as I considered they were "Hill Claims," but as Major Walsh, who was then Commissioner of the Yukon, was expected out daily, I referred the matter to him, showed him the map I had of all the diggings in that locality, and his decision was, that they were unquestionably "Hill Claims."

If it had been possible I would have been only too pleased to have granted these claims to this company, as they appear to have the necessary capital to work them, they would have also opened up that part of the district, however, it was Lieutenant Adair's intention when he went out in September, to return in the winter with about \$75,000 worth of mining machinery for hydraulic operations. No claims on the Kah-sha River or its tributaries have yet been worked, but some good samples of coarse gold have been taken out, and from what I can learn, no one has yet gone down to bed rock on any of the streams. Alder Creek, to my notion is the creek for a poor man's diggings; as high as \$15 per day was dug out from the surface, thrown into sluice boxes and washed; the gold is bright, and I understand is worth \$19 per ounce, in fact I sold some for that price myself. I am confident there is a big thing on this creek for a company with capital. On this creek a quartz ledge has been traced up for four miles; how rich it is I cannot say. Mr. Dunn, the mining expert, took a piece of the rock to have it assayed,

but up to the present I have not heard the result. I would not be surprised to hear that if there is such a thing as the "mother lode," this is it, as the creek cuts right through the vein, and the gold found lower down on the Kha-sha is from here. Mr. Howard S. Scott, the lieutenant's second in command, showed me some very fine specimens of native copper that they had taken out of their sluice boxes. He also showed me some nuggets they had found in the Kha-sha, the value of the largest being \$4.38.

There is, I am informed, a very fine seam of coal on the Alder Creek. As Union Gulch and Shorty Creek have not been prospected to any great extent, I am unable to make any report further than that coarse gold has been found there. The Kha-sha, Alder, Shorty, and Union Gulch, eighty claims in all, have been staked and recorded, and all alternate ten claims reserved for the government. I attach a map of this district, showing all the claims taken up and recorded up to August last, which is fairly correct. It was late in July before I was able to visit this district, as there was a large number of cattlemen and others going into the interior and duty had to be collected. I also had the international mail to handle from Five Finger Rapids to Skagway, and I party was sent to Five Finger Rapids with relays of horses to meet Major Walsh.

A deputation of miners waited on me and asked that, owing to the lateness of the season, and as they wished to prospect the country to the westward, would I make it a close season until the 15th May next; this I did, and the result was, that some fifteen miles to the westward two new creeks called and recorded "Roberts" and "Victoria" were discovered in September; the samples of gold shown me were flat and large, resembling that of pumpkin seed. Of course, being very late in the season very little work was done, timber being scarce, no sluice boxes were made. The timber in the Last Chance district is not very plentiful, but sufficient can be had to make sluice boxes. One mile from Alder Creek there is an excellent water power, the fall is 10 feet in the 100, and all kinds of machinery and plants could be operated. Still further to the westward along a branch of the Alsac River, gold-bearing rock and copper pyrites have been found.

I cannot speak too highly of the hospitality and kindness extended by Lieutenant Adair, Mr. Howard C. Scott, and all their party, to our men who were obliged to go there on duty on several occasions, also to myself when I went there to record the claims in that district.

WHITE RIVER.

For years past it has been known on the Alaskan coast, and I believe in the Yukon, that native copper is to be found in the White River district, Indians have brought samples of it out, but it was generally believed that it came from Copper River, on the United States side of the line. Jack Dalton has made three trips into that region. Some years ago he guided Lieutenant Glave in there, who afterwards lost his life while with the Stanley expedition in Africa. Glave and Dalton nearly lost their lives by the upsetting of their canvas boat in Lake Kluane. Dalton again visited the White River in February last, he took in two prospectors with dog trains for Mr. Bratnobar, agent for the Rothschilds. Again on the 4th of July, Dalton and Bratnobar, with one man and three Indians, started out from the Dalton House for the White River and were gone one month and four days, making the return trip to Dalton House.

I was at the Dalton House waiting to meet Major Walsh in August when the above party returned, they had about 100 lbs. of native copper and placer nuggets, some of which Mr. Bratnobar and Dalton gave me. I sent one sample to the Comptroller, one I gave to Major Walsh and one to Colonel Steele. The country in the vicinity of this copper, and for miles around, as I am informed covered with volcanic ash, no doubt at some period there has been some volcanic action at work.

A. Low and H. Lyons, two of the men Dalton took in in the early spring on his second trip, they could not find, however, they eventually turned up after being five days without a mouthful to eat. Lyons told me that they went down 40 feet in a prospect hole and found placer copper all the way down, they also found it in its native state in ledge. Last spring a large number of people got the copper fever down on the coast and started out for Cook's Inlet, but found it impossible to get in the

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re owing to the large number of glaciers they had to encounter, and they turned back in hundreds. A large party started on the steamship "Alice Blanchard" from the Sound cities; the ship ran into the side of a mountain near Wrangel, in broad daylight, and afterwards into an iceberg. About 40 of her passengers refused to go any farther than Haines' Mission, they went over the Dalton Trail, some of them remained in the "Shorty" Creek district and took up claims, others prospected about, and some went into the White River, but just arrived there with sufficient food to bring them out again. They all intend going in over the ice again this winter, with enough supplies to carry them over a couple years. (The steamship "Alice Blanchard," I am informed, was heavily insured and never returned). From where the trail branches off leading to the White River, is about two days travel from Dalton House, running in a north-westerly direction, then six days travel from that point to Lake Kluane, a lake between 80 and 90 miles long, and which I believe forms part of the White River; seven days more travelling and you reach the head waters of the river, at this point there is a large glacier. Mr. Bratnober and his party waded this stream for two hours and three quarters, the water was icy cold. Another party called the "Iowa boys," crossed the glacier sometime afterwards successfully with their pack horses. Captain O'Connor, one of the party, in attempting to ford was swept off his horse, he was saved from drowning by one of his train dogs, a very powerful brute.

Mr. Bratnober, who is considered one of the most successful practical mining men in America, and who has been over the Dalton Trail twice, wrote me from Juneau, Alaska, in September last (he was then on his way to Europe), and said that the country west of the Dalton House, towards Shorty Creek and White River, had not been prospected thoroughly and it would take some years to do it, he is returning this winter with a large quantity of provisions and will go in over the ice.

About the latter part of September, a very rich strike of copper was made about 15 miles to the westward of the Dalton Trail Post, about three miles from Rainy Hollow in British Columbia. Several samples of the ore were sent out to the coast to be assayed, I received one assay from the Treadwell mine at Douglas Island, near Juneau, Alaska, which gave 38 per cent of copper; it was tested for gold or other metals. Three other samples were sent to Professor J. G. Davis, of Juneau, Alaska, which gave the following assay:—

Assay No.	Gold Oz.	Silver Oz.	Copper.
1 Small sample	$\frac{1}{10}$	Trace.	$47\frac{3}{6}$
2 Large samples	$\frac{3}{20}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$51\frac{15}{100}$

The professor was not told where the ore came from, but remarked in his letter that "it was the best sample of copper he had seen in Alaska." Some 15 claims were taken up and recorded at Lake Bennett. The vein is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the surface and can be traced for some miles. I sent you a sample weighing 11 lbs. I showed the specimens I had at the post to Mr. Tyrrell of the Geological Survey Department, who pronounced them as being very fine, he also told me that some 15 miles distant, near Glacier Camp, he had found float ore of the same character.

On my arrival at Tagish, Inspector Strickland showed me ore of a similar kind, of which he had recorded two claims close to Sixty Mile River, between Lake Marsh and LaBarge. From the direction of the vein I believe it to be a continuation of that found on the Dalton Trail. If so, we may look for one of the largest and richest copper camps in the world. I might mention here, that a large seam of cokeing coal is in close proximity to the copper.

PORCUPINE CREEK.

This creek is between 8 and 10 miles below Dalton Trail Post, and is claimed as United States territory. It is so close to the disputed Alaskan boundary that it is worth investigating. The creek was discovered last spring by a party of four Americans who were heading for the "inside," they worked all summer on the east branch of the

creek and took out several hundred dollars in course gold and nuggets. Late in September of this year, Mr. Dalton outfitted several of his men who had been working for him during the summer, and about the 1st October these men went over on the west branch of the creek and in about 15 minutes they took \$165 out of one pocket. The formation is an old moraine and where discovery claim is, gold can be seen with the naked eye. I was shown a nugget valued at \$18 taken from this claim, I also saw about \$400 in gold that was taken from the east branch of the creek.

This strike I am informed, is in the same belt as the very rich mines to the eastward at Seaward City, where the celebrated mines are in Alaska. I camped on the 1st October opposite the mouth of this creek with my party, en route for the Yukon. A number of claims have been staked and recorded at Sitka, Alaska, 20 acres, a small size farm, is allowed for a claim in the United States territory. A town site has been taken at the mouth of the creek and I am informed that an hotel is to be erected at once.

\$795 was collected by me for placer mining, \$46 for mining assignments, \$570 for miners licenses. A large number of the people going over the trail had procured licenses at Vancouver and Victoria, as they were informed that they could only procure them at these two points and at Dawson.

CUSTOMS.

The sum of \$11,738.50 was collected by me for customs duties. Quite a number of outfits passed through in bond, under convoy of a Deputy U. S. Customs officer. These convoys are taken on board at Mary's Island, or Juneau, and receive \$6 per diem until they reach our Custom-House, and I believe their expenses are paid back to the coast. Sergeant Lasswitz, acted as customs clerk and preventive officer, and did it in a most creditable manner. He received \$1 per diem and the *collector got nothing*.

INDIANS.

Chilkat or Clinkit Tribe.—These Indians reside, as already mentioned, along the Alaskan coast at Haines Mission, Chilkat, Pyramid Harbour, Dyce, Yinda Stucky and Klukwan. They eke out a good living by fishing, trapping and packing over the different summits. I find it next to impossible to get any correct estimate of their number, or of their past history. While at Dalton House in July last, I met the head chief of the Chilkats at Klukwan, and received an invitation to attend one of their potlaches on my way out, I called at the Klukwan village, the old chief had evidently been testing the firewater the night before; he showed me all over the village, also the presents he intended to give away at the coming potlache; a number of old rusty cannon mounted on 3-inch plank, almost rotted away, some old brass blunderbusses and all sorts of old relics, probably given them by the Russians. He also showed me an old flag of the British Columbia Co., 18 ft. x 24 ft., so old that it would almost fall to pieces. This flag was taken from the company's post at Fort Selkirk, in 1852, when the post was raided, plundered and burnt down by the Chilkats, headed by the present chief's father.

These Indians, up to a few years ago, traded with the Stick Indians of the Dalton House, and would never allow them to come out to the coast with their furs. But when Dalton established his trading post in there some years ago this trade was lost to them.

The Canadian Stick Indians make their headquarters at Dalton House, and I should judge would number, all told, about 150 souls. They earn their living by fishing, trapping and packing, \$4 per diem being about the usual tariff in this district by Indians.

The method of disposing of their dead generally in vogue amongst the Chilkat, Stick and Indians of the interior, is by cremation. One mile west of the post is a cremation village. During our stay there, one of the oldest chiefs died and we were all asked to attend the ceremony. Sergt. Lasswitz was able to procure photographs of the proceedings in its different stages. The body was carried on a stretcher from

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his house, dressed in new clothes which had been put on him a few minutes before he expired. The custom is, while an Indian is sick and expected to die, to ask him how he would like to be dressed when dead, and when he is dead, he is placed on a funeral pyre, covered with logs and all the old clothes he possesses, his gun and every particle of food he did not consume during his last days, are burned with him. Nobody is allowed to go to windward of the fire, the superstition being that then the spirit would be prevented from going to the happy hunting grounds, and while the fire is burning, the squaws are chanting the funeral dirge. The next chief is intoning. One great peculiarity of these Indians is the hereditary descent of hunting and fishing grounds from generation to generation, and although an unwritten law, great adherence is paid to it. These Indians generally leave for their hunting grounds late in the fall, returning about Christmas with their catch of furs. I am told that during the last couple of years, the fur has been driven off by the many bush fires that have been started by careless campers. The tradition of the Stick Indians is, that in the days gone by, the Copper River Indians made a descent on the Stick Indian village, murdering all the males and carrying all the women and children into captivity and holding them as slaves; consequently, the Stick Indians are very much afraid to go into the White, or Copper River districts, even with white men.

There are a few Hoochi Indians at Klukshu Lake, also three log cabins and a graveyard. How many of these Indians there are, I am unable to say. From Hoochi Lake, there is an old Indian trail leading to Lake Kluane, where there are some very old deserted log cabins. The Hoochies still go to this lake, but not beyond it.

Mr. Bratnobar informs me that the White River Indians are fine, determined-looking men, very tall, with heavy set jaws. These Indians are meat eaters, and Mr. Bratnobar saw many caches of dried meat in the woods and signs of large encampments. They are in a very primitive state, most of them still using bows and arrows; some of them have the old Queen Bess. They make their own bullets out of the native copper, some of which were shown me. The fur trade from here goes to the Copper River Indians.

DALTON PONY EXPRESS COMPANY.

This company was formed early in the summer for the purpose of carrying out passengers from the Five Finger Rapids to Pyramid Harbour, via the Dalton Trail, but owing to the successful running of the steamboats on the upper lakes of the Yukon, this enterprise proved a failure. Some 250 good Oregon saddle and pack horses were put on this route and were equipped with first-class saddles. Good cooks and packers were also furnished for each train. The company were quite a few thousand dollars out on this speculation.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

I thought that when I visited the Upper Dease River on patrol two years ago, that it was the greatest bear country in America, but to use an American expression, "it is not in it," with the Kleheela River district. Riding up the river I saw no less than eight of these animals down close to the river feeding on the salmon. Bears are also plentiful near the Dalton House, they are only killed there for their food, no value being put on their skins, as it costs too much to pack the hide out. I have never seen any of the grizzly species, but I am informed they are plentiful in the neighbourhood. Mr. Tyrrell says they are of a very different species to any found in the mountain ranges and are peculiar to Alaska, as also is the mountain sheep, both these animals being larger in size and whiter in appearance than those of the Rocky Mountain range. Mountain goats are also plentiful in the latter part of September; two were killed out of a band of eight on the Copper River claims above Rainy Hollow. Cariboo are to be found in large bands near Glacier Camp and in towards the White River. Moose are also found at the latter place. Ptarmigan can be seen here in great numbers above timber line, blue grouse and spruce partridge are to be had along the trail. All the

fur-bearing animals that are found in the unorganized territories are to be had out here. All of last year's catch of furs traded at Dalton House, were this fall taken to Dawson for sale.

FISH.

All the different kinds of salmon in their runs go up the Chilkat and Kleheela Rivers, on the latter river only as far as Boulder Creek; they also run up the Alsac River from Yakutat Bay. In taking the transport down the Kleheela on the 1st October this year, dog and kluke salmon were so thick that it was impossible to cross the river without killing some with the wagon wheels when going over. No man coming out over the Dalton Trail from the Yukon need starve, as all the streams are teeming with fish; the salt water herring are to be seen in schools of millions at the mouth of the Chilkat River. These fish are small, but delicious to the taste.

ACCIDENTS, DROWNINGS AND DEATHS.

In June last a German, name unknown, attempted to cross the Salmon River with a pack on his back and was drowned, body recovered and buried on Kleheela River on United States side of the line. In July last, 18th inst., Ernest Amos of Winnipeg, coming into the country with one Captain Ekjor, driving a band of sheep and cattle, was drowned in the Salmon River, his body was recovered and buried. Two pack horses were also drowned at the same time. One of C. W. Thebo's cattlemen en route to Five Fingers was taken ill with appendicitis and died near Hoochi, he was buried alongside of the trail.

MAIL.

A mail service should be opened from Pyramid Harbour to the Dalton Trail Post and Dalton House. Every mail brought stacks of letters addressed in care of the police, and it would require a special clerk to answer letters received from Klondyke widows inquiring after their dear husbands, sons and brothers.

CRIME.

Before leaving Vancouver in April last I was appointed and sworn in by the British Columbia Government a stipendiary magistrate, and on arrival at Dalton Trail Post I swore in all ranks as British Columbia provincial constables.

In June last a Chilkat Indian named Tuoth, who was proceeding to Shorty Creek with mail, etc., undertook to evade the customs by taking to the hills. I heard of this and sent two constables after him; he was overtaken at the Summit and brought back. I gave him a caution and allowed him to go. Since that the Chilkat Indians are very particular about reporting at the custom-house both going into the interior and coming out.

In August last a special messenger arrived from Dalton House with a dispatch from Mr. Maloney, lawyer of Juneau, Alaska, who is a partner in the Dalton Pony Express Company, to the effect that five men had stolen a like number of horses and saddles from that company at Five Fingers, and at Hoochi men were sent out and all the party were apprehended and held awaiting the arrival of the prosecutor. Mr. Maloney arrived there during my absence. On my arrival he asked me to have an interview with the prisoners, the upshot was that he refused to lay the necessary information. I therefore discharged all hands and allowed them to take the horse and saddles across the line.

On the morning of the 22nd August last Ike Martin, fur trader at Dalton House, reported to Sergeant-Major Barker that he had been robbed of \$860 and suspected some parties who had left there the day before for the harbour. Martin and the sergeant-major started out in pursuit. When they arrived at Rainy Hollow they both lost their

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horses during the night. The sergeant-major found his; Martin then asked him to ride ahead and overtake the parties. This he did and on his information I had the party searched, but only \$200 could be found amongst them. Martin, when leaving the sergeant-major said he would walk into Dalton Trail Post, a distance of eleven miles. He has never been seen or heard of since. Search parties have been looking for him but with no avail. Mr. Dalton will not entertain the idea that Martin himself took the money, he says he has wandered off the trail, got lost, or committed suicide. I think that if Martin was alive he would have been seen in the country or on the coast, as every Indian in Alaska knows him, he having been buying furs for the last fifteen years in the country. The Indians claim he is dead.

In September two men, who had not sufficient money to take the boat up the Yukon Lakes, or enough money to buy a horse to bring them out from Five Fingers, came to my office about 9.15 a.m. and told me that about one mile and a-half up the trail from the post, at 6 o'clock the previous evening, they had been held up by masked men and relieved of some \$3,000. I sent the sergeant-major and a good Indian tracker up the trail with one of the men that had been robbed,—it had been raining for several days and no one had passed over the trail and no foot-prints could be found. I have heard since that these two men were paid to report a "hold up" to the police, in order to injure the Dalton Express Company.

Re REINDEER RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson's United States Reindeer Relief Expedition landed at Haine's Mission with 558 reindeer, but no moss for feed. With the exception of 160, all were dead by the 8th of May; had it not been that identically the same moss as that in Lapland was found close to the Dalton Trail Post, not one head would now be living. The latest report from Constable Lawless, at Dalton House in September, was to the effect that about 140 of the reindeer were about ten miles beyond the detachment; at their present rate of travel they may reach Circle City in two years, providing the party have any reindeer left.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline and general conduct of the men was excellent. It would be hard, in the Dominion of Canada or any other country, to get twenty-six better behaved, obedient, hard working men, and cheerful sometimes under the most trying circumstances. Sergeant-Major Barker proved of great assistance to me in forwarding supplies and looking after things generally; most of the shingles used on the buildings were made by his hands, and he is an expert. Sergeant Lasswitz was also very valuable on the road. In the office he did the work of three men during the busy season, making out customs papers, issuing miners' licenses and recording claims.

HORSES.

Amongst the band of horses supplied for the Dalton Trail were a number of Indian ponies. Although sound and suitable for packing in ordinary circumstances, they have not the stamina for working in a mountainous region, the main objection being that they are too light in the bone. The old police horses I received from Bennett stood the work well, and no better could be desired.

ARMS.

I inspected the arms and accoutrements weekly during the summer, and all are in good working condition.

One revolver and belt was lost by Constable Shook on the 15th August en route to Pyramid Harbour. These were charged against his pay.

CLOTHING.

The regimental issue of long boots is altogether unsuitable for the Yukon work. I would recommend that a similar pattern to the active service boot of the Imperial service be supplied, suitable for either walking or riding. I would strongly recommend that an issue of pea-jackets of a uniform make be supplied. The pea-jacket gives a clean and soldierlike appearance and as a protection against cold cannot be equalled except by furs.

PROVISIONS.

The provisions supplied to the Dalton detachment were under an agreement made with Mr. Dalton by Major Walsh. Every article furnished was of the best quality and the price I consider reasonable.

FORAGE.

Compressed feed was used during the season and in quality was all that could be desired.

PACK SADDLES.

The pack saddles supplied were a very inferior article, causing sore backs. The fault lies either in the wood or in the manner they were put together.

PAY.

I regret to say that when comparing the pay of the Yukon contingent with the pay given to the ordinary labouring man in the Yukon, we are on a very much lower grade. This has been commented on by outsiders in very strong terms, and taking into consideration the responsibility thrown on the shoulders of all ranks, the large amount of monies passing through our hands; also, being placed in such a position that the force must command the respect of all classes of people coming into the country, I consider that the present rate of pay is inadequate to the work and responsibility involved.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Before leaving Vancouver in April last I was appointed Collector of customs for the Dalton Trail Post, and was also appointed by Major Walsh, in May last, mining recorder for the Yukon district on the Dalton Trail. Had the government sent up officers to fill these positions it would have cost them several thousand dollars in salaries, travelling expenses and maintenance. The officer commanding the Yukon Territory has already, I believe, recommended that a commission of 10 per cent be allowed on all collections made. Up to the present I have not heard of any notice having been taken of this appeal. There was no small amount of worry and additional work attached to the looking after the money, rendering returns, etc., neither was there a safe, or even a tin box, furnished wherein to keep the cash. Had any of this cash not been accounted for, we would certainly have been held responsible for the discrepancy, without any consideration being allowed for the disadvantages under which the work was performed.

A correct register of all parties, both male and female, coming in and going out of the country was kept, also a register of all horses, cattle, mules, together with their brands, etc., both at the Dalton Trail Post and Dalton House detachment. I regret to report that having lost my pocket diary, and it being necessary to leave the letter book, register and official journal at the Dalton Trail Post, I am unable to give the exact number of people passing over the trail, but I should judge that about 2,000 head of cattle and a like number of horses went into the interior this summer via the Dalton Trail.

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Special reports from Constable Lawless late in September, were to the effect that a number of prospectors were working their way in to the Alsac River from Yakatat Bay, Alaska, and making for the gold diggings at Shorty Creek and White River, and that they were bringing up supplies that were dutiable.

The maps I have seen showing the different lakes on the Dalton Trail are anything but correct, and are very misleading to prospectors and others.

A large amount of revenue is being collected by the government in customs, miners' licenses and grants for placer mining. Improvements should be made on the trails in the interior. Boundary lines between Alaska and British Columbia, also between British Columbia and the Yukon Territory, should be well defined. All people coming into the country naturally come to the police for information, and we are expected to be walking encyclopedias on all such matters.

In a country such as this, where one has to live so much on bacon, fresh meat not being obtainable at all times, also where scurvy is so prevalent, I deemed it advisable to purchase two cows and 50 hens for the detachment. We had all summer a plentiful supply of milk and eggs, and with the strictest economy during the season, we were in a position to recompense the government out of our rations sufficient to recover the additional outlay. All the men that could be spared were instructed in making bread and cooking. I also had every man from the sergeant major down, educated in the art of throwing the diamond and colville hitch used in packing.

The international mail from Five Fingers to Skagway, was handled one trip only, it having been found that the steamers could run successfully on the Upper Yukon Lakes. Owing to the miscarriage of a letter from the officer commanding the Yukon, I was not notified of this until late in August, which threw me out of the use of quite a few men and horses for the greater part of the summer. Again, I had men and horses at Five Fingers, with relays on the road, waiting to bring Major Walsh out over the Dalton Trail, and did not get word from him that he was not coming until the 8th August. I had been waiting some weeks at the Dalton House, owing to these delays, and was unable to do as much building at the Dalton Trail Post as I intended to have done this summer.

I was fortunate in securing the services of Edward Armstrong, this young man was Court Interpreter and Deputy United States Marshal at Juneau, Alaska, for twelve years, and is considered one of the best and straightest interpreters in Alaska. He knew all the hard cases, and bad men in Alaska, and kept me posted as they passed in over the trail. As a Chilkat and Stick interpreter he has no equal; he is at present attending college near Tacoma. Should he ever apply for a position on the force, I have much pleasure in recommending him. Armstrong is a Cassiar half-breed, but one of the whitest I have ever met.

I found that quite a few of the prospectors (or men who term themselves such), from the United States, are a most undesirable class, they worked hard in getting their supplies in over the ice, but when they got inside they waited for some one to make a strike; they ate up their provisions, doing absolutely nothing. A number of these men were, I am informed, "grub-staked" eastern people.

A railroad line was surveyed last year from Pyramid Harbour for some distance into the interior, and I understand a good easy grade can be got over the Summit. Mr. Bratnober and Mr. Onderdonk have sufficient grading done at the Harbour to hold the right-of-way.

I was informed that the Pierre Humbert Company, of Boston, had surveyors out from Haines' Mission looking up a road to the Chilkat and heading for the interior. I also heard that they had the option on the mission buildings and all their lands at that point.

On the 9th September last, I received your instructions re leaving nine non-commissioned officers and men with five horses on the Dalton Trail, and reporting with the balance of my command at district headquarters (Lake Tagish), for the purpose of building quarters on the Yukon prior to winter setting in, but owing to the high stage of water in the Chilkat River, it was impossible to take the transport down until the water had subsided. However, on the 1st October, after handing over all the detach-

ment stores, etc., to Sergeant-Major Barker, I pulled out with the balance of the men and thirty-nine horses, and succeeded in reaching Yinda Stucky without any mishap. On my arrival there I found the Dalton Company's teams had been lying at that place for over three weeks, owing to the high water. I had all the horses, kit, etc., ferried across to the mission side, pitched camp and left for Skagway, to engage a tug and lighter to transport the outfit to Skagway. Unfortunately, after this tug had been engaged it was sent down to Seward City to pull the tug "Mocking Bird" off a reef, and in consequence we were delayed several days. On our arrival at Skagway, I used all possible dispatch, crossing the Summit with all our horses, forage and kit and arrived at Bennett in two days. On the 17th inst. I reported to you at Tagish. All of which I respectfully submit.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. JARVIS,
Inspector Commanding Dalton Detachment.

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APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. L. CARTWRIGHT.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, WHITE PASS DETACHMENT, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this annual report for the year 1898.

I received orders Monday, 28th February, to hold myself in readiness to proceed to the Yukon. I left Regina 6th March, at 2.10 p.m., with Sergeant-Major Barker and three men. 7th March we got into Calgary at 12 a.m., where we were joined by the rest of my party, consisting of three non-commissioned officers and twelve men. We arrived at Vancouver on the morning of 9th March. I reported to Superintendent Perry, who told me that he had engaged passages for myself and party on the SS. "Ningchow." By order of Superintendent Perry we went on board ship on Saturday afternoon 12th March, though the steamer did not leave till Monday at 8.10 a.m. The trip to Skagway was, on the whole, a fair voyage.

The whole party arrived at Skagway Sunday, the 20th, in good health. I reported at once to Superintendent Steele, who was at Skagway at the time.

Superintendent Steele ordered me to relieve Inspector Strickland, who was then stationed at the summit of the White Pass, and had been ordered away from there on account of sickness.

I left Skagway on Sunday, the 27th of March, together with Superintendent Steele, for the Summit. We arrived at the Summit the same day, making the trip from Skagway on horseback in four hours.

Monday, 28th March, I took over the command of the White Pass detachment from Inspector Strickland. The strength of the detachment was at this time four non-commissioned officers and sixteen men, and four horses.

The duties to be performed were numerous, owing to the fact that we had customs works to do, as well as police duties. Two men and a non-commissioned officer had also to be detailed to keep the detachment supplied with wood, which had to be brought from a point near the Log Cabin, about fourteen miles from the Summit; this also necessitated the detailing of three men daily to draw wood, with horses, from the wood camp to the Summit.

The difficulty of getting wood to the Summit can be judged from the fact that the parties who had their wood brought there for them paid as high as \$110 a cord. On several occasions the weather was so bad that for two days at a time we were unable to send down for wood.

The customs work necessitated the constant employment of one non-commissioned officer and three constables, in addition to this a regular guard was kept up.

The duty on the trail was, at times, most severe, a fine day being the exception, not the rule, the snow, unlike other parts of the Territories, was a kind of wet sleet which froze as it fell, this necessitated the wearing of oilskins nearly all the time. I would like to point out here, for I feel it my duty to do so, that the tents furnished this detachment were far from being what they should have been. On several occasions I went into the men's tent and could feel by holding up my hand, a wet drizzle, which drove right through the tent. Now, not one man complained to me about this, nor do I wish to complain myself, except for the reason of pointing out the facts as they were, in order that in future such a thing may not occur, and that stricter attention may be paid to the selection of tents, especially as to the quality of the canvas, for it is certainly unreasonable to expect men to do duty in all kinds of weather, and then ask them to

sleep in blankets which are anything but dry if it is possible to avoid so doing.

During the latter end of the month of March, and all through April, the rush of incoming Klondykers appeared the greatest; the Summit from 10 a.m., till about 12 reminded one of a busy market day in some eastern town. In fact the traffic was so great at times that it was necessary for us to interfere in order to prevent a jam.

The class of people who went in this year, as a general rule, were not legitimate miners, and it was astonishing the number of men who were (thanks to Soapy Smith, and the convoy system, established by the American officials at Skagway), practically without money when they reached the Summit. The convoy system was this: every Canadian, or in fact any one who purchased their goods in Canada, had to employ a convoy at the rate of \$6 per day and \$3 a day subsistence, this making a total of \$9 per day for convoy; thus, when a man with a small outfit, hauling his own stuff from Skagway to the Summit, reached the latter, the expense of the convoy (for on an average it would take him two weeks to get all his stuff there) cost him as much, if not more, than the total duty would have amounted to on the said goods, if they had been purchased in Seattle or San Francisco. The convoys in some cases attempted to get right through to Lake Bennett, but acting under orders from Superintendent Steele, I gave them to understand they would not be permitted to pass the Summit. In one instance a convoy threatened to hold a party's goods at the ford on the Skagway side of the Summit, if the said party refused to pay him in advance for the time he, (the convoy), calculated it would take him to go to Bennett from the Summit, this the owner of the goods did in order to have them released.

All during the rush the difference between the administration of law and order on the Canadian side of the line was a matter of comment, not only by our own, but by American citizens, as compared with the way it was conducted on the American side from Skagway to the Summit. One very good instance of the fact is that on one occasion a certain party who was riding through from Skagway to Bennett, thought it necessary to take an escort, as he had a large sum of money on his person, of a corporal and two men, furnished by the United States Regulars encamped at Skagway; he dismissed said escort within sight of the post, and on asking if he thought it necessary to take an escort from the Summit to Bennett, he said he did not, as he had no fear of being held up once he had reached Canadian Territory; this was an American citizen.

On the 9th of May, in accordance with instructions received from Superintendent Steele, I snowshoed over the summer trail to look out a place as near the Summit as possible, for a summer camp. I found that at the head of the Middle Lake, about six miles from the Summit, was the best place to establish my camp. I also found a pack train attempting to break a summer trail; this was the first pack train trying this trail. The ice on the lakes at this time had become so bad that the winter trail had to be abandoned, so on Wednesday, the 11th, Sergeant Pulham and two men, left to put frames up for tents, etc., and get the camp ready for the rest of the detachment, who moved over Friday, 20th May. By this time the rush was practically over, very few people going through as compared with the months of March and April. To show how long the ice remains in Summit and Middle Lakes, on Monday, the 21st of May, I walked from the portage at the foot of Middle Lake, to my camp at the head, and though in some places one would break through into the water knee-deep, the ice underneath was quite firm. This lake was not clear of ice so that one could navigate in it until 9th June.

On the 20th of June, Mr. Clute, Inspector of Customs, arrived from Skagway. He informed me that the Customs Department would shortly take over the customs work from the police, and in accordance with Superintendent Steele's orders, I handed over the customs work to Mr. McMartin on the 2nd July.

On 7th July, in accordance with orders received, I proceeded with Sergeant Pulham, to look out a spot on which to put up quarters for the winter.

On 8th July, we moved most of our stores to the Log Cabin.

On 9th July, about 12 noon, a bush fire started which very nearly caused us to lose our stores. Sergeant Pulham, who was in charge at Log Cabin seeing the danger promptly tried to move the stores outside the range of the fire. The pack train,

North-west Mounted Police.

after removing about half the stores thought the fire was coming directly for them and at once got out of the way, whereupon Sergeant Pulham at once placed the stores in the centre of a small slough. The fire, however, changed its direction, otherwise, it is difficult to say whether the precautions taken, (though nothing else could have been done) would have saved our stores.

After having established our camp at the Log Cabin, on 16th July, we started to clear the ground preparatory to building. The place selected was on a small rise about 500 yards from where Topchi Trail joins the Bennett, and in such a position as to command both trails. We started building on Monday, 18th July, but owing to the fact that there was no dry timber in the vicinity, we had to use green logs. The great difficulty in getting packers to bring lumber from Bennett to Log Cabin delayed us so much, (together with the withdrawing of men from this detachment) that it was not until the 9th October we were enabled to move into our winter quarters.

On the 2nd August, I received news that a rich strike had been made in the Atlin Lake country; in consequence of this strike a new trail was made at a point near the old police camp on Middle Lake. Only a few people, however, made use of this trail, though it may be necessary this coming winter to keep a patrol on it, in order to prevent persons from going into Atlin without at first reporting at Log Cabin to pay their custom duties. The trail is about two miles to the right of the winter trail which is over the lakes. I mention this fact in order to show that it was not possible to have selected one post that would have commanded both trails, but I do not think this new trail will be used much owing to the fact that sleighing, on the original winter trail, will be a great deal easier and parties going to Atlin will, I think, find it to their advantage to go all the way on the ice via Toochei.

On 12th November, in accordance with your instructions, I sent orders to Sergeant Turnbull to bring in all stores from the Summit detachment, leaving the flag flying.

RAILWAYS.

On the 3rd October, the British Columbia and Yukon Railway Company broke ground on this side of the Summit at the Little Meadows. The work on the railway is being pushed along rapidly, and I think by the end of December trains will be running to the Summit of White Pass.

TELEPHONE.

The railway company have now established their telephone line in working order as far as the Log Cabin.

TRAILS.

The trails between the Summit and Bennett have been much improved this year; considerable has been done along Shallow Lake, and between Log Cabin and Bennett. This work was done by packers, who spent about \$3,000 on it. The winter trail is hardly fit for use on the lakes between the Cabin and the Summit before January, when it is in good condition until about the middle of April, when it begins to get soft.

PATROLS.

During the year the trail has been frequently patrolled from the Summit to the Log Cabin. The patrols have been instructed to pay particular attention to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

BUSH FIRES.

We have had two bush fires in this vicinity, but have been unable, in either case, to find the authors of same.

GAME AND FISH.

There is very little game in this section of the country, though a few ptarmigan and grouse have been killed. The only fish caught have been grayling, some of them weighing as much as three pounds.

CRIME.

As a rule, this district has been very free from crime, with the exception of some petty thefts and cruelty to animals on the trail. With regard to cruelty to animals, three arrests have been made. Two of the delinquents were convicted and fined by Captain Rant. Five horses and two dogs were ordered to be shot. One man was arrested for robbing a cache, and one lunatic was arrested at Log Cabin.

BUILDINGS.

Four buildings have been erected at this post, the main building, comprising barrack-room, mess-room, kitchen and sergeants' room, is 50 x 20. The store and guard-room building is 16 x 24. The office and officers quarters is 16 x 24. The stable is 14 x 25.

DISCIPLINE AND GENERAL BEHAVIOUR.

The discipline and general behaviour of this detachment has been very good, non-commissioned officers and men have performed all duties diligently and well.

SICKNESS.

During the month of April, there was a good deal of sickness owing to the fact which I have already pointed out, that the tents were not made of good enough material to keep out the wet. After leaving the Summit, however, with the exception of an epidemic during the latter end of August of chronic diarrhæa, the general health of this detachment has been good.

CUSTOMS WORK.

From the time I took over the command of this detachment till the 2nd of July, I had the full control of the collection of customs duties in addition to my police duties. During the rush the men on customs work had exceptionally hard work and long hours, going on at 7 a.m. and staying till 7 p.m., the men employed in office often working till 12 midnight, and sometimes till 2 a.m. I wish to bring this to your notice more particularly as I think that some compensation is certainly due the men who were employed on this work.

In closing this my report I would like to draw your attention to my experience of the weather while on the summit of the White Pass, and to the extent and period at which the trail over the lakes was best to travel.

The weather was as a general rule blustery during the months of February, March and April, the snow drifting in places to a depth of from 15 to 20 feet on the immediate Summit, and it is an actual fact that I found it necessary to have the door of my quarters dug out by eight men before I could get out. Nevertheless, from I should say, 1st February till the middle of April, is the best period for travel on the winter trail. From the present outlook I would say that there will be an equal, if not greater rush, over this trail than last year, owing to the new discoveries made at Atlin. The fact that the railway will in all probability be over the Summit by the New Year will I think establish this route as the quickest and easiest way, to the Yukon.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. CARTWRIGHT,

Inspector, Commanding White Pass Detachment.

Superintendent Wood,
Officer Commanding,
Tagish District.



Summit of Chilkoot Pass—N. W. M. Police Winter Camp, 1897-8.
[GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.]

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. THOMPSON.

FORT HERCHMER, DAWSON, YUKON TERRITORY.
20th December, 1898.

The Officer Commanding
North-west Mounted Police,
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual medical report for the year ended 30th November, 1898.

Having been appointed to take charge of this post on the resignation of Assistant Surgeon Bonnar, I assumed the duties on the 12th July last.

I found one constable in hospital who had come from Tagish with typhoid fever, also a non-commissioned officer who suffered amputation of the toes of one foot, the result of frost bite, on 6th February, and has been continuously under treatment since that time, having had a severe attack of dysentery and recovering from this went through typhoid, but for some time past has been doing clerical duties. A few days after my arrival Reg. No. 2793, Constable Dundas, was sent down from Stewart River ill with typhoid fever, and after three weeks sickness I regret to record his death on the 5th August. He had had an attack of scurvy during the previous spring.

From the 1st August we had an unusual number of cases of dysentery among the men, very few escaping. Then followed, towards the end of the month, the epidemic of typhoid fever by which twelve non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables and two civilians were attacked. Most of these cases were of a severe nature and necessitated a prolonged residence in hospital, requiring a great many extras such as fresh milk, champagne and other stimulants, which in this country are enormously expensive. Most of these cases were cared for and nursed in two log buildings in the barrack square, with very crude surroundings. All this sickness entailed expense and the employment of Miss Covert as night nurse, and fortunately at this stage Miss Scott of the Victorian Order of Nurses arrived from Selkirk, and rendered us throughout invaluable services. Constable Reed was also most attentive to the sick during this time.

I regret to refer to the death of Reg. No. 1959, Constable Donnelly, which occurred on 28th October from typhoid fever, he had a relapse after being out and around for several days. I have never seen anywhere so great a percentage of relapses as has occurred during the epidemic here, a convalescence in most cases was therefore very protracted, having at this date four cases yet in hospital who are now improving rapidly.

In the case of one constable suffering from debility, it was thought this country did not agree with him and he was sent to the outside. One constable has had a severe attack of sciatica and is still in hospital under treatment. Another constable has been ill with peritonitis and is yet in hospital, and though much improved, may have to remain off duty for some time.

Outside of these cases nothing of importance has occurred, although a large number of minor ailments and injuries have been treated from time to time, but which have not been tabulated.

On the arrival at Dawson, of Superintendent Steele, a new barracks hospital was built, and as soon as completed, was occupied, and under the charge of Staff Sergeant Bates, whose watchful care and attention has been assiduous, has proved a great boon

to our men. The hospital is in every way convenient and satisfactory, and the Commanding Officer has always been ready to receive, and act upon, any suggestion made by me that would in any way add to the comfort and well being of the patients.

The supply of drugs and appliances was almost depleted when I took charge, and I have had to furnish largely from my own private stock, as well as purchase from local dealers at very high prices. I understand that a stock is on the way in, and I am looking forward to its arrival at an early date. During the last three months when the epidemic of typhoid was at its worst, owing to the expense of luxuries in Dawson, the cost daily of each patient for extras and washing has been in the neighbourhood of \$3, this does not include medical attendance, medicines, nursing, or wear and tear, on building or furnishings.

The large number of prisoners continuously in confinement entails considerable amount of attendance upon them, and their sick report for the last three months has averaged from seven to twelve daily, including several lunatics who have been, and are still, under observation. The condemned prisoner Henderson has needed a good deal of attention, as his disease is incurable, and of such a painful nature that he has to be kept under the influence of opiates daily.

The guard room is all that could be desired for this camp in its present condition. I visit and inspect the guard room daily, and although the recommendations made by me as regards diet and the care of the prisoners have been promptly acted upon by the officer commanding, yet owing to the hardships, improper cooking, and quality of food, and the climatic conditions to which most of these prisoners were exposed previous to their incarceration, I fear there may be during the winter and spring a general outbreak of scurvy among them, in fact, several cases have already appeared.

In addition to my barrack duties, I have charge of all the officials in the various departments connected with the government, and on the arrival of No. 1 Company of the Yukon Field Force on October 2nd, they were also placed under my care. They have a daily sick parade to the hospital and so far there has been no serious illness amongst them.

During the summer, and up to the present, the demand for attendance and medicines by indigents suffering from various diseases has been very great, the more severe of these have been sent to the hospital of the city at the expense of the government, which has entailed a very great outlay. I have during this time devoted as much spare time as was at my disposal to the visiting and relieving these people in their tents and cabins within a radius of two miles, besides the large number who visit the barracks surgery daily and receive attendance, medicines and appliances, most of these cases being frost-bites and scurvy.

After the deposit of nearly 20,000 souls upon the swamp that mainly constitutes the Dawson town site during the summer, and the enormous amount of sickness thereto attributed, the Yukon Council, through the member to whose care the Health Ordinance was assigned, viz., the officer commanding the North-west Mounted Police, appointed me health inspector for the Lower Yukon District and medical health officer for the town of Dawson, it therefore became necessary to thoroughly investigate into the insaniary and filthy condition of the town, and to put into operation the health ordinance. This is being pushed to the fullest extent, and we hope before spring to have the town in as clean a condition as is possible, and to keep it in that state through the year, and thereby prevent a more serious epidemic than that of the past summer.

The impossibility of securing a sufficient quantity of disinfectants of any kind will make it very difficult to keep latrines, and cess-pools, sweet and free from offensive odors. I would here very strongly recommend that the Government forward to this point a large supply of disinfectants, to be delivered by the first boats coming down the river in the spring. The amount of work necessary to be done in this department was such that I could not overtake it, so a sanitary inspector has been appointed, acting under my directions, and therefore a great deal will be accomplished during the next few months.

Having given above my specific report since July last, it might not be out of place to add some general remarks which may be helpful to a public contemplating a residence in this northern territory, and who may not be conversant with the requirements of a sub-arctic climate and newly settled country.

North-west Mounted Police.

The number of elderly people, and persons with poor constitutions and broken down health, who have flocked into this undeveloped and very cold country, without the necessary food, clothing or means to keep them longer than a few months, has become a great trial to the more healthy and robust, because many of the latter have had to give up work to nurse and look after neighbours, acquaintances and sometimes total strangers who have fallen by the wayside, suffering from the ills to which we are all more or less liable, but more especially under these Yukon circumstances. It has also been a case of the survival of the fittest. The Yukon council has also been taxed to its utmost in trying to care for the hundreds who have made application to them for relief. We have men here ranging anywhere from fifteen to seventy-five years old. The elderly ones fall easy victims to the cold, badly cooked food, insufficient in quantity and variety, which the working man should have to sustain him through the hard work consequent in mining and development of such a country as this. The people who rushed in here during the past season were taught that a plentiful supply of bacon and beans should form the staple articles of their dietary. These should have been almost the last articles to have received consideration.

This state of things need exist no longer, as we can now get anything in the country that money can buy.

I would recommend and advise that no person over the age of forty-five years, and those only with strong, robust and unimpaired constitution, should come here with the intention of labouring in the mines or prospecting the country. The fact of having to pack all provisions, etc., on one's back during the summer, and to sled the same in winter for, perhaps, fifty or seventy-five miles, should preclude all but the strongest, unless with means, from trying their fortunes as miners in this territory.

There are now at this date over one hundred cases of scurvy which have come to my notice, the causes in all these cases cannot be ascertained, but are mostly attributed to those mentioned above. It is absolutely necessary that there should be a very good assortment of canned vegetables, and fresh and corned meats included in the outfit, as we have here no fresh vegetables in season, and have been until now dependent almost entirely upon canned stuffs the year round, with the exception of fresh beef, of which at present there is a plentiful supply in the camp. We have had some cases of scurvy among our own men, and I expect we shall have more. The officer commanding has issued a plentiful supply of fresh beef, and potatoes as far as possible, but I would recommend that tomatoes, corn and peas be added for Yukon consumption.

The climate of the Yukon Territory is not very different at any season to that of the North-west Territories and Manitoba, only perhaps in length, cold weather usually beginning about the middle of September, and we know that last year the river was open before the 13th of May. The very cold snap, minimum 47° below, of last month did not seem to be colder than I have often experienced in Manitoba during December and January. I have worn the same quality of clothing here as in former years in Ontario and Manitoba. Good woollen underwear and good fairly heavy tweed clothes, some form of fur overcoat and fur head-dress for out-door wear; for working, ordinary weight tweed or cloth clothes, with overalls or canvas suit to break the wind, a liberal supply of warm socks, stockings, moccasins, mitts and felt boots, is necessary.

From what I know of the country after a six month's residence, I believe this part of the territory to be destined to play its part in the development of this great Dominion of ours.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Fort Herchmer, Dawson, 1897-1898.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
		Days.	
Abscess of ear.....	1	6	Still under treatment.
Debility.....	2	24	1 returned to duty, 1 sent outside.
Diarrhoea and Dysentery.....	25	5	Returned to duty.
Febricula.....	4	10	" "
Frost bite.....	4	9	" "
" with amputation	1	297	Still under treatment.
Neuralgia.....	6	6	Returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	15	" "
Peritonitis.....	1	20	Still under treatment.
Sciatica.....	1	40	" "
Scurvy.....	2	20	Returned to duty.
Sprained ankle.....	2	8	" "
Tonsilitis.....	2	7	" "
Typhoid fever.....	18	45	Two died and four still in hospital.

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX L.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory from 1st December, 1897, to 30th November, 1898.

	Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1897.				1897.			1897.			
611	Dec. 3	S. Hansard	D. Attewell	Larceny			Dawson	Dec. 4	Supt. Constantine		Dismissed.
	" 3	E. Fitzgerald	M. L. Hamilton	Non-payment of wages			"	" 7	Insp. Harper		To pay \$50 & costs.
	" 6	I. Healy	J. Beaudreau	Dog stealing			"	" 6	Supt. Constantine		Dismissed. Dog to be returned.
	" 8	N. W. M. P.	J. Doherty	Drunk and fighting			"	" 10	Insp. Harper		Dismissed.
	" 8	"	J. Furlong	"			"	" 10	"		Fined \$10 and costs
	" 8	E. Johnson	Arctic Saw M. Co	Non-payment of wages			"	" 9	"		To pay \$91 & costs
	" 8	P. McDonald	T. Nash	Arson			"	" 12	"		Dismissed.
	" 10	A. Josephson	S. Anderson	Insane	Dec. 11						Comm'd as insane.
	" 10	P. Padden	L. P. Nash	Theft	" 14	Insp. Harper					Released on bail.
								1898.			
	" 10	"	A. M. Kyle	"	" 14	"	Dawson	Apr. 13	Judge McGuire		1 year hard labour.
	" 27	G. Grant	F. King	Damage to property	" 28	Sup. Constantine	"				1 m. h. l. and \$1500 fine.
	" 27	R. P. Hornsly	F. A. Aldrich	Non-payment of wages			"	Dec. 28	Supt. Constantine		Judgment for amt. claimed.
	1898.							1898.			
	Jan. 5	T. Kakeldy	A. Trabold	"			"	Jan. 7	Insp. Harper		To pay \$112 & costs
	" 5	J. Atkinson	"	"			"	" 7	"		\$115
	" 19	W. McPhee	H. McGraw	Theft			"	" 20	Supt. Constantine		Released on suspended sentence.
	" 31	B. Levy	J. Barrett	Assault			"	Feb. 1	Insp. Harper		To p'y costs court \$7
					1898.						
	Feb. 2	Regina	R. Lyng	Perjury	Feb. 3	Insp. Harper	Dawson				Released on bail Feb. 7, '98, \$300.
	" 3	N. W. M. P.	Syd. Judd	Drunk and incapable			"	Feb. 3	Supt. Constantine		Fined \$5 and costs.
	" 4	Bella McDonald	P. McDonald	Assault			"	" 5	"		" \$5
	" 17	N. W. M. P.	Jennie (the Mare) (Indian.)	Drunk			"	" 17	"		" \$50 (incl. \$5 costs) or 30 d. T. T.
	" 19	W. H. Turley	J. A. Jackman	Assault			"	" 19	Insp. Harper		Fined \$5.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Mar. 1	N.W.M.P.	M. McLeod.	Drunk and disorderly.			Dawson	Mar. 2	Supt. Constantine.		Fined \$10 and costs
" 8	C. H. Hill	T. Coffee.	Dog stealing.			"	" 10	Insp. Harper.		Dismissed.
" 20	N.W.M.P.	G. Sanden (Ind.)	Drunk.			"	" 21	"		Fined \$30 & \$5 costs
" 22	"	J. Gates.	Assault.	May 23	Sup. Constantine	"	Apl. 12	Judge McGuire.		" \$50.
" 24	J. Henderson.	I. Hough.	Non-payment of wages.			"				Amt. cl'ed \$231.25 paid in court.
Apl. 29	N.W.M.P.	R. Connors.	Creating disturbance.			Dawson	Mar. 30	Supt. Constantine.		Fined \$5 & costs.
" 6	H. Hutchinson.	Dan. Egan.	Dog stealing.			"	Apl. 7	Insp. Harper.		To pay value of dog \$100, fine \$10, \$10 costs or 3 m. h. l.
" 9	A. H. Winter.	"	"			"	" 14	"		To pay value of dog \$200, fine \$10, \$10 costs or 3 m. h. l.
" 9	"	"	Theft			"	" 14	"		Case dismissed.
" 14	T. Boardman.	Andy Shea.	"			"	" 22	"		"
" 18	H. J. Thurlow	W. E. Sprowatt.	"			"	" 19	"		"
" 18	"	Theo. Becker.	"			"	" 19	"		"
" 18	J. B. Crocker.	H. Hog.	"			"	" 21	"		"
" 20	E. Ogilvie.	Geo. Huffman.	" of gold dust.			"				"
" 20	"	C. M. Austin.	"			"				"
" 29	N.W.M.P.	P. MacDonald.	Giving liquor to Indians.			Dawson	Apl. 29	Supt. Constantine.		F'd \$100 & \$10 costs
" 29	"	E. Dowling.	"			"	" 30	"		" \$100 & \$10
" 29	N. W. M. P.	D. Ripstein.	Selling liquor to Indians.			"	Apl. 30	Supt. Constantine.		Fined \$200 and \$10 costs & 2 mos. h. l.
" 26	"	Lloyd & Nash.	Nuisance, premises in a filthy condition.			"	May 5	Insp. Harper.		Dismiss'd. Defendants having cleaned up dur'g adj't
" 26	"	May Parks.	"			"	" 5	"		"
" 26	"	Jenkins & Kirkpatrick.	"			"	" 5	"		"
" 26	"	P. MacDonald.	"			"	" 5	"		"
May 4	O. J. Anderson.	V. Graham.	Breach of peace.			"	" 9	"		Bound, 3 m. in \$300
" 7	Matilda Aikin.	G. S. Gillespie.	Theft of lumber.			"	" 9	"		Case dismissed.
" 10	N. W. M. P.	G. L. Rickard.	Assault.			"	" 10	"		Fined \$20 and costs
" 10	"	Thos. Nash.	"			"	" 11	"		"
" 10	"	E. F. Walker.	Attempt'g to commit theft	May 11	Insp. Harper.	"	" 17	Judge McGuire.		F'd \$250 & 6 m. h.l.
" 16	"	Ab. Royal.	Drunk and disorderly.			"	" 17	Supt. Constantine.		Fined \$10 and costs

"	17	"	Pat. Regan.	"	"	"	18	"	"	"
"	19	"	M. McCandish.	"	"	"	20	"	"	"
"	18	"	Fk. Buteau	Theft.	May 20	Insp. Harper.	June 18	Judge McGuire	Fined \$20 & to pay for logs \$20.	"
"	17	"	S. O. Morford	Indecent behaviour	"	"	May 21	Supt. Constantine.	Fined \$5 and costs	"
"	21	"	Alf. Anderson.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	" 23	"	" \$10	"
"	22	Ryan	G. G. Berg.	Assault.	May 25	Insp. Harper.	June 18	Judge McGuire	" \$50	"
"	23	G. G. Berg.	Ryan	"	"	"	May 24	Insp. Harper.	Dismissed.	"
"	26	H. C. Jones	Is. Anderson	Bringing in liquor without permit.	"	"	" 26	Insp. Starnes.	Remanded.	"
"	26	N. W. M. P.	H. Raphael	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	" 27	"	Fined \$10 and costs	"
"	26	"	A. Pelkey	"	"	"	" 27	"	"	"
"	28	"	F. Conrad.	Pointing pistol and threatening to shoot.	"	"	June 1	Starnes & Harper.	Dismissed.	"
"	28	John Oberg.	Flor. Domique.	Theft.	"	Dawson.	" 1	"	"	"
June	1	N. W. M. P.	J. A. Cates.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	" 1	Insp. Harper.	Fined \$10 and costs	"
"	1	"	A. Anderson.	"	"	"	" 1	"	" \$15	"
"	1	"	E. D. Holden.	"	"	"	" 1	"	" \$15	"
"	1	"	Arch. Grant.	"	"	"	" 1	"	" \$5	"
"	4	"	C. Lachnitt	"	"	"	" 6	Insp. Starnes.	" \$5	"
"	4	E. Monahan.	Chute	Damage to raft.	June 6	Insp. Harper.	" 11	Judge McGuire	Fined \$5 and to pay value of logs.	"
June	1	Regina.	C. Hendrickson.	Theft of gold dust	" 8	Insp. Starnes.	" 13	"	5 years' hard labour	"
"	10	N. W. M. P.	G. Morrison.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	" 11	Supt. Constantine.	Fined \$15 and costs	"
"	10	"	Thos. Howie.	"	"	"	" 11	"	" \$10	"
"	10	"	Wm. Farrell.	"	"	"	" 11	"	" \$10	"
"	10	Ed. McKeown.	A. E. Iron Sola.	Attempting to obtain money by fraud.	"	"	"	"	Released on bail 2nd July, '98.	"
"	12	N. W. M. P.	W. Thornbury.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	June 13	Supt. Constantine.	Fined \$10 and costs	"
"	12	"	Joe Leathers.	"	"	"	" 13	"	"	"
"	13	"	Chas. Smith	"	"	"	" 14	"	"	"
"	13	"	Chas. Fournier.	"	"	"	" 14	"	"	"
"	13	"	Jas. Clark.	"	"	"	" 14	"	"	"
"	13	"	Thos. Roco.	"	"	"	" 14	"	"	"
"	13	Henry Lee.	H. E. Thomas.	Assault.	"	"	" 14	Insp. Starnes.	"	"
"	13	N. W. M. P.	P. H. Perry	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	" 14	"	"	"
"	13	"	Ed. Hook.	"	"	"	" 14	"	"	"
"	14	"	J. T. Monahan.	"	"	"	" 15	Supt. Constantine.	"	"
"	12	N. W. M. P.	W. Rogers.	Bringing stolen goods into Canada.	"	Dawson	June 15	Supt. Constantine.	30 days' h. l.	"
"	15	"	Wm. German.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	" 16	"	Fined \$10 and costs	"
"	15	"	John Young.	"	"	"	" 16	"	" \$10	"
"	15	"	E. Dowling.	Assault on squaw.	"	"	" 27	Insp. Starnes.	" \$10	"
"	15	"	J. Leathers.	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	" 16	Supt. Constantine.	" \$10	"
"	15	"	Fred. Dawson.	"	"	"	" 16	"	" \$10	"
"	15	"	Mike Foley.	"	"	"	" 16	"	" \$10	"
"	16	"	H. C. Colby.	Drunk.	"	"	" 17	Insp. Starnes.	" \$10	"
"	17	"	Fk. Tucker.	"	"	"	" 18	"	" \$10	"
"	16	Theo. Smith.	Paul Alps.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	" 17	Insp. Harper	To pay \$10 to complainant & \$5 costs	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
June 17	F. S. Lindig.	A. B. McDonald.	Assault			Dawson	June 20	Insp. Harper		Withdrawn.
" 17	S. D. Goff.	Thos. Fuller, aged 13.	Theft.			"	"	"		To return \$116 to S. D. Goff, fined \$20 & costs & to be handed over to his father.
" 17	Ed. E. Williams.	H. F. Anderson.	Obtaining \$5,000 under false pretences.			"	" 18			
" 17	N. W. M. P.	C. A. Anderson.	Drunk and disorderly.			"	" 18	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$10 and costs
" 17	"	Ch. Swanson	"			"	" 18	"		" \$10 "
" 18	"	Jas. Mitchell	"			"	" 18	"		" \$10 "
" 18	"	Wm. Brabazon	"			"	" 18	"		" \$10 "
" 18	"	H. Franklin	"			"	" 18	"		" \$10 "
" 18	"	Indian Billy	"			"	" 18	"		" \$ 5 "
" 18	"	Tagish Charlie	"			"	" 18	"		" \$ 5 "
" 17	Dav. Sabin.	Wm. Fauteux	Non-payment of wages			"	" 18	"		Dismissed.
" 18	N. W. M. P.	Max Beaver	Selling liquor to Indians.			"	" 20	"		"
" 11	Aug. Felder	J. Graham.	Theft.			"	" 15	Insp. Harper		Withdrawn.
" 11	"	C. Koiser	"			"	" 15	"		"
" 17	G. Williams.	J. H. Anderson.	Non-payment of wages			"	" 21	"		To pay \$35 & \$5 costs
" 20	N. W. M. P.	D. W. Soper.	Drunk and disorderly.			"	" 21	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$10 and costs
" 20	"	J. Egan	"			"	" 21	"		" \$10 "
" 18	"	C. F. Perry	"			"	" 21	"		" \$10 "
" 21	"	Wm. Lawrence.	"			"	" 22	"		" \$10 "
" 21	"	L. LaPlante	"			"	" 22	"		" \$10 "
" 23	Mrs. A. R. Crane	Ch. Staples	Theft.	June 25	Insp. Starnes.	"	"	Judge McGuire		6 mos. imp. h. l.
" 23	N. W. M. P.	G. McDonald	Drunk and disorderly.			"	June 24	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$10 and costs
" 23	"	Robt. Smith	"			"	" 24	"		" \$10 "
" 23	"	J. E. Eastwood	"			"	" 24	"		" \$10 "
" 23	"	W. J. McKay	"			"	" 24	"		" \$10 "
" 26	"	R. Collins	"			"	" 25	"		" \$10 "
" 26	N. W. M. P.	E. L. Tottner	Assault			"	" 25	Insp. Harper		" \$ 5 "
" 26	"	Chas. Nessler	Drunk and disorderly.			"	" 27	Insp. Starnes		" \$10 "
" 27	"	K. Ostenson	"			"	" 28	"		" \$25 "
" 27	"	A. McDonald	"			"	" 28	"		" \$15 "
" 27	"	J. McCarthy	"			"	" 28	"		" \$10 "

	"	28	Anton Dahl.	"	"	"	28	"	"	\$10
	"	27	Carl Auland.	"	"	"	28	"	"	\$20
	"	29	Geo. Bruce.	"	"	"	29	"	"	5
	"	29	Fk. Thompson	"	"	"	30	"	"	5
July	1	"	W. B. Moore.	"	"	"	July 2	"	"	20
"	1	"	M. Pierce.	"	"	"	"	2	"	10
"	1	"	T. T. Hunter.	"	"	"	"	2	"	10
"	1	"	Th. Heney.	"	"	"	"	2	"	10
"	1	"	P. Malone	"	"	"	"	2	"	5
"	1	"	L. Jackson.	"	"	"	"	2	"	10
"	1	"	H. Davis.	"	"	"	"	2	"	25
"	1	"	A. Knipper.	"	"	"	"	2	"	15
"	1	"	E. G. Tennant.	Keeping disorderly house	"	"	"	2	"	15
"	1	"	C. S. Winstead.	Defrauding H. M. customs	"	"	"	2	"	20
										Whisky confisc'd.
"	2	Wright Carter.	D. Duneven.	Aggravated assault.	"	"	July 15	Judge McGuire.	Discharged.	
June	28	E. McKeown.	J. Schwartz.	Cheating at play.	June 30	Insp. Harper.	July 15	"	3 months' imprison-	
"	28	"	E. Ward.	"	July 2	"	"	"	ment, h. labour.	
"	28	"	T. Connelly.	"	" 2	"	"	"	Discharged.	
"	28	E. W. Riner	S. Shoemaker.	Theft.	"	"	June 15	"	Discharged.	
"	29	T. S. Belcher.	G. H. Henry	Bad language on streets.	"	"	June 30	"	Dismissed.	
"	29	A. H. Metcalf.	M. Welsh.	Theft.	"	"	July 29	Insp. Harper	Fined \$5 and costs.	
							July 5	"	To come up for trial	
									when called on.	
183	"	29	O. W. Jackson.	F. Dawson.	"	"	" 2	"	Dismissed.	
"	"	29	E. A. Lynds.	V. C. Shafer.	Assault	June 30	Insp. Harper.	" 2	Judge McGuire.	Fined \$20.
July	4	W. P. Stephens.	E. H. Gowan.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	" 5	Insp. Harper	Dismissed.	
June	26	J. Richards.	A. B. Lamoureux	Theft.	June 30	Insp. Harper.	" 8	Judge McGuire.	"	
July	5	N. W. M. P.	Wm. Stewart.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	" 6	Insp. Starnes.	Fined \$10 and costs.	
"	4	"	B. Tilley.	Theft.	July 6	Insp. Harper.	" 7	Judge McGuire.	1 year's h. labour.	
"	5	"	O. E. Jacques.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	" 7	Insp. Starnes.	Fined \$15 and costs.	
"	6	"	H. C. Colby.	"	"	"	" 7	"	" 10	
"	6	"	R. McKenzie.	"	"	"	" 7	"	" 20	
"	8	"	M. Jones.	"	"	"	" 9	"	" 10	
"	9	"	W. E. Lindley	"	"	"	" 9	"	" 5	
"	9	"	Gus. Reimers.	Committing a nuisance.	"	"	" 9	"	" 1	\$1.
"	9	"	H. Stulb.	"	"	"	" 9	"	" 1	" 1.
"	9	W. J. Berry.	R. Burns.	Theft.	"	"	" 9	"	2 days' imprison-	
"	9	N. W. M. P.	O. Jacobson.	Committing a nuisance.	"	"	" 9	"	ment, h. labour.	
									Fined \$1 and costs	
									\$1 or 2 days' im-	
									prisonment, h. l.	
"	9	"	John Cody.	"	"	"	" 9	"	"	
"	9	"	G. F. Hubbard.	"	"	"	" 9	"	"	
"	4	C. Westerlund.	P. Deville.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	" 9	Insp. Harper	To pay 40 days at \$4	
"	4	B. Hewson.	W. H. Straight.	Theft.	"	"	" 9	"	Prosecutor did not	
									appear.	
"	11	F. Schinchzer.	A. H. Jose.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	July 15	Insp. Harper	To pay \$300 and	
"	9	N. W. M. P.	M. Norbuck.	Assault	"	"	" 11	Insp. Starnes.	costs.	
									Fined \$15 and costs.	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1896.				1898.			1898.			
July 11	N. W. M. P.	A. Labien	Committing a nuisance..			Dawson	July 11	Insp. Starnes.....		Fined \$1 & \$1 costs.
" 11	"	T. McCabe.....	Assault			"	" 12	"		" 20 and "
" 11	C. Morgan.....	Seattle-Yukon S. Co.	Non-payment of wages..			"	Aug. 2	Insp. Harper		To pay \$260 & costs
" 12	Wm. Thompson..	Chas Jones.....	Assault			"	July 13	Insp. Harper		To pay \$50 & costs.
" 12	F. C. White.....	C. G. Caldwell..	Non-payment of wages..			"	" 13	Insp. Starnes.....		Fined \$100 "
" 12	T. S. Belcher....	J. L. Tam.....	Having liquor illegally in possession.			"	" 13	"		" \$20 "
" 11	N. W. M. P.	J. Marchbanks..	Drunk and disorderly....			"	" 13	"		" \$50 "
" 12	T. S. Belcher....	E. Tam.....	Having liquor illegally in possession.			"	" 13	"		" \$50 "
" 12	"	J. McKay.....	"			"	" 13	"		" \$50 "
" 13	N. W. M. P.	R. Marsh.....	Creating disturbance....			"	" 13	"		Discharged.
" 13	"	H. McCosky....	Drunk and disorderly....			"	" 14	"		Suspend'd sentence
" 13	"	A. E. King.....	Creating disturbance....			"	" 13	"		Fined \$5 & costs.
" 12	Mrs. C. Thompson.	Chas. Jones.....	Assault			"	" 14	Insp. Harper		Bound over to keep peace and to pay costs.
" 13	W. A. Westcott..	Seattle-Yukon S. Co.	Non-payment of wages..			"				Settled out of court
" 14	N. W. M. P.	J. Pageau	Drunk and disorderly....			"	July 15	Insp. Starnes.....		Fined \$10 & costs.
" 14	"	D. L. Atkinson..	"			"	" 15	"		" \$5 "
" 14	"	Tom Egan.....	"			"	" 15	"		" \$5 "
" 14	"	F. Newberry....	"			"	" 15	"		" \$10 "
" 15	"	Amos Noid.....	"			"	" 16	"		" \$10 "
" 15	"	Geo. Stubbs....	"			"	" 16	"		" \$15 "
" 16	W. Buckley.....	H. Buckreis ..	Threatening to shoot....			"	" 16	Insp. Harper		Bound to keep peace one month.
" 17	N. W. M. P.	T. C. Edgar.....	Having liquor illegally in possession.			"	" 18	Insp. Starnes.....		Fined \$50 & costs.
" 17	"	C. H. Trabor....	"			"	" 18	"		" \$50 "
" 17	"	J. J. Dusel.....	"			"	" 18	"		" \$50 "
" 17	"	Howard & Hamilton.	"			"	" 18	"		" \$50 "
" 17	Ed. McKeown....	J. S. Day.....	"			"	" 26	"		" \$50 "
" 17	H. J. Miller.....	T. O. Lindsay..	Fraud			"	" 18	"		Dismissed.

125	11	L. Morgan	Seattle-Yukon SS. Co.	Non-payment of wages				13	Insp. Harper	To pay \$253 & costs		
	20	N. W. M. P.	P. O. Norberg	Drunk and disorderly				21	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$5 & costs.		
	21	L. Severson	G. R. Pope	Theft				21	Insp. Harper	Dismissed.		
	21	R. Kelly	M. L. Peters	"						Case withdrawn		
	21	N. W. M. P.	J. Foran	Drunk and disorderly			July	22	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$5 & costs.		
	21	"	J. Oulette	"			"	22	"	One month's h. l.		
	22	"	A. Rankie	Creating disturbance			"	22	"	Fined \$20 & costs.		
	22	"	N. F. McPhee	"			"	22	"	" \$20 "		
	18	T. S. Belcher	J. F. McGregor	Having liquor illegally in possession.			"	22	"	" \$50 "		
	22	A. W. Owen	A. Smith	Assaulting policeman in execution of duty.	July	23	Insp. Starnes	"	30	Judge McGuire	Six months' h. l.	
	18	F. Slinning	J. Rosene	Non-payment of wages			"	23	Insp. Starnes	Case dismissed.		
	25	N. W. M. P.	W. Wilson	Drunk and disorderly			"	26	"	Fined \$10 & costs.		
	25	W. H. Morrow	A. Menser	Theft	July	27	Insp. Starnes	Aug.	2	Judge McGuire	Three years' h. l.	
	25	H. C. Strait	P. Giarshadt	Fraud			"	July	27	Insp. Harper	Dismissed.	
	26	N. W. M. P.	P. Burke	Assault			"	"	27	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$20 & costs.	
	27	Col. Navig'n Co.	R. Wood	Theft	July	27	Insp. Starnes	"	30	Judge McGuire	Dismissed.	
	28	N. W. M. P.	A. Biamovick	Having liquor illegally in possession.			"	"	28	Insp. Harper	"	
	28	"	T. Casey	Drunk and disorderly			"	"	28	"	Cautioned.	
	28	"	P. Pethan	"			"	"	28	"	Fined \$10 & costs.	
	28	"	Os. Viber	"			"	"	28	"	" \$10 "	
	28	P. Garhardt	E. D. U. Harris	Theft			"	Aug.	5	Judge McGuire	Case dismissed.	
	25	P. Deville	S. Snyder	Theft								
	29	French Explor. Co.	W. Yarrington	"			Dawson	July	29	Insp. Harper	Dismissed.	
	29	J. A. Chute	H. McCullough	"			"				Withdrawn.	
		N. W. M. P.	Joe Nantuck	Murder	July	16	Insp. Strickland	J'y	28-29	Judge McGuire	To be hanged, 1st Nov., 1898.	
		"	Jim "	"	"	16	"	"	28-29	"	"	
		"	Frank "	"	"	16	"	"	28-29	"	"	
		"	Dawson "	"	"	16	"	"	28-29	"	Commuted to imprisonment for life.	
	July	29	J. A. Chute	Mrs. S. L. Moore	Theft				Aug.	4	Insp. Harper	Dismissed.
	"	28	N. W. M. P.	Ed. Ryan	Drunk and disorderly				July	29	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
"	30	"	M. McHole	"				"	30	Insp. Starnes	" \$5 "	
"	30	"	W. Cole	"				"	30	"	" \$3 "	
Aug.	1	"	Ch. Rue	"				Aug.	1	"	" \$5 "	
"	2	"	Geo. Johnson	"				"	2	Insp. Harper	" \$10 "	
"	3	"	Dr. Locke	"				"	3	Insp. Starnes	Dismissed.	
"	1	H. Norquay	S. P. Green	Unlawfully practicing medicine.				"	4	"	Fined \$25.	
"	1	"	Merriman	"				"	4	"	" \$1.	
"	1	"	Chambers	"				"		"	Withdrawn.	
"	1	"	S. Leiser	"				Aug.	4	"	Fined \$1.	
"	4	N. W. M. P.	J. Sheehy	Drunk and disorderly				"	4	"	" \$5 & costs.	
"	4	"	W. Elliott	"				"	4	"	" \$5 "	
"	7	"	T. Young	Creating disturbance				"	8	"	" \$10 "	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Aug. 7	N. W. M. P.	T. Egan	Drunk and disorderly				Aug. 8	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$20 & costs.
" 6	Dick Crane	J. R. Brundage	Obtaining goods by false pretences.	Aug. 10	Insp. Harper	Dawson	" 10	Judge McGuire		Dismissed.
" 2	Archie Shelf	J. C. Ross	Theft		"	"		Insp. Harper		"
July 11	I. Delaney	Gifford	"		"	"	Aug. 11	" Starnes		"
Aug. 11	N. W. M. P.	E. L. Morris	Drunk and disorderly		"	"	" 11	" Harper		\$5 and costs or 10 days' h. l.
" 9	"	J. Dugard	Fishing on Sunday		"	"	" 11	" "		\$2 and costs or 7 days' h. l.
" 9	"	I. Fleming	" "		"	"	" 11	" "		\$2 and costs or 7 days' h. l.
" 4	Sam Ross	H. Abramovich	Assault		"	"				Withdrawn.
" 10	N. W. M. P.	B. Sigrue	Creating disturbance		"	"	Aug. 10	Insp. Starnes		Dismissed.
" 10	"	E. McKeown	"		"	"	" 13	" "		Fined \$10.
" 10	"	Al. Tanguay	Drunk and disorderly		"	"	" 10	" "		" \$5 & costs.
" 10	Simpson	J. J. Leiser	Unlawfully practicing medicine.		"	"	" 11	" Harper		" \$50 "
" 9	"	W. L. Day	" "		"	"				Withdrawn.
" 9	"	Merriman	" "		"	"	Aug. 11	Insp. Harper		Fined \$50 & costs.
" 10	T. Wilson	J. H. McArthur	Aggravated assault		"	"	" 29	" "		" \$50.
" 10	N. W. M. P.	G. Landerkin	Drunk and disorderly		"	"	" 10	" Starnes		" \$5 and costs or 10 days.
" 10	"	H. S. Pelton	" "		"	"	" 11	" "		Fined \$10 and costs or 10 days.
" 10	"	Mrs. Chromiter (Indian).	" "		"	"	" 11	" Harper		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months.
" 10	O. C. Dyrkorm	W. L. Young	Theft	Aug. 12	Insp. Harper	"				Released on bail.
" 11	N. W. M. P.	J. Furlong	Drunk and disorderly		"	"	Aug. 11	Insp. Harper		Fined \$15 & costs.
" 10	"	G. Stewart	Receiving stolen property		"	"	" 11	" Starnes		3 months' h. l.
" 11	"	L. Corkish	Drunk and disorderly		"	"	" 12	" "		Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days.
" 11	"	Joe Burke	" "		"	"	" 12	" "		Fined \$15 and costs or 15 days.
" 11	"	Moses McGregor	" "		"	"	" 12	" "		Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days.
" 12	"	W. Moore	Assisting fugitive from justice.		"	"	" 17	" "		Dismissed.

11	H. H. Smith.	Ed. Tennant.	Selling liquor illegally.			12	"	Fined \$50 and costs ($\frac{1}{2}$ to informer).
11	"	Gus. Bakke.	"			12	"	"
11	J. Appelbaum.	M. Bartlett.	Assault.			12	Harper	Fined \$20 & costs.
12	N. W. M. P.	J. S. Fillmore.	Drunk and disorderly.			13	Starnes	\$10
12	"	D. McLean.	"			13	"	\$5
15	"	T. Kirkpatrick.	"			15	"	Fined \$20 and costs.
14	"	W. Sullivan.	"			16	"	5
15	"	R. Hogan.	"			15	"	1 months h. l.
17	"	G. Stubbs.	"			17	"	F'd \$40 or 1 m. h. l.
17	"	Jos. Parent.	"			17	"	10 or 10 days.
17	"	Geo. Burnett.	"			17	"	10 or 10 "
17	"	P. DeVillie.	Nuisance.			17	Insp. Harper.	1.
17	"	Jno. Bourke.	"			17	"	1.
17	H. Burke.	Jno. Boyle.	Theft			17	Insp. Starnes	6 months h. l.
19	N. W. M. P.	Griffin & Poyer.	Nuisance.			17	Insp. Harper	Fined \$1.
16	"	J. Anderson.	"			17	"	"
17	"	S. J. Dempsey.	Drunk and disorderly.			18	Insp. Starnes	F'd \$5 or 10 d. h. l.
18	"	Kram.	Nuisance.			18	Insp. Harper	\$2 and costs.
18	"	Kedger.	"			18	"	\$1.
18	"	P. Armanee.	Drunk and swearing			19	Insp. Starnes	\$25 & costs.
17	"	J. Boyle.	Attempt to escape jail.	Aug. 19	Insp. Starnes	"	"	"
19	"	A. Krepper.	Drunk and disorderly.			19	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$20 and costs or 15 d.
22	"	E. Picotte.	"			23	Insp. Harper	Fined \$15 and costs or 10 d.
22	Wilson.	Kosopsky.	Assault.			23	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 30 d.
2	J. Bourke.	L. Boulay.	Theft.	Aug. 24		24	Insp. Starnes	3 months h. l.
10	N. W. M. P.	A. Hespler.	Obtaining money by false pretences.	" 19	Insp. Starnes	Oct. 2	Judge Dugas.	4
15	J. Zundel.	C. B. Howard.	Theft.	" 29		Aug. 29	Insp. Harper.	Dismissed.
23	N. W. M. P.	E. A. Wilde.	"			24	Insp. Starnes.	6 months h. l.
27	"	J. Atkinson.	"			24	"	1
27	D. McFadyen.	H. H. Smith.	Extortion.			25	"	Dismissed.
24	N. W. M. P.	E. W. Posey.	Drunk and disorderly.			25	"	Fined \$10 & costs.
25	"	R. Hogan (prisoner).	Refusing to work.			25	"	2 d. sol. cells, bread and water.
27	"	Anderson.	Drunk and disorderly.			27	Insp. Harper.	Fined \$10 and costs or 21 d.
27	"	T. Lewis.	"			28	Insp. Starnes.	Fined \$5 and costs or 5 d.
27	"	Thos. Cormeiff.	"			29	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
19	"	D. McLennan.	"			30	"	Fined \$25 & costs or 15 d. h. l.
29	"	W. A. Sturgis.	"			30	"	Fined \$10 & costs or 10 d. h. l.
30	"	J. Murphy.	"			31	"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

128	Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
	1898.				1898.			1898.			
	Aug. 3 ¹	N. W. M. P.	T. Kruyner	Keeping disorderly house			Dawson	Aug. 31	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
	" 31	"	J. Ford	Drunk and disorderly....			"	" 31	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
	Sept. 1	C. L. Hawkes	D. A. Bassett	Theft			"	Sept. 1	"		15 days h. l.
	" 1	"	F. Marsh	"			"	" 1	"		
	" 1	N. W. M. P.	Dick Crane	Drunk and disorderly....			"	" 2	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 5 d. h. l.
	" 1	"	D. C. Foley	"			"	" 2	"		"
	" 1	"	C. Dandeneau	"			"	" 2	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
	" 2	"	Jno. Payne	"			"	" 3	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
	" 2	"	J. R. Hamilton	"			"	" 3	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 5 d. h. l.
	" 2	Williamson	Hecubus	Wounding dog			"	" 3	Insp. Harper		Fined \$5 and costs or 14 d. h. l.
	" 5	N. W. M. P.	H. Hillman	Creating disturbance			"	" 5	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$1 and costs or 1 d. h. l.
	" 5	"	H. Hillman	Contempt of court			"	" 5	"		5 days h. l.
	" 5	"	A. R. Kates	Drunk and disorderly....			"	" 6	Insp. Harper		Fined \$5 and costs or 5 d. h. l.
	" 6	"	J. Donovan	"			"	" 7	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$15 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
	" 8	"	W. Woodling	"			"	" 8	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
	" 9	"	Nita Lafevre	Inmate of house of prostitution.			"	" 9	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 m. h. l.
	" 9	"	J. Neuville	"			"	" 9	"		"
	" 9	"	B. Blanchet	"			"	" 9	"		"
	" 9	"	B. Montigny	"			"	" 9	"		"
	" 9	"	H. Seman	Drunk and disorderly....			"	" 10	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 d. h. l.
	" 9	"	Robertson	"			"	" 10	"		"
	" 9	"	Frank Taylor	"			"	" 10	"		"
	" 10	"	T. Conniff	"			"	" 10	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month.

10	"	Myrtle Smith	Indecent expos. of person		"	12	"	"	"
2	G. H. Tweedy	G. O'Brien	Theft	Sept. 13	Insp. Harper	Oct. 4	Judge Dugas	4 months h. l.	
12	N. W. M. P.	J. Ellis	Drunk and disorderly		Dawson	Sept. 13	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.	
12	"	F. Ellis	" and assaulting wife.		"	13	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 3 mos. h. l.	
12	"	E. B. Stanley	Drunk and disorderly		"	13	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.	
13	"	Jno. France	"		"	14	"	"	
13	"	Thos. Haynes	"		"	14	"	"	
13	"	Wm. Pearson	"		"	14	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.	
13	"	Jno. Sarga	Creating disturbance		"	14	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 10 days h. l.	
13	"	P. Baisukay	"		"	14	"	"	
11	"	C. Cooke	Theft		"	14	"	6 mos. h. l.	
14	"	A. Vaughan	Inmate house of ill-fame		"	14	Supt. Steele	Fined \$50 and costs.	
14	"	Pearl Davenport	"		"	14	"	"	
14	"	I. L. Baker	Drunk and disorderly		"	15	Insp. Starnes	"	
14	"	Ed. Davis	"		"	15	"	Fined \$25 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.	
14	"	M. Evans	Inmate house of ill-fame		"	15	"		
14	"	G. Lecayer	"		"	15	"		
14	"	N. Lacombe	"		"	15	"		
14	"	May Parks	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Fay Cailson	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Lillie Little	"		"	15	"		
14	"	N. Wellington	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Ida Neason	"		"	15	"		
14	"	May Ciers	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Ester Duffy	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Irene Miller	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Alice Amery	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Rose Lemare	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Alice Miller	"		"	15	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 mo. hard labour.	
14	"	Alice Gausevalle	"		"	15	"		
14	"	Jennie Wilson	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Jennie Benoit	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Marg. William	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Lucy Myers	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Hannah Pesteels	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Ermine Laroche	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Laura Laroche	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Katie Amy	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Violet Lee	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Lillie Mascot	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Rose Dubois	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Helen Scott	"		"	15	"		
15	"	Marg. Edwards	"		"	15	"		
15	"	L. Thomine	"		"	15	"		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Sept. 15	N.W.M.P.	F. Camella	Inmate of house of ill-fame			Dawson	Sept. 15	Insp. Starnes		
" 15	"	Flora Deborge	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Blanch Delorme	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Jean Dubois	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Vera Holmes	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Caddie Boyle	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Lucy Miller	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Jennie Merton	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Clara Wilson	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Lucienne Martin	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	C. De Maville	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Margot Dupen	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Alice Laborde	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	A. T. Hajakawa	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. K. Tangtouchy	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Mollie Gray	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. Clayton	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Jul. Denage	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Luc Morris	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Pearl Melton	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Ethel Vernon	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Eva Baker	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Irene Wills	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Maggie Cobb	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Marge Betz	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Clara Nelson	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Irene Walsh	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Florence Burgess	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Belle Mitchell	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Tory Page	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Ione Lawrence	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Helen Gordon	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Maud Earle	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Mrs. Van Norton	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Nellie Garfield	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Ella Berry	"	"	"	"	" 15	"		

Fined \$50 and costs or 1 mo. hard labour.

North-west Mounted Police.

Fined \$50 and costs or 1 mo. hard labour.

15	"	Rosa Martin	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	H. Norvalle	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Wm. Dougherty	Vagrancy	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Dick Agnew	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	C. A. Brown	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	J. J. Harris	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Big Shepherd	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	W. Mizner	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Bert Durey	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	F. E. Simons	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	L. Tolden	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	P. Rockwell	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	D. Kennedy	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	J. White	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	A. Hyde	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	W. Casey	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	W. Petry	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	F. P. Gardner	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	E. J. Cruice	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	J. Manning	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	C. W. Carter	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	F. W. McArthur	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Ed. Goggin	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	A. R. McNichol	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	W. F. Hastings	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	I. M. Donaldson	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Jas. Brouse	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	S. L. Heasley	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Geo. McCann	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Ed. Thomas	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	B. J. Kerland	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	J. B. Billings	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	A. H. Stearns	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Jas. Law	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	H. Mascotte	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	A. J. Hartman	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	C. F. Manning	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	R. H. Mumford	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	I. W. Bastam	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	H. S. Turner	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	A. Shultz	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	W. Davonshire	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	J. Browner	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	W. J. Foizormer	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	E. J. Scott	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	J. Jenkins	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	W. E. Hampstead	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	Hy. McKeown	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	L. McKeown	"	"	"	15	"	"	"
15	"	E. A. Trondye	"	"	"	15	"	"	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Sept. 15	N. W. M. P.	F. Kelly.	Vagrancy.			Dawson.	Sept. 15	Insp. Starnes.		
" 15	"	C. C. Kelly.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	I. Boyle.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	B. Burnett.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 13	"	J. Higgins.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	F. M. Kelly.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	C. H. Code.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	M. H. Didball.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	John Duholm.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. C. Smyth.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. Anderson.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	T. Wilson.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. Marchbanks.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	T. W. Crossby.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	C. L. King.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	W. T. Doherty.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	F. Gross.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. Barneberg.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	L. Kenter.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	F. Martin.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. Bell.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. G. MacLeod.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	W. O. Riley.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	S. Masted.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	W. L. Kenway.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	C. M. Yade.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	E. McKenison.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	F. G. Fiake.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. O'Melia.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	Phil. Mortimer.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	D. L. Chase.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	S. A. Bonfield.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	J. P. Murphy.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 15	"	T. Turner.	"			"	" 15	"		
" 16	"	M. M. Thompson.	Assault.			"	" 16	"		
" 16	"	Joe Mooney.	Drunk and disorderly.			"	" 16	"		

Fined \$50 and cost or 1 mo. hard labour.

Fined \$25 and costs or 1 m. h. l.

"	16	"	Thos. Olson	"	"	"	16	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 15 days h. l.
"	17	"	E. J. Linehan	Nuisance	"	"	17	"	Fined \$10 and costs
"	17	"	J. McCarthy	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	17	Supt. Steele	Fined \$20 and costs
"	17	S. Moll	G. Kruyner	Wages due	"	"	19	Insp. Scarth	" \$600 and costs
"	17	N. W. M. P.	Carrie Miller	Keeper, house of ill-fame	"	"	19	Supt. Steele	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. hard labour.
"	17	"	Eva Fields	"	"	"	19	"	
"	17	"	Min. Fields	"	"	"	19	"	
"	17	"	Jean Ray	"	"	"	19	"	
"	17	"	Hannah Walker	"	"	"	19	"	
"	17	"	Mary Martin	"	"	"	19	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	17	"	Kit Ashworth	Keeper, house of ill-fame	"	"	17	Supt. Steele	
"	17	"	Bebe Wallace	"	"	"	17	"	"
"	19	"	Geo. Fletcher	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	19	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	19	"	J. Nodine	Disorderly conduct	"	"	19	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	18	"	J. Ferritt	Creating disturbance	"	"	19	"	Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	18	"	J. Monroe	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	19	"	"
"	18	"	Carrie Boyle	"	"	"	19	"	Fined \$10 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	18	A. Ross	J. E. Ferris	Non-payment of wages	"	"	17	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$65 and costs
"	19	N. W. M. P.	A. Davis	Inmate of house of ill-fame	"	"	19	Supt. Steele	Fined \$50 and costs
"	19	"	B. Mortimer	"	"	"	19	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	17	P. Burns	J. Hughes	Non-payment of wages	"	"	19	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$41.25 & costs
"	19	Jos. Cooper	C. F. Brook	Theft	"	"	20	Insp. Starnes	6 mos. hard labour.
"	20	N. W. M. P.	Joe Young	Vagrancy	"	"	20	Supt. Steele	Fined \$50 and costs or 6 mos. h. l.
"	19	"	Josephine Popet	Inmate of house of ill-fame	"	"	20	"	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	21	"	J. Mulligan	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	22	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$20 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.
"	22	"	C. Smith	"	"	"	22	Supt. Steele	"
"	22	"	W. A. Barieau	Vagrancy	"	"	22	"	Fined \$50 and costs
"	22	L. Rush	— Housler	Non-payment of wages	"	"	22	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$39 and costs
"	22	N. W. M. P.	H. C. Hern	Creating disturbance	"	"	22	Supt. Steele	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.
"	22	G. H. McPherson	M. Beaver	Assault	"	"	23	Insp. Starnes	"
"	22	L. Wilson	R. McKenzie	"	"	"	23	Supt. Steele	Fined \$20 and costs or 3 mos. h. l.
"	22	N. W. M. P.	G. Buckley	Damaging property	"	"	24	Insp. Starnes	Fined \$15 and costs
"	22	"	P. Thompson	Drunk and disorderly	"	"	24	Supt. Steele	Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
"	22	"	H. Barnes	"	"	"	24	"	"
"	24	"	J. Cunningham	"	"	"	26	"	"
"	24	"	M. J. Macnamara	"	"	"	26	"	"
"	25	"	— Meurice	Discharging firearms	"	"	26	"	Cautioned.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Committal.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1897.			
Sept. 23	B. A. Shaffer	J. Morrison	Letting out bush fire			Dawson	Sept. 26	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$25 and \$50 govt. reward.
" 27	J. Cooper	C. Williamson	Theft			"	" 26	"		6 mos. hard labour.
" 26	H. Hill	J. Solies	"			"	" 26	"		2 " "
" 28	B. Simon	— Johnson	Assault			"	" 28	"		Fined \$5 and costs or 2 days h. l.
" 29	N.W.M.P.	J. B. Montgomery	Drunk			"	" 29	Supt. Steele		Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 29	"	J. Ward	Using vile language			"	" 29	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 30	Hawkins	P. Deville	Non-payment of wages			"	" 30	Insp. Scarth		Fin'd \$17.50 & costs
" 30	N.W.M.P.	A. Grant	Creating disturbance			"	" 30	Insp. Harper		Fined \$20 and costs or 30 days h. l.
" 26	"	A. Welser	Having firearms on person			"	Oct. 1	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 1 mo. h. l.
Oct. 1	"	"	Vagrancy			"	" 3	"		4 mos. hard labour.
Sept. 30	"	Georgie Bell	Inmate of house of ill-fame			"	" 1	Supt. Steele		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 30	"	R. Britt	Vagrancy			"	" 1	"		Fined \$50 and costs
" 30	"	H. Gregory	"			"	" 1	"		Suspend'd sentence
" 30	"	A. C. McDonald	Creating disturbance			"	" 1	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 30	"	G. B. Bruce	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 1	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
Oct. 1	"	Gussie Bolduc	Keeper, house of ill-fame			"	" 1	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 1	"	Eva Dewar	Inmate			"	" 1	"		"
" 3	"	Joe Bradley	Ordered to leave town and did not go.			"	" 3	Insp. Starnes		6 mos. hard labour.
" 3	Emma Henderson	J. Theis	Assault			"	" 3	"		Fined \$10 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 3	N.W.M.P.	M. R. King	Selling liquor on Sunday			"	" 3	Insp. Harper		Fined \$50 and costs
" 5	"	J. Montgomery	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 6	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$30 and costs or 15 days h. l.
" 5	"	D. Nichols	"			"	" 6	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.

"	6	"	A. Tabor.	"	"	"	7	"	"	"	"
"	7	L. Burrows.	Miss McCrae	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	8	Insp. Harper.	"	Fined \$82 and costs	"
"	10	N.W.M.P.	E. Hill.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	11	"	"	Fined \$20 and costs	"
"	10	"	E. Conlon	"	"	"	11	"	"	or 10 days h. l.	"
"	10	"	H. Spencer	Nuisance.	"	"	11	"	"	"	"
"	8	V. Avine.	Miss Mulrooney.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	11	"	"	Dismissed.	"
"	12	N.W.M.P.	B. Watt.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	13	Insp. Starnes.	"	Judgment for \$110.	"
"	12	"	E. Rigley.	"	"	"	13	"	"	Fined \$25 and costs	"
"	12	"	"	"	"	"	13	"	"	Fined \$20 and costs	"
"	12	"	R. G. Becke.	"	"	"	13	"	"	or 10 days h. l.	"
"	11	"	A. Hanson	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	"
"	12	J. Cochrane.	R. C. Smith.	Non-payment of wages.	"	"	13	Insp. Harper.	"	Fin'd \$234 and costs	"
"	12	N.W.M.P.	B. Spratt.	Assault and shooting.	"	"	13	"	"	\$95	"
"	14	"	G. Reynolds.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	14	Insp. Starnes.	"	Fined \$10 and costs	"
"	14	"	Chas. Stone.	Refusing to work at fire.	"	"	14	"	"	or 5 days h. l.	"
"	14	"	J. McCann.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	15	"	"	Cautioned.	"
"	14	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	Fined \$20 and costs	"
"	14	"	C. Crocket.	"	"	"	15	"	"	or 10 days h. l.	"
"	14	"	J. Robinson	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"
"	14	"	I. M. McPhee	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"
"	14	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs	"
"	14	"	J. McAllister.	"	"	"	15	"	"	or 5 days h. l.	"
"	14	"	"	"	"	"	15	"	"	Fined \$20 and costs	"
"	14	"	M. J. McNeill.	"	"	"	15	"	"	or 10 days h. l.	"
"	14	"	W. A. Somers	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"
"	14	"	W. Honeywell.	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	"
"	15	C. Sheridan.	John Harper.	"	"	"	15	Insp. Harper.	"	Fined \$30 and costs	"
"	14	B. Hastings.	E. MacAdam	Theft.	"	"	17	"	"	or 15 days h. l.	"
"	17	N.W.M.P.	J. McPherson	"	"	"	17	"	"	Fin'd \$500 and costs	"
"	17	"	Vera Holmes.	Nuisance.	"	"	17	Supt. Steele	"	or 6 mos. h. l.	"
"	17	"	J. B. Montgomery	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	17	"	"	3 mos. h. l.	"
"	17	"	Lucy Cooper (Indian).	"	"	"	19	"	"	2 mos. h. l.	"
"	19	"	W. J. Moore	Giving liquor to Indian.	"	"	19	"	"	Fined \$1 and costs.	"
"	19	"	"	"	"	"	19	"	"	\$20	"
"	19	"	K. Sommikson	"	"	"	19	"	"	Fined \$10 and costs	"
"	21	"	H. Silcher.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	21	"	"	or 1 month h. l.	"
"	21	"	"	"	"	"	21	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs	"
"	21	"	May Parks	"	"	"	21	"	"	or 1 month h. l.	"
"	20	N.W.M.P.	Caddie Boyle.	Creating disturbance.	"	"	22	"	"	"	"
"	20	"	John Boyle.	Vagrancy.	"	"	22	"	"	Fined \$25 and costs	"
"	24	"	F. Gillis.	Drunk and disorderly.	"	"	24	"	"	or 2 mos. h. l.	"
"	24	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	Fined \$20 and costs	"
"	24	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	or 1 month h. l.	"
"	24	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	Fined \$50 and costs	"
"	24	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	or 6 mos. h. l.	"
"	24	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	Fined \$20 and costs	"
"	24	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	or 2 mos. h. l.	"

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases in the Yukon Territory, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Oct. 23	N.W.M.P.	J. Dempsey	Drunk and disorderly			Dawson	Oct. 24	Supt. Steele		Fined \$20 and costs or 1 month h.l.
" 25	"	Gruper	Theft			"	" 25	Insp. Harper		6 mos. h. l.
" 25	"	F. Laplante	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 25	Supt. Steele		Fined \$20 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 25	"	B. Sturgeon	"			"	" 25	"		"
" 26	"	F. Johnson	Vagrancy			"	" 26	"		Fined \$50 and costs
" 26	"	C. Thousner	"			"	" 26	"		"
" 26	"	Dicksir	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 26	"		Fined \$20 and costs
" 26	"	E. C. Mack	"			"	" 26	"		"
" 26	"	C. Carlson	Obstruction			"	" 26	"		Fined \$1 and costs.
" 26	"	J. L. Fishburg	Vagrancy			"	" 26	"		Fined \$50 and costs
" 27	"	T. A. Deering	"			"	" 27	"		"
" 27	"	P. C. Winckley	"			"	" 27	"		"
" 27	"	E. Atkinson	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 28	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 mos. h. l.
" 27	"	W. Lawrence	"			"	" 28	"		"
" 29	"	P. Fagan	"			"	" 31	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 29	N. W. Kline	Blaker	Pointing firearms, &c.			"	" 31	Insp. Harper		Fined \$100 and costs or 30 days h. l.
" 29	N.W.M.P.	Bermland	Drunk and disorderly			"	Nov. 1	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.
Nov. 2	"	W. A. Rogers	Vagrancy			"	" 2	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 2	"	Eva Dewar	"			"	" 2	"		"
Oct. 26	M. E. Bray	Brackett & Still	Non-payment of wages			"	" 2	Insp. Scarth		Fined \$60 and costs
Nov. 1	N.W.M.P.	Alice Janseville	Vagrancy			"	" 3	Insp. Starnes		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month h. l.
" 3	"	T. R. McGill	"			"	" 3	Insp. Harper		Fined \$50 and costs or 30 days h. l.
" 3	"	A. Anderson	Drunk and disorderly			"	" 3	"		Fined \$20 and costs or 10 days h. l.
" 3	"	"	Carrying firearms			"	" 3	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 30 days h. l.
" 4	"	Bert Gordon	Vagrancy			"	" 4	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month h. l.

[illegible]

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases in the Yukon Territory, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Name of Prosecutor.	Name of Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By whom Committed.	Place of Trial.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	If tried by Jury.	Sentence.
1898.				1898.			1898.			
Nov. 16	N. W. M. P.	R. Harold	Drunk and disorderly...			Dawson	Nov. 17	Supt. Steele		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 16	"	W. Sutton	"			"	" 17	"		Fined \$50 and costs
" 14	J. P. Douglas	B. Fuller	Killing dog			"	" 18	Insp. Scarth		Fined \$125 & costs or 2 months h. l.
" 17	N. W. M. P.	C. B. Brown	Vagrancy			"	" 18	Supt. Steele		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 19	"	J. O'Melia	"			"	" 18	"		"
" 19	"	J. C. Lander	Drunk and disorderly...			"	" 19	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 21	"	I. A. Wilson	Selling liquor without license.			"	" 22	Insp. Belcher		Fined \$200 & costs.
" 21	"	C. Worsel	"			"	" 22	"		\$200 "
" 21	"	Maud Earle	"			"	" 22	"		100 "
" 21	"	May Parks	"			"	" 22	"		50 "
" 21	"	Sale Vaglis & Co	"			"	" 22	"		50 "
" 21	"	I. R. Souffat	"			"	" 22	"		50 "
" 21	"	Eliz. Marches	"			"	" 22	"		50 "
" 21	"	Annie Davis	"			"	" 22	"		50 "
" 21	"	Pete DeVille	"			"	" 22	"		50 "
" 21	"	Thos. Fagan	Drunk and disorderly...			"	" 23	"		25 & costs
" 24	"	I. Galbraith	Vagrancy			"	" 24	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	E. J. Heacock	"			"	" 24	"		"
" 24	"	N. Burleyd	"			"	" 24	"		"
" 24	"	M. Kennedy	Drunk and disorderly...			"	" 25	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	F. Wilson	Vagrancy			"	" 25	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	L. A. Little	"			"	" 25	"		"
" 24	"	F. Brown	Frequenting house of ill-fame.			"	" 26	"		Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month h. l.
" 24	"	J. Magner	Drunk and disorderly...			"	" 26	"		Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months h. l.
" 24	"	F. Riley	"			"	" 26	"		"

	"	24	"	S. McKeown	Aggravated assault			"		"	28	Insp. Scarth	Fined \$20 & costs.
	"	26	S. Searce	W. Walton	Assault			"		"	26	"	" 10 "
	"	28	A. Burzio	G. McDougall	"			"		"	28	"	or 1 month h. l.
	"	28	N. W. M. P.	F. McArthur	Vagrancy			"		"	28	Insp. Harper	Fined \$5 and costs
	"	28	"	P. H. Phenev	"			"		"	28	"	or 1 month h. l.
	"	28	"	F. Welcher	"			"		"	28	"	Fined \$50 and costs
	"	28	"	C. Smith	Drunk and disorderly			"		"	29	"	or 1 month h. l.
	"	28	"	G. B. Bruce	"			"		"	29	"	Fined \$25 and costs
	"	28	"	Nels. Oleson	"			"		"	29	"	or 2 months h. l.
	"	29	A. L. Spotts	S. W. McCoy	Theft			"		"	30	Insp. Scarth	"
	"	29	N. W. M. P.	G. E. Shaver	Drunk and disorderly			"		"	30	Insp. Harper	6 months h. l.
	"	29	"	J. W. Worgan	"			"		"	30	"	Fined \$25 and costs
	"	29	"	C. McFadden	Theft			"		"	30	Insp. Scarth	or 2 months h. l.
	"	29	"	J. Carlson	"			"		"	30	Insp. Starnes	"
Feb.	21	W. McIntosh	J. McFee	Deserting employment				Tagish		Feb.	21	Insp. Wood	6 months h. l.
June	28	"	W. Field	Bringing intoxicants into territory				"		June	28	Insp. Strickland	Dismissed.
Aug.	27	"	F. C. Bennett	Murder		Oct.	9	Insp. Strickland					Fined \$100 & costs
Sept.	30	"	S. Martin	Theft of dogs									—(paid).
"	30	"	J. Sinfield	"									Awaiting trial at Dawson.
Nov.	11	Tagish Charley	Shottie	Drunk				Tagish		Oct.	3	Insp. Wood	Dismissed.
June	5	N. W. M. P.	Anoth	Evading customs				"		Nov.	11	"	"
Aug.	25	"	J. Olin	Horse-stealing				Dalton Trail		June	5	Insp. Jarvis	1 month h. l.
"	25	"	J. H. Brumley	"				"		Aug.	25	"	Dismissed.
"	25	"	L. F. Anderson	"				"		"	25	"	"
"	25	"	J. Estinghouse	"				"		"	25	"	"
"	25	"	H. Hanson	"				"		"	25	"	"

PART IV.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE NORTH-WEST MOUNTED
POLICE.

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North-west Mounted Police.

SCHEDULE A.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS DURING THE SUMMER OF 1898.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commiss'r.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
A.	Maple Creek.			1		1		2		1	13	6	24	23	
	East End.								1		2		3	4	
	Farwell.										1	1	2	2	
	Ten Mile.								1		1	1	3	4	
	Medicine Lodge.								1			2	3	5	
	Medicine Hat.									1	1		2	2	
	Swift Current.										1		1	1	
	Town Station.									1			1	1	
	On Command.				1						2		3		
	On herd.														
C.	Battleford.			1	1			3	3	1	15	8	32	35	
	Onion Lake.							1			2		3	5	
	Jackfish.										1		1	1	
	Macfarlane's.										2		2	3	
	Henrietta.									1	1		2	3	
	Saskatoon.										1		1	2	
	On herd.														
D.	Macleod.				2	1	1	3	3	2	32	15	59	40	
	Pincher Creek.				1				1		2	3	7	8	
	Big Bend.									1	1	2	4	4	
	Kootenai.									1	1		2	3	
	Stand Off.							1			3	12	16	11	
	St. Mary's.							1	1		2	1	5	8	
	Lees Creek.									1		1	2	1	
	Boundary Creek.									1	1	1	3	3	
	Kipp.										2	3	5	7	
	Leavings.										2		2	2	
	Mosquito Creek.								1		1		2	2	
	Porcupines.								1		1	1	3	5	
	Peigan.									1			1	1	
	Crow's Nest Pass.				1				3	1	13	1	19	22	
	Hanleyville.										1		1	2	
	Town Patrol.								1		1		2		
	On Command.								1		3		4		
E.	On Herd.										3		3		
	Calgary.				2			5	1	2	21	5	36	25	
	Banff.								1		2		3	4	
	Anthracte.										1		1	1	
	Canmore.										2		2	1	
F.	Morley.										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.							1			2	4	7	5	
	High River.									1	1		2	3	
	Pekisko.								1				1	2	
	Okotoks.										1		1	1	
	Millarville.										1		1	1	
	Ings.										1		1	1	
	Olds.										1		1	1	
	On Command.			1	1								2		
	On Herd.													6	

SCHEDULE A.—Distribution State of the Force by Division—*Continued.*

Division.	PLACE.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commis'r.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
F	Prince Albert.....			1	1			2		3	15	5	27	32	
	Duck Lake.....							1			1	1	3	4	
	Batoche.....								1		2	1	4	6	
	Melfort.....										1		1	1	
	Mistawasis.....										1		1	1	
G	Ft. McMurray Patrol.....				1						2		3		
	Fort Saskatchewan.....			1				2	1	1	23	3	31	43	
	Edmonton.....								1		3	2	6	7	
	South Edmonton.....										1		1	1	
	St. Albert.....									1			1	1	
	Innisfail.....										1		1	1	
	Red Deer.....							1					1	2	
	Beaver Lake.....										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin.....										1		1	1	
	Riviere qui Barre.....										1		1	1	
	Athabasca Landing.....										1		1	1	
	Lesser Slave Lake.....										2	1	3	6	
	Peace River Landing.....								1		1		2	6	
	Grand Prairie.....													1	
	Grand Rapids.....								1		1	1	3		
	Fort Smith.....									1		1	2		
	Yukon Patrol.....								1			1	1	30	
	On Command.....										2		4	3	
K	Lethbridge.....			1	1			1	2	3	11	7	26	19	
	Milk River Ridge.....										3		3	6	
	Coutts.....								1		2	1	4	10	
	Writing on Stone.....									1	2	1	4	6	
	Pendent d'Oreille.....										2	1	3	5	
	St. Mary's.....								1		2		3	6	
	" on herd.....													21	
	On Command.....													3	
Depot. ...	Regina.....	1	1	1	5	1	1	7	9	4	57	16	103	61	
	Saltcoats.....							1			4		5	8	
	Moosomin.....				1			1			4		6	4	
	Wood Mountain.....							2			2	1	5	5	
	Qu'Appelle Station.....							2					2	2	
	North Portal.....							1					1	1	
	Estevan.....							1			1		2	5	
	Wolseley.....										1		1	1	
	Kutawa.....										1		1	3	
	Moosejaw.....										1		1	1	
	Whitewood.....										1		1	1	
	Willow Bunch.....										1		1	1	
	Grenfell.....										1		1	1	
	Oxbow.....										1		1	1	
	Ft. Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1	
	Town Station.....									1	1		2	1	
	Ottawa.....							3	1		1		5		
B. & H.	Total in N. W. Territories.....	1	1	7	19	3	2	42	41	31	306	112	565	608	
	Yukon Territory.....			4	8	3		9	13	16	149	37	239	116	119
	Grand total	1	1	11	27	6	2	51	54	47	455	149	804	724	119

North-west Mounted Police.

SCHEDULE B.

DISTRIBUTION STATE OF THE FORCE BY DIVISIONS ON 30TH NOVEMBER, 1898.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commiss'r.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
A.....	Maple Creek...			1	1			2		2	11	8	25	17	...
	East End...								1		2		3	4	...
	Farwell...										1	1	2	2	...
	Ten Mile...								1		2		3	5	...
	Medicine Lodge...								1			2	3	5	...
	Medicine Hat...									1	1		2	2	...
	Swift Current...										1		1	1	...
	Town Station...									1			1	1	...
	On herd...													2	...
	Battleford...			1	1			3	3		14	9	31	18	...
C.....	Onion Lake...							1			2		3	5	...
	Jackfish...										1		1	1	...
	Macfarlane's...										1		1	2	...
	Henrietta...									1	1		2	3	...
	Saskatoon...										1		1	2	...
D.....	On herd...													16	...
	Macleod...			1	3	1	1	4	5	1	42	16	74	50	...
	Pincher Creek...				1				1		2	3	7	9	...
	Big Bend...									1	1	2	4	6	...
	Kootenai...									1	1		2	3	...
	Stand Off...							1			2	10	13	6	...
	St. Mary's...								1		1	1	3	7	...
	Lee's Creek...									1	2	2	3	1	...
	Boundary Creek...									1	1	1	3	3	...
	Kipp...										1	2	3	5	...
	Leavings...										2		2	5	...
	Mosquito Creek...								1		1		2	3	...
	Porcupines...								1		1	1	3	5	...
	Peigan...									1		2	3	1	...
	Herd Camp...									1	2		3	43	...
	Town Patrol...								1		1		2		...
	On Command...								1		2		3		...
E...	Calgary...				3			4	2	2	24	6	41	23	...
	Banff...								1		1		2	3	...
	Anthracite...										1		1	1	...
	Canmore...										1		1	1	...
	Morley...										1		1	1	...
	Gleichen...							1			3	3	7	7	...
	High River...									1	1		2	3	...
	Okotoks...										1		1	1	...
	Millarville...										1		1	1	...
	Ings...										1		1	1	...
F.....	Olds...										1		1	1	...
	On Command...			1	1			1					3	12	...
	Prince Albert...			1	2			2	1	2	18	5	31	19	...
	Duck Lake...							1			1	1	3	4	...
	Batoche...								1		2	1	4	6	...
G.....	Herd...													14	...
	Fort Saskatchewan...			1				3	2	1	22	7	36	46	...
	Edmonton...				1				1		4	2	8	6	...
	South Edmonton...										1		1	1	...
	St. Albert...									1			1	1	...

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Ast. Commis'r.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Ast. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
G	Innisfail.....										1		1	1	
	Red Deer.....							1					1	2	
	Beaver Lake.....										1		1	1	
	Lac St. Ann.....										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin.....										1		1	1	
	Athabasca Landing.....										1		1		
	Lesser Slave Lake.....										2	1	3	5	
	Peace River Landing.....							1			2	1	4	3	
	Fort Smith.....									1		1	2		
	Yukon Patrol.....													30	
K	Lethbridge.....				1			1	1	3	10	9	25	17	
	Milk River Ridge.....									1			3	6	
	Coutts.....								1		1	2	4	10	
	Writing on Stone.....							1			1	2	4	6	
	Pendent d'Oreille.....										2		2	5	
	St. Mary's.....							1			2		3	6	
	" on herd.....													17	
	Little Bow.....										1		1	1	
	On Command.....										1		1	5	
	Regina.....	1	1	1	4	1		11	5	6	42	31	103	49	
Depot	Saltcoats.....							1			2		3	5	
	Moosomin.....			1				1			3		5	4	
	Moose Mountain.....										1		1	1	
	Qu'Appelle Station.....							1			1		1	2	
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1	
	North Portal.....							1					1	1	
	Estevan.....								1		1		2	4	
	Oxbow.....										1		1	2	
	Wulseley.....										1		1	1	
	Grenfell.....										1		1	1	
	Kutawa.....										1		1	3	
	Moosejaw.....										1		1	1	
	Whitewood.....										1		1	1	
	Willow Bunch.....										1		1	1	
	Maple Creek.....				1			1					2		
	Wood Mountain.....							1			2	1	4	6	
	Yorkton.....										1		1	1	
	Fort Pelly.....										1		1	1	
	Indian Head.....										1		1	1	
	Town Station.....							1			1		2	1	
	Ottawa.....							3	1		1		5		
	On Command.....			1		2	1	1				5	10		
	On herd.....													5	
Total in N. W. Territories.		1	1	9	19	4	2	47	37	30	276	138	568	608	

North-west Mounted Police.

SCHEDULE B.—Distribution State of the Force by Divisions—*Concluded.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commiss r.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
B.....	Dawson Post.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	4	1	4	30	11	56	4	23
	" Town.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	.....	10	.....	.....
	Fort Constantine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	2
	Grand Forks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	4
	Indian River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	6	.....	6
	Ogilvie (60 miles).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	6
	Halfway House.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	.....	6
	Selwyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	.....	6
	Selkirk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	4	.....	6
	Hootchie-ku.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	.....	6
	Stewart.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	5	.....	6
	Dominion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
H.....	Tagish Post.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	25	7	42	82	.....
	Caribou.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
	Bennett.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1	14	4	.....
	Lindeman.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	7	.....	.....
	Log Cabin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	8	3	.....
	Skagway.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....
	Stikine Boundary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	6
	Glenora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
	Dalton Trail Post.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	8	6	.....
	Dalton House.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....
	McClintock River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
	Miles' Canon and White Horse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
	Upper Labarge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6
	Lower ".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6
	Hootalinqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	6
	Big Salmon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	6
	Little Salmon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	6
	Tantalus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	5	.....	6
	Five Fingers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	5	.....	6
	Atlin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
	On Command.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....
	" Pass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....
	Absent-sick.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
	* { Dead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Deserted.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
	En route to join.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	27	6	37	.....	23
	Total in Yukon Territory.....	.....	.....	2	8	4	.....	9	13	17	186	46	285	101	142
	Grand total.....	1	1	11	27	8	2	56	50	47	461	184	848	709	142

* Since struck off.